

A-FIRST-LATIN-BOOK

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A BRIEF ON

Hale's First Latin Book

The "biography of a book" is the biography of an IDEA. This is doubly true of any book that pretends to be a contribution to a subject or to be in any sense creative. The successful school books of the past have been, almost without exception, books that embodied an IDEA, and that had a long existence previous to being presented to the public.

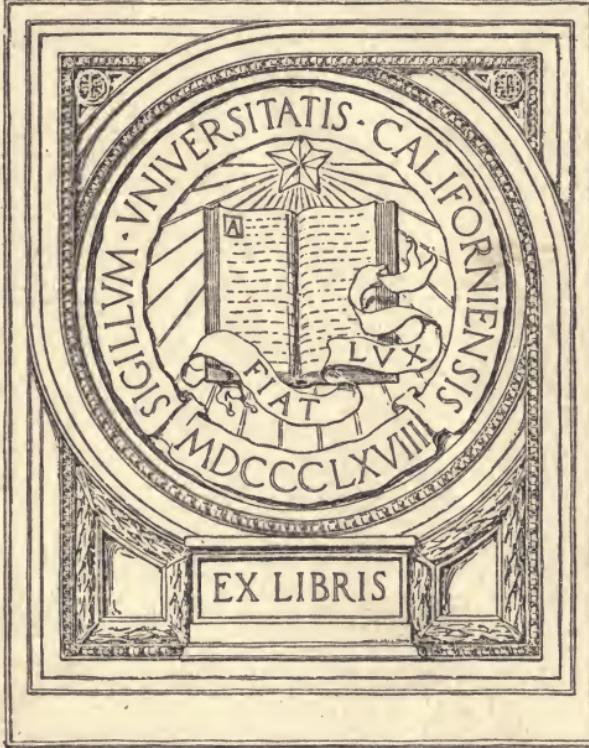
The opening of the biography of Dr. Hale's "A First Latin Book" dates back to the time when he was Professor of Latin in Harvard University. The second chapter of the biography was written when he was Head of the Department of Latin at Cornell University; the third chapter, while Head of the Latin Department of the University of Chicago; the fourth and last chapter, while he was teaching a class of first year boys and girls at the University High School and taking his own son through his preparatory Latin course.

If Your Order

is direct to all
to dis-

GIFT OF

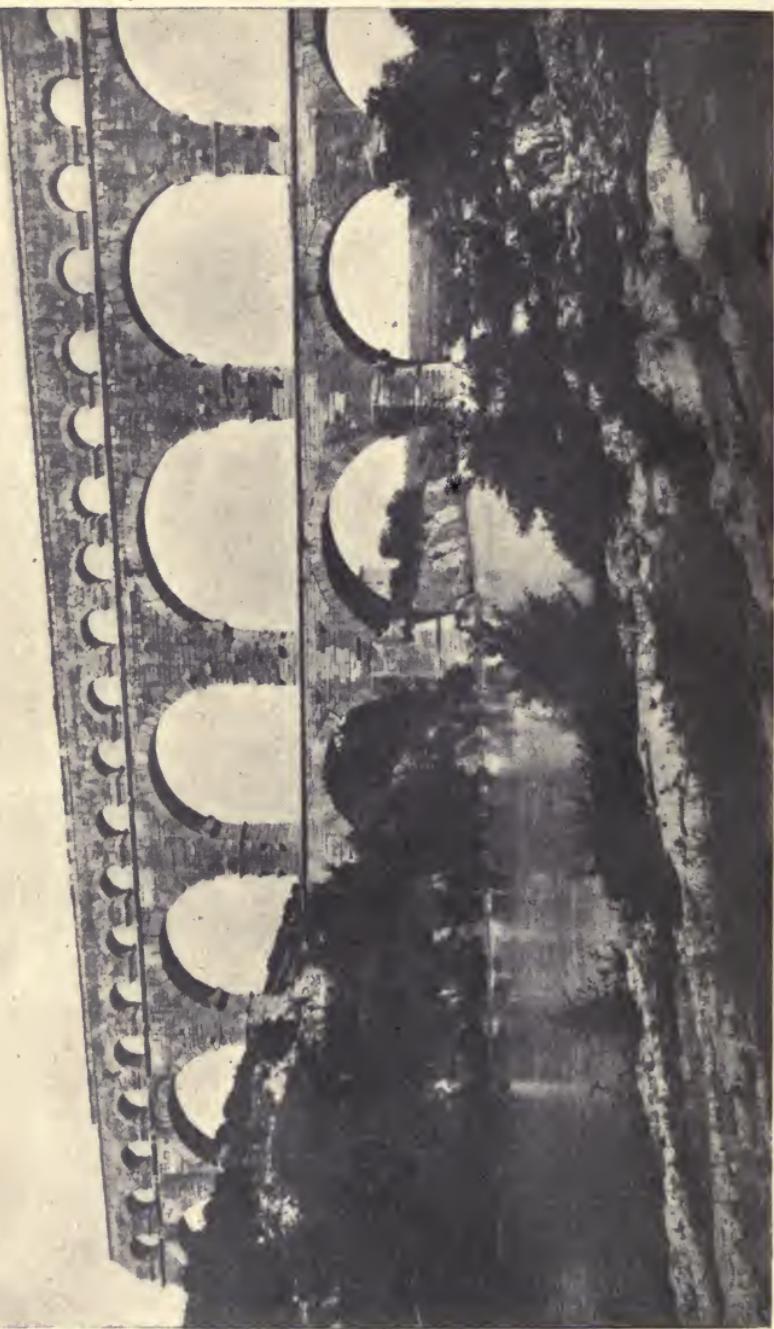
Benjamin Ide Wheeler





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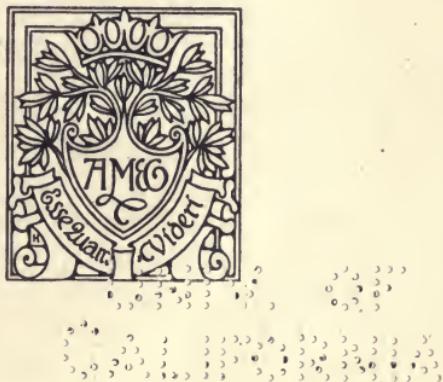
Probably built about 19 B.C. Lower arcade now serves as a bridge (Pont du Gard)

A FIRST LATIN BOOK

BY

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THE TEACHING OF LATIN IN THE
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION



ATKINSON, MENTZER & GROVER
CHICAGO Publishers BOSTON

Prodi, parve liber. Precor ut te discipulusque
Atque magister ament, quantum ego amavi et amo.

GIFT

TO MARY
ANN HALE

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MAIN

PREFACE

This book is the product of class-room experience and practice, at my own hands and those of many other teachers who have used it in mimeographed form, and, in the present year, in advance sheets. This is the fifth revision of the original draft.

The method employed in the past in teaching beginners in Latin has been either to make them attack a piece of continuous narrative, written for mature Roman readers, and necessarily without grammatical arrangement, or to furnish them with exercises made up in the main of short bits, without connection. But let us suppose, now, that we could command the services of some ancient Roman teacher. What should we tell him that we wanted for a First Latin Book, or,—and this is the same thing,—what would he, if a good and practical teacher, think of on his own account? A beginning with easy words, standing for familiar ideas connected with home life. The opening sentences should be simple and interesting,—about the dinner, good or bad, the servants, the boy and girl friends, and the like. A fruitful topic, next, would be the school, with its work and play. In time the sentences would group themselves into paragraphs, and paragraphs into stories, making up the Reading Matter of a lesson, and setting the Roman before the student as a living being belonging to a living people.

Then the story would become a “serial” from lesson to lesson, still remaining natural and interesting, and thus easy to read and to remember. For its subject, a hint might be taken from Horace’s mimic battle (Letters, I, XVIII, 58–64), in which boys delighted to fight Actium over again, “till victory crowned the one side or the other.” If the teacher should decide to have the boys in his classes read and write accounts of a mimic war, he would naturally use many of the words and phrases in a great general’s story of his conquest of Gaul. He could depend upon the war-interest to help him in the teaching of a syntax and vocabulary fitted to the later needs of his students; and, every-

where, the presence of a *context*, a *situation*, would make both the force of the construction and the meaning of the words easier.

This book is an attempt to supply just such a lack.

Some may object to modern Latin. But all beginner's books (except those which start with Caesar, who certainly did not have beginners in mind) are made up of modern Latin. Even the occasional Caesar sentences are rewritten. Which is better from a modern, a continuous story, or incoherent bits?

I have tried to lead my readers by a carefully graded road to the lower levels of Caesar. I have sought to interest them by plain ideas plainly stated in easy Latin, and woven at the earliest possible moment into a connected narrative. There is not a word about Caesar,—the whole war is a boys' affair. Then, when forms and constructions have been learned, Caesar appears, not as a writer of a school-book, but as a vigorous and effective person, dramatically rescuing the remains of his army and saving the situation. With few and slight changes the story is in his own words. The reading of this episode is likely to leave the student with a taste for more.

The attention of teachers is called to the following:

Vocabulary. In spite of its starting in simple affairs of home life, 91½ per cent. of the moderate but sufficient vocabulary of 961 words are from the Gallic War, and cover the most important words. So large a proportion has never before been reached. In this reckoning, groups like *bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*, count as one. Verbs like *amō*, *certō*, *clāmō*, *currō*, *fidō*, *legō*, *mūtō*, *rumpō*, *suādeō*, are counted as non-Caesarian, though appearing in compounds in Caesar, and thereby demanding all the more that they be inserted. Of the total number of non-Caesarian words, namely 82, 69 appear in the vocabularies of our texts of Cicero or Virgil, or both, leaving only 13 words in this book¹ that are not in High School Latin. It would hardly be possible to go farther than this, and still preserve a normal and natural vocabulary.

Repetition. In the first forty-eight Lessons (after the first three, in which repetition of words without identity of sentences is at points difficult), every new word is used in two successive Lessons at

¹ They are *amīca*, *āthlēta*, *Capreae*, *coqua*, *exemplar*, *herī*, *impigrē* (but *piger* and *impiger* occur), *Iūlia*, *lapillus*, *Pompeī*, and *schola*.

least, besides reappearing later. This feature, which is new, would appear to be an indispensable one.

Organization of Vocabulary. Words closely connected are put, as far as possible, in the same Lesson, or in Lessons not far apart. Thus in §345 are given *iungō* and *cdiungō*; *optimus* and *optimē*; *prior*, *prius* and *priusquam*; *suādeō* and *suāvis*. In Lesson XLIX, *optō* is given, to make it easy for the student to understand and remember the term Optative Subjunctive in Lesson L.

English Vocabulary. The English vocabulary is of substantially the same length as the Latin—likewise a novel feature. The student knows his Latin words better, if he has used them from both directions. Principal Parts are given for all verbs, just as genitives are given for nouns. The purpose is to afford the student every opportunity to make his knowledge certain by the repeating of impressions. The same holds for the mention of the more troublesome constructions.

Forms. The forms are all given in the body of the book (except the unimportant list of numerals), and never in a mass, unless the parts of the mass are alike. There is much repetition, to show likeness or contrast (as of the active, when the passive is given). This takes space, but lessens labor. Every set of forms is put to immediate use in a context which enforces its meaning.

The Reading Matter is largely in dialogue, both for greater naturalness, and to fix the persons of the verb.

Syntax. The system is of extreme simplicity. Its categories are merely answers to the questions: What *are* the ideas which the Romans expressed by the cases? What *are* the ideas which the Romans expressed by the moods? In a given case, the student has only to know what the Latin *means* to name the construction.

A Summary of Syntax is given immediately after the Supplementary Reading. It may be useful by way of review with this reading.

Excepting for the place-usage with names of towns (§409) the words employed in the sentences given to illustrate new constructions have already been made familiar. A needless difficulty has thereby been removed.

In many instances, these illustrative sentences are taken from what the student has already read or written. He has, in fact, often come to *feel* the construction before he is asked to formulate it. In this and similar respects, the whole series of exercises and explanations will be found to be carefully woven together.

Index. The Index, being intended for the convenience of the teacher, is full, with constant cross repetitions.

The book has been made in the class-room. At every stage it has received and profited by the criticism of other teachers who were using it. I wish to thank Mr. W. E. Moffatt, formerly of the Bradley Institute, Peoria, Mr. C. H. Van Tuyl, Mr. H. F. Scott, Miss Frances S. Pellett, Mr. S. C. Johnston, Mr. O. M. Washburn, and Mr. W. L. Carr, of the University High School, all of whom have helped by their confidence, and all but two by many criticisms. Nor should I forget other teachers, mostly strangers to me, who in the present year have similarly aided me, in spite of the difficulties of using advance sheets, in successive pamphlets, and without a general Vocabulary,—namely in the Shortridge High School, Manual Training School, and eleven Grammar Schools in Indianapolis; the High Schools of Goshen and Princeton, Ind., Holyoke, Mass., Ishpeming, Mich., and Houston, Tex.; the Biggsville Township High School, Biggsville, Ill., and the Princeton Township High School, Princeton, Ill.; the Public School, Pleasant Hill, Ala.; the Academy of Miami University, Oxford, O., and the Preparatory Schools of the University of Idaho, Moscow, Ida., and Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.; the Lagrange Female College, Lagrange, Ga.; the Kenwood Institute, Chicago, the Blees Military Academy, Macon, Mo., and the Bartholomew-Clifton School, Cincinnati, O. I am also indebted, for the sympathetic granting of every facility, to President Harper, of the University of Chicago, Professor W. B. Owen, Dean of the University High School, and Professor N. Butler, Dean of the School of Education. To Mr. Edward Manley, of the Englewood High School, Chicago, I owe much wise and helpful counsel. And finally, I am deeply indebted to Mr. Carr, now of the Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, to Mr. C. H. Beeson, formerly of the Peoria High School, and to Mrs. C. H. Beeson, formerly of the University of Indiana, for invaluable criticism and assistance in the preparation of the present edition of the book.

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(From Caesar's Story of the Gallic War, Book v.)

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**SOUTHERN WALL OF PERMANENT
ROMAN CAMP**

At Saalburg, near Homburg. Partly re-
stored. From Jacobi

INTRODUCTION

(To the Student)

Latin is the language spoken by the ancient Romans. It was at first the language only of Rome and its immediate neighborhood. But as the power of the city extended itself, it became first the language of the whole of Italy, and then the dominant language of the entire civilized world. And this it remained, for more than a thousand years.

But no language stands still. Changes are constantly going on, in the words employed, in their forms, in the pronunciation of them, in their meanings, and in the ways of putting them together to express ideas. Try, for example, our own poet Chaucer. You can make out a good many single words, but you cannot *understand* at all at first. And if you went back still further, say to the writings of King Alfred, you probably could not make out more than one word in ten. In the Lord's Prayer of Alfred's time, out of the 49 different words used, you would recognize only *and*, *we*, *us*, *to*, *on*, and *of*, while you would not understand the ways in which some of these are used,—and would not even know that it was the Lord's Prayer which you had before you. English is thus, you see, a living, growing, and changing thing.

Now of course *Latin* was also a living and growing and changing thing. And it changed somewhat differently in different parts of the world,—say in Italy, in France, and in Spain. The form which it took in Italy we call

Italian, in France, French, and in Spain, Spanish. Now we speak of the English of King Alfred's time as Early English. You see that, in the same way, it would be correct to speak of Latin as Early Italian, and Early French, and Early Spanish. Or you might say that the Italian, the Frenchman, and the Spaniard speak Modern Latin.

But it isn't these people only that speak Modern Latin. We do it ourselves. Our language is only in part descended from Early English, or, as we might call it for greater clearness, Anglo-Saxon English. Two-thirds of the words which we have at our command (that is, the words found in a dictionary) are Latin; while, in our ordinary daily speech, half the words we use outside of what we may call the "small change" of language,—such words as *and*, *we*, *us*, *to*, *on*, *of*, spoken of above,—are Latin. The little boy who says in the street, "please give me a cent, Mister," is speaking just one-half Anglo-Saxon English and one-half Latin English ("give," "me," and "a" have come down from Anglo-Saxon, and "please," "cent," and "Mister" from Latin). Moreover, the words that have come down from Anglo-Saxon are mostly very simple words. The words in which we express our finer distinctions in our thinking are mainly Latin. Latin is thus a good language to know. It is just as much our mother tongue as Anglo-Saxon is. Indeed, we should speak more properly if we called *Latin* the mother tongue, and Anglo-Saxon the *father* tongue. Our language of today is the child of both. It gets a good deal of its strength, though not all, from the father, and a good deal of its refinement, though not all, from the mother. 

To know Latin, then, is to understand English better, and to use it more intelligently and effectively. You will come to feel, as you go on, how much it is your own language that you are really studying.

Moreover, our *civilization* comes mainly from Rome. It was Rome, and not England or Germany or Norway and Sweden, that first conquered the world; and Julius Caesar, who subdued France and Belgium (you will sometime read his own story of his wars), enormously influenced your life and mine. Rome spread its modes of living, its laws, its forms of literature, and its ways of thinking over the whole world. We are really, in all these things, *Romans*, or, more exactly (since Rome got its own arts and letters in part from Greece), we are Greeks and Romans. The story of our various forms of literature,—history, the oration, the essay, lyrical poetry, epic poetry, tragedy, comedy, everything, in short, except satire,—begins with Greece; and satire began in Rome. Science and philosophy, too,—the first methodical thinking, in the part of the world to which we belong, about the processes of nature, and the meaning of life, arose in Greece. Our arts, likewise, except for those that have sprung up quite recently in connection with the wonderful progress of natural science, came from Rome. Your great grandfathers and grandmothers had no ways of building, heating, and lighting their houses, or of traveling or communicating with one another, that they had not inherited from Roman times; and in general they lived much less comfortably than the Ancient Romans.

So, then, you want to know these people. Strains of their blood probably actually run in the veins of a great

many of us. But, at any rate, they are our intellectual ancestors. The first thing to do is to learn their language. Then, if you are so fortunate as to have the opportunity, you want to come to know their best books, and something of their arts,—especially their sculpture, and their architecture. You will not be any the less free and independent if you do so; for it is not really the ignorant man who thinks most effectively for himself, and the real freeman is the man to whom most doors are open.

And one thing more. Don't think of these people as "ancient." The great days of Rome are indeed eighteen and nineteen hundred years back. That might seem a long time; it is really extremely little in the history of man, and little, even, in the life of *civilized* man, as we know him, say, in Egypt. But the Romans are not intellectually so far back as the dates would make us believe. There was a long stretch of time in which the *civilized* world was in the main moving backward, until it began to return to where it had been, largely through the rediscovery of Latin and Greek literature, from which our modern literature and our modern science start. If you drop out these lost centuries, Rome isn't twice as far back as our own Shakespeare. The Romans were very like ourselves. If a man of the eleventh century, say, were to come back and lecture to us, you would find that he was living in an entirely different world from ours. If Horace or Pliny or Tacitus were to do the same thing, you would find him as modern as any of us, and that he looked at life in very much the same way. Think of these men; then, as Romans of only the other day, and of their literature and art as a part of our direct inheritance. And get all you can for yourself out of the family treasure.

PART I: PRONUNCIATION

(For Reference)

THE ALPHABET

I. The Latin Alphabet is the same as the English, except that Latin has no *w* and no *j*.

CLASSIFICATION

II. The Vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*. The remaining letters are Consonants.

PRONUNCIATION

III. The Vowels are pronounced as follows:

a as in the first syllable of *aha*.

e as in *let*.

i as in *pin*.

o about as in *obey*.

u as in *pull*.

ä as in *father*.

ē about as in *they*.

ī as in *machine*.

ō about as in *no*.

ū as in *rude*.

y and *ȳ* (rare, not occurring in this book)
like French short and long *u*.

IV. The Diphthongs (two-vowel sounds) are pronounced as follows:

ae like *ai* in *aisle*.

au like *ou* in *out*.

oe like *oi* in *coin*.

ei like *ei* in *deign*.

eu as *ē(h)-oo*, smoothly pronounced in the same breath-impulse.

ui as *oo-i*, smoothly pronounced in the same breath-impulse.

2. Consonants.—Syllables.—Quantity of Vowels

V. Most Consonants are pronounced as in English, but the following points are to be noted:

c always has the *k* sound as in *cat*, never the *s* sound as in *center*.

g always as in *get*, never as in *gem*.

t as in *tin*, never as in *nation*.

s as in *hiss*, never voiced (*z*) as in *his*.

b before s and t like p. Thus *urbs* as *urps*.

x (value of two consonants) like *ks* as in *extra*.

n before c, g, qu has the sound of *ng* in *singing*. Before s it lost its consonantal value, the preceding vowel being lengthened and nasalized. So *trāns* = *trās* with nasal a.

r rolled as in French.

i consonantal (beginning a syllable) as y in *yet*.

v as w in *wet*.

u has the same sound in qu, *ngu*, and in *suāvis*, *suādeō*, *suēscō*, and their compounds. Compare *quarter*, *anguish*, *persuade*.

ch, ph, th like k, p, t, but with added rough breath, as in *uphill*.

Double letters represent real double consonants, pronounced with separate and distinct articulation and in different syllables, as in *book-case*, *hop-pole*, *well-laid*. So *sic-cus*, *op-pō-nō*, *il-le*.

DIVISION OF SYLLABLES

VI. A Latin word contains as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. The division is as follows:

1. A single consonant between two vowels goes with the second vowel. Thus *do-mi-na*. It does not add appreciably to the time taken in pronouncing the vowel of its syllable.

2. A consonant followed by l or r goes with the l or r. Similarly q, g, and s go with u in the combinations given under u in V. Thus *du-plex*, *a-grī*, *pa-tris*, *a-li-qua*, *per-suā-de-ō*.

3. In all other cases a consonant followed by another goes in the same syllable with the preceding vowel. Thus *an-nus*, *dic-tus*, *mag-nus*, *cas-tra*, *sānc-tus*.

a. A consonant thus blocked by another may be called *obstructed*.

QUANTITY OF VOWELS

VII. Vowels are long or short according to the length of time taken in pronouncing them. Long vowels are shown thus: ā, ē, ī, ō, ū. Unmarked vowels are short.

a. The difference between a long vowel and a short one is a real difference in sound. Thus the difference between Latin *i* and *ī* is as great as between *fit* and *feet* in English.

b. A Latin long vowel (similarly a diphthong) takes about twice as much time in pronouncing as a short vowel.

General Facts of Quantity

VIII. 1. A vowel is long before *ns*, *nf*, *nx*, or *nct*, as in *īnsequor*, *īnferior*, *iūnxi*, *iūnctus*.

2. A vowel is short before another vowel, or *h*, as in *eō*, *vehō*.

3. A vowel is short before final *m* or *t*, before *nt* and *nd* anywhere, and, except in words of one syllable, before final *r* or *l*. Thus in *amem*, *amet*, *amantis*, *amandus*, *amer*, *animal*.

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES

IX. Syllables are long or short according to the length of time taken in pronouncing them.

1. A syllable is long if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong (*two-vowel group*); for example the first syllable in *mā-ter*, *au-di-ō*.

2. A syllable is also long, even when the vowel is short, if this is followed by two consonants (except as in VI, 2). Thus in *dic-tus* the *i* is short. But the clear pronunciation of the *c* before the *t* (as clear as of the corresponding sounds in “Dick took cold”) takes as much time as the pronunciation of the vowel.

3. A syllable is short if it ends in a short vowel, as in *i-ta*.

X. In Roman speech, combinations *between* words were pronounced in the same way as *within* words.

a. Thus *at amīcus* was pronounced *a-ta-mī-cus* (so that *at* was here short; compare our unconscious pronunciation of *at all* as *a-tall*), and *at quaerō* was pronounced *at-quaerō* (so that *at* was here long, just as in the single word *at-que*).

ACCENT

XI. 1. In words of two syllables the accent is upon the penult (syllable before the last). Thus: *mágis*, *tégō*.

2. In words of more than two syllables the accent is upon the penult if this is long, otherwise on the ante-penult (syllable *before* the penult). Thus *a-mí-cus*, *ma-gís-ter*, but *vá-li-dus*.

PART II: LEARNING TO READ

LESSON I

PRINCIPLES

1. Specimen Sentence:

Serva cēnam parat, *the servant prepares the dinner.*

You will see that in this sentence three different things are presented to the mind, something *acting* (**serva**, *the servant*), something *acted upon* (**cēnam**, *the dinner*), and an *act* (**parat**, *prepares*).

2. Specimen Sentence:

Domina servam laudat, *the mistress praises the servant.*

Here again three things are presented to the mind, something *acting* (**domina**, *the mistress*), something *acted upon* (**servam**, *the servant*), and an *act* (**laudat**, *praises*).

3. If you compare the two sentences, you see that words end differently, according as they represent that which acts, or that which is acted upon. Thus in the first sentence the servant *acts*, and the ending is -a (**serva**); while in the second the servant is *acted upon*, and the ending is -am (**servam**).

4. In both sentences, there is a word that expresses an *act* (**parat**, **laudat**), and it ends in the same way, namely in -at.

5. Notice that the Latin order differs from the English, putting the word for an *act* last.

6. Latin has no article ("the" or "a"). Thus **cēna** may correspond, according to the rest of the sentence, to "dinner," "a dinner," or "the dinner."

7. Direction. In learning the Latin words in the Vocabularies, be sure that you *pronounce them rightly in your mind*, making the long sounds long, and the short short, and making the consonants full and clear. Then, when you have occasion to *write* the Latin words, you have merely to write them as they sound in your memory.

8.**VOCABULARY**

(Commit these words to memory, so that you can at once give the English for the Latin, and the Latin for the English.)

amīca , friend (used only of a woman or girl).	culpat , blames, censures. laudat , praises.
cēna , dinner.	parat , prepares, gets.
domīna , mistress.	
servā , servant or slave (used only of a woman or girl).	et, and.

9.**READING MATTER**

(Before translating a sentence, make out its meaning, according to what you have learned above of the force of the endings in -a, -am, and -at. Then translate it into English.)

1. Domina cēnam laudat.
2. Serva cēnam parat, et domina servam laudat.
3. Amīca cēnam laudat.
4. Domina cēnam laudat et servam.
5. Domina servam culpat, serva dominam.¹

10.**MATTER FOR TRANSLATION**

(Write these sentences in Latin, remembering what you have learned about the way of expressing the person *acting*, the person *acted upon*, and the *act*, and also the order in which these are put. In writing, indicate how you pronounce each word. Thus, if you pronounce **cēna**, don't write **cena**.)

1. The servant praises the mistress.
2. The mistress blames the servant.
3. The friend praises the dinner, the mistress the servant.¹
4. The friend praises the dinner and the servant.

¹ Words easily understood can be omitted. What is omitted here?

LESSON II

PRINCIPLES AND NAMES

11. Specimen Sentences:

Domina bona cēnam laudat, *the good mistress praises the dinner.*

Domina cēnam bonam laudat, *the mistress praises the good dinner.*

12. Here we have words ending alike,—for instance, **domina** and **bona** in the first example,—but evidently of different natures. **Bona** expresses a *quality* (*tells of what kind*). Such words are called *Adjectives*. Words like **domina**, **cēna**, etc., are *names* of persons or things. Such words are called *Nouns*.

13. You can tell which of two Nouns an Adjective goes with by the ending of that Adjective. Thus if you have **domina bona servam**, it is of course the **domina** of whom **bona** is said (“good mistress”); if you have **domina bonam servam**, it is the **servam** of whom **bonam** is said (“good servant”). This going-together of one word with another is called *Agreement*.

14. Words expressing acts or states, for example **laudat**, are called *Verbs*. Words like **et**, which join others together, are called *Conjunctions*.

15. Varying forms of a given noun, adjective, etc. (as **serva servam**, **bona bonam**) are called *Cases*. The form in **-a** used above is called *Nominative*, the one in **-am** *Accusative*.

a. Look now at the sentences you have had, and see what is the case which represents a person or thing as *acting*, and what the one which represents a person or thing *acted upon*.

b. The Nominative in Latin corresponds to the Nominative in English Grammar. The Accusative corresponds to the Objective case in English Grammar.

16. A word that qualifies or limits another on which it depends is said to *modify* that word, and is called a *modifier*.

Thus in the phrase¹ "good mistress" the word "good" modifies the word "mistress;" and in the statement "praises the servant," the word "servant" modifies the verb "praises."

17.**VOCABULARY****NOUN:**

rēgīna, queen.

VERB:

amat, loves, likes.

ADJECTIVES:

bona, good.

mala, bad.

dūra, hard, stern, harsh.

CONJUNCTION:

*et . . . et . . . i.e.,² et doubled,
both . . . and . . .*

18.**READING MATTER**

(In sentences 1 to 3 the order is the normal³ one. In 4, *bona* is made emphatic by its position, and in 5 the whole phrase *bonam servam* is made emphatic in the same way. See if you can express this emphasis in your translation by position or by stress of voice.)

1. *Rēgīna dominam bonam laudat.*
2. *Domina servam malam culpat.*
3. *Sērva bona dominam dūram culpat.*
4. *Bona serva dominam amat.*
5. *Bonam servam domina et laudat et amat.*

¹ A Phrase is a group of connected words not containing a subject and predicate. A more exact definition will be given later (148, 2).

² The letters i. e. stand for the Latin words *id est*, meaning *that is*.

³ I. e., the regular one, where no special emphasis is to be given.

NORMAL ORDER AND EMPHATIC ORDER

19. From the above sentences you may make out the following rules¹ of order, to guide you in writing, and help you in reading:

1. *The normal order in a Latin sentence is:*

Subject, with its modifiers modifiers of verb, with verb

Thus: **Serva bona dominam dūram culpat**

2. *The Adjective normally follows its noun.*

Thus: **Serva bona**, a good servant (no special emphasis).

3. *A word or phrase may be put out of its normal position to give it emphasis.*

Thus: **Bona serva**, a GOOD servant.

Bonam servam domina et laudat et amat, a GOOD servant
the mistress both praises and loves.

- a. Remember, then, that Latin expresses by position what in English we generally have to express by stress of voice.

20.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. The harsh mistress blames the servant.
2. The queen blames the harsh mistress.
3. The queen blames both the harsh mistress and the bad servant.
4. The queen both praises and loves a *good*² mistress.
5. A *good*² mistress both praises and loves a good servant.

¹A "rule" is a brief statement of usage, summing up what you have learned.

²Be sure to express the emphasis by your order.



DISHES AND SPOONS FROM POMPEII (SILVER)

LESSON III

PRINCIPLES AND NAMES

21. Specimen Sentences:

1. **Domina bona est**, *the mistress is good.*
2. **Serva bona est**, *the servant is good.*
3. **Serva coqua est**, *the servant is a cook.*

a. The verbs which we have had before have expressed *action*. We have now a verb, **est**, of a new kind, expressing *state*.

22. Verbs *say* ("predicate") something about a person or thing. That of which something is said is called the *Subject* (as "Julia" in "Julia cooks"). That which is said ("predicated") is called the *Predicate* (as "cooks").

23. The verbs we have thus far had are called *Finite* (the meaning of this word will be explained later). The subject with every one of them (that which acts or is) has been in the Nominative. We can, then, lay down the rule that:

24. *The Subject of a Finite verb is put in the Nominative.*

25. We have now seen two ways of making an adjective go with a noun:

1. In the first way, the adjective was directly attached to the noun, as in **domina bona cēnam laudat**, *the good mistress praises the dinner.* So attached, the adjective is called *Attributive*.

2. In the second way, seen in the specimen sentences of this Lesson, the adjective *is a part* of that which is *predicated*, as in **domina bona est**, *the mistress is good* (here "good" is just as much asserted of the mistress as "is"). Thus used, an adjective is called a *Predicate Adjective*.

26. A *noun* may, in the same way, be a part of the predicate, and is then called a *Predicate Noun*, as *coqua*, *cook*, in *serva coqua est*, *the servant is a cook*.

a. Since the predicate noun or adjective is said of the subject, you will of course expect it to *agree* with the subject.

27.**VOCABULARY**

ADJECTIVE:

benigna, *good-natured*,
kind.

VERBS:

est, *is*.
vocat, *calls*.

NOUNS:

coqua, *cook*.
Iulia, *Julia*.

28.**READING MATTER**

1. *Serva cēnam parat. Cēna bona est.*
2. *Iūlia coqua bona est.¹*
3. *Bona coqua Iūlia est.¹*
4. *Domina dūra coquam vocat.*
5. *Domina dūra est, serva mala.*
6. *Domina benigna est, serva bona.*

29.**MATTER FOR TRANSLATION**

1. The dinner is bad.
2. The cook is bad.
3. The stern mistress blames the cook.
4. Julia is a bad cook.
5. Julia is a *bad* cook (or, a *bad* cook Julia is).
6. The kind queen calls the cook, and praises the good dinner.

¹ What is the difference in meaning between sentences 2 and 3?



BRONZE COOKING-UTENSILS
FROM POMPEII

LESSON IV

DEFINITIONS

30. A noun that denotes a particular person, place, or thing, is called a *Proper Noun*. Thus *Iūlia, Julia*.

31. A noun that denotes *any* person or thing of a class is called a *Common Noun*. Thus *serva, servant*.

a. A noun that denotes a number of persons or things taken together is called a *Collective Noun*. Thus *turba, crowd*.

32. Instead of nouns, we often use other words to denote persons or things. Thus instead of saying "I saw John this morning. John was looking well," we say "I saw John this morning. He was looking well." Words like *he, they, you, I, this, who*, etc., because they stand instead of nouns, are called *Pronouns*.

33. Some of these pronouns clearly tell us to which of the possible kinds of persons they refer, namely the person speaking (*I*, called the first person), the person spoken to (*you*, called the second person), or the person spoken of (*he, she, it*, called the third person). They are therefore called *Personal Pronouns*.

34. Corresponding words like *my, your, his, her*, which indicate persons as possessing, are called *Possessive Adjectives*.¹

a. Possessive adjectives have the same position as other adjectives. That is, they normally follow their nouns. Thus:

*serva mea bona est, my servant is good, but
mea serva bona est, MY servant is good.*

¹ Often called Possessive Pronouns. But they are not really pronouns.

35. In Latin, personal pronouns and possessive adjectives are freely omitted, when the meaning is clear without them. Thus after the question, **serva bona est?** *is the servant good?* the answer *she is good* would be expressed simply by **bona est.**

36. A word that modifies the meaning of a verb is called an *Adverb*; but adverbs may also modify adjectives or other adverbs. Thus:

He does it *willingly* (modifying a verb).

He does it *very* willingly (modifying another adverb).

He is *very* willing, or, He is *not* willing (modifying an adjective).

37. Notice the position of the Latin Adverb in the following sentences (*semper* means *always* and *saepe* *often*):

Domina servam semper culpat, *the mistress always blames the servant.*

Servam dominam saepe culpat, *the servant often blames the mistress.*

From these we may lay down the rule that:

38. *Adverbs normally precede the words which they modify.*

a. But of course an adverb, like any other word, may be put out of its normal position to give it emphasis.

39.

VOCABULARY

PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

mē, me. Accusative.

tē, thee, you (in speaking to a single person). Accusative.

ADVERBS:

nōn, not.

saepe, often.

semper, always.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES:

mea, my, mine.

tua, thy, thine, your, yours (in speaking to a single person).

CONJUNCTION:

sed, but.

NOUN:

turba, crowd, mob.

40.

READING MATTER

1. Iūlia coqua mea est. Bona¹ coqua Iūlia est.
2. Coqua mea bona cēnam parat;² et cēnam semper parat bonam.¹
3. Mea coqua cēnam parat; sed malam saepe parat cēnam.
4. Coqua tua bona est? (Answer) Mala est.
5. Rēgīna mē amat, nōn tē.
6. Rēgīna benigna est. Amat et tē et mē.
7. Rēgīna tē vocat.
8. Rēgīna turbam³ nōn amat.

41.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. My cook is good, yours bad.
2. Is Julia your cook? (Answer) Julia is my cook. (Question) Is she a good cook? (Answer) She loves a good dinner, but she is a bad cook.
3. The queen is a good friend.
4. A good friend the queen is!
5. The queen loves *you*, not *me*. She always praises you.
6. The queen *often* praises you.
7. A mob calls you.

¹What is the effect of the order? ²Translate by *is getting*.

³Does this probably mean *the mob*, or *a mob*?



BRONZE PITCHERS AND DRINKING-HORN FROM POMPEII

LESSON V

PRINCIPLES AND NAMES

42. Specimen Sentences:

Coqua cēnam parat, *the cook gets dinner, or the cook is getting dinner, or the cook does get dinner.*

Coqua cēnam parat? *is the cook getting dinner? or does the cook get dinner?*

a. Notice that the single verb **parat** is used in Latin where English uses three distinct forms, *gets*, *is getting*, *does get*. You must, therefore, translate always according to what is the most probable force in the given place. And in translating English into Latin, you must always use the one Latin form.

43. Specimen Sentences:

Iulia coqua cēnam parat, *Julia, the cook, is getting dinner.*

Domina Iuliam coquam laudat, *the mistress praises Julia, the cook.*

a. In these sentences, you see that the word **coqua** is put alongside of **Iulia**, and **coquam** alongside of **Iuliam**, to tell us something more particularly about **Iulia** or **Iuliam**. Such a *putting-alongside* is called *Apposition*, and the word so attached to another is called an *Appositive*.

b. An appositive must, of course, show by its form with what word it goes. Hence:

44. *An Appositive Noun agrees in case with the Noun or Pronoun to which it belongs.*

45. There is, in the forms which we are now studying, another case, precisely like the Nominative, named the *Vocative* (from *vocat*, *calls*), because used in speaking to (addressing) a person. Thus:

Cēna, coqua, parāta est? *Cook, is dinner ready?*

a. A Vocative normally stands after one or more words.

46. Certain words loosely thrown into the sentence ("interjected") are called *Interjections*. Thus *ō*, English *O* or *Oh*.

47.

VOCABULARY

NOUNS:

culīna, kitchen.

culpa (noun corresponding to the verb *culpat*), *fault, blame.*

fīlia, daughter.

villa, villa.

ADJECTIVES:

magna, great, large, big.

parva, small, little.

parāta (connected with the verb *parat*), *prepared, ready.*

pulchra, beautiful.

splendida, splendid.

VERB:

exspectat, expects, awaits, waits for.¹

ADVERB:

cūr, why.

48.

READING MATTER

1. Domina cēnam exspectat. Coquam vocat.
2. (The mistress says to the cook) Cēna² cūr nōn parāta est? (The cook answers) Est, domina, parāta.
3. (The mistress says) Cēna tua, coqua, saepe mala est. (Answer) Culpā, domina, nōn mea est. (Mistress) Cūr nōn tua est? (Answer) Culīna parva et mala est.
4. (The cook says) Domina cūr mē semper culpat?
5. (A dialogue of mothers) Fīlia tua pulchra est. (Answer) Filia mea pulchra sed dūra est. Tua et pulchra est et benigna.
6. Villa tua, amīca mea; magna et splendida est.
7. Turba magna est!

¹"Waits for" is really a single idea, just as "awaits" is.

²The thing of most consequence is put first to *arrest the attention*, as if we should say "the dinner now: why isn't it ready?"

EMPHATIC ORDER, CONTINUED

49. Evidently the order in Latin is very nearly free. Let us see, then, how, in a sentence of several words, this freedom may be employed to give *emphasis*.

1. In the second sentence in **48** above, the *dinner* was the important thing. Notice how this was expressed by putting **cēna** at the *head* of the sentence.

2. In the second sentence of **40** (turn back), the *goodness* of the dinner was the important thing. Notice how this was expressed by putting **bonam** at the *end* of the sentence.

From these instances we may see that:

50. *The most emphatic places in a Latin sentence; or group of words, are the first and the last.*

a. This is just what we should expect in any language in which the order was free. For, evidently, emphasis may be obtained *either* by putting an important thing before the hearer immediately, or by holding it back for a time, to stimulate his curiosity, or to surprise him with an added idea (*principle of Suspense*).

Apply these principles in your own writing.

51.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Mistress, the dinner is served.¹

2. Your servant, my daughter, is a good cook. (Answer) The dinner is *often* good, (*but*²) not always.

3. Julia, the cook, is preparing dinner. But my mistress does not expect a *good* (*one*²). (Question) Why does she not expect a *good* (*one*)? (Answer) The kitchen is bad, and the cook is bad.

4. Julia, the dinner is always bad. The fault is yours.

5. Your villa is splendid. (Answer) My villa is *splendid*, but it is not *beautiful*. Your villa is small, but beautiful.

6. A big mob calls (for) you.

¹ Use the word for "prepared," "ready."

²Omit in translating, as unnecessary. In general, words in parentheses () are not to be translated.

LESSON VI

PRINCIPLES AND NAMES

52. Specimen Sentence:

Villa rēgīnae splendida est, the villa of the queen (or the queen's villa) is splendid.

a. The case of *rēgīnae* is called the *Genitive*. It corresponds to our English Possessive case, or the equivalent phrase with *of*. As you see in this example,

53. *The Genitive may express that to which something belongs (Genitive of Possession).* And

a. *A Genitive normally follows its noun.*

54. There is, in the set of forms with which we have begun, another case, called the *Dative*, identical in form with the Genitive (thus *rēgīnae*), but with an entirely different meaning, as in:

Filia mea rēgīnae cēnam dat, my daughter is giving a dinner to the queen (or for the queen). *Rēgīnae* is here Dative.

Rēgīna filiae meae benigna est, the queen is kind to my daughter.

Filiæ is here Dative.

As you see in these examples,

a. *The Dative normally precedes the word or words which it modifies.*

55. The Dative expresses *Figurative Direction¹* of various kinds. Hence it may be called the “*to, toward, or for* case.”

¹That is, not literal direction in space, but the direction in which an act, a quality, etc., operates,—that *toward which* it goes out.

Notice that, in English, literal direction and figurative direction are expressed in one and the same way. Compare “go to the city” and “be kind to me” (the same word “to” in both). We shall see later that Latin has a different way for expressing literal direction (78, b).

a. Compare the following, in which the English word "to," "toward," or "for," expresses this same idea of figurative direction:

He gives a letter to me (direction taken by an *Act*).

This is pleasant to (or for) me (direction taken by a *Quality*. The pleasantness goes out *toward me*).

He is opposed to me (direction taken by an *Attitude*).

He is unfriendly toward me (direction taken by an *Attitude*).

He is near to me (direction taken by a *Relation*).

56.

VOCABULARY

NOUNS:

epistula, epistle; letter.

silva, wood, forest.

PRONOUNS:

mihi, (to or for) me; Dative.

tibi, (to or for) you; Dative.

VERBS:

cēnat (verb corresponding to the noun **cēna**), *dines*.

dat, gives.

ADVERB:

tam, so.

ADJECTIVES:

adversa, adverse, opposed.

(Word of Attitude, taking Dat.)

grāta, gratifying, pleasing, agreeable. (Word of Quality, taking Dat.)

inimīca, unfriendly, hostile.

(Word of Attitude, taking Dat.)

īrāta, angry. (Word of Attitude, taking Dat.)

propinquā, near. (Word of Relation, taking Dat.)

57.

READING MATTER

Caution.—When you meet a doubtful form, e. g.,¹ the Genitive-or-Dative form in -ae, or the Nominative-or-Vocative form in -a, you must carefully hold your judgment in suspense until all the evidence has come in. *Do not jump at the first possibility that comes into your mind.*

1. Villa rēgīnae silvae magnae propinqua est.
2. Villa mea parva mihi grāta est.
3. Serva dominae epistulam dat.
4. Domina coquae cūr īrāta² est? (Answer) Cēna mala est.
5. Rēgīna cēnat. Tē, filia mea, exspectat.
6. Rēgīna, filia mea, tē nōn amat. Tibi semper adversa est.
7. Rēgīna mihi cūr tam inimīca est?

¹ This stands for exemplī grātiā, meaning *for example*.

² Angry toward the cook. But we say in English *angry at*.

58.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. The queen loves the great forest.
2. My villa is near¹ (to)² the splendid villa of the queen. But the queen is unfriendly toward me.
3. My friend, why is the queen always so opposed to you? Why is she angry at (= toward) you?
4. My daughter gives (to) me a letter.
5. Your letter is pleasing to me.
6. The mistress is dining. The dinner is good.

¹A predicate noun or adjective regularly stands next to the verb, since the two together make one idea.

²In English, we omit the preposition "to" in such a combination.



IN THE RUINS OF HADRIAN'S VILLA NEAR
TIVOLI (TIBUR)

Fifteen miles from Rome

LESSON VII

PRINCIPLES AND NAMES

59. The verbs which we have been using have all represented an act or state as a *fact*. Such verbs are said to be in the *Indicative Mood*. They have dealt with present time, and hence are said to be in the *Present Tense*. Thus **coqua cēnam parat**, *the cook prepares* (or *is preparing*) *dinner* (a fact, in the Present).

a. *Mood* is the expression of the way in which the act is looked at, e. g., as a *fact* (Indicative).

b. *Tense* is the expression of the idea of time through the form of the verb.

c. The *negative* (*denying* word) for the Indicative is **nōn**, *not*, as we have already seen.

60. The ending **-t**, which we have had in all our verbs, indicates the action of a person or thing *spoken of*, called the *third person*. In the same way, the ending **-ō** indicates the person *speaking* ("I"), called the *first person*. Thus **cēnam parō**, *I am preparing dinner*. The first person of **est**, (*he*) *is*, is **sum**, (*I*) *am*.

a. The endings alone are enough to indicate the person, without the use of any word for "I," "he," "it," etc. Thus **rēgīna sum** must mean "*I am queen*," not "*she is queen*," nor "*you are queen*."

61. A *Transitive Verb* is one that expresses an act immediately affecting some person or thing. The person or thing immediately affected is called the *Direct Object*. Thus **servam** is a Direct Object in **Anna servam laudat**, *Anna praises the servant*. We have repeatedly seen that:

62. *The Direct Object of a Transitive Verb is put in the Accusative.*

63. An *Intransitive Verb* is one that expresses an act not immediately affecting any person or thing, or a *state*. Thus **cēnō**, *I dine*, **sum**, *I am*.

a. From its nature, such a verb cannot have a Direct Object.

64. We have also seen another case depending upon a verb, as in:

Domina mihi servam laudat, *the mistress praises the servant to me*.

a. Here the case of **mihi** (the *to-case*, or Dative) expresses the person *indirectly* affected by the act. This is called the *Indirect Object*.

We may then lay down the rule that:

65. *The Indirect Object of a Verb is put in the Dative.*

From the above example note also that:

a. *The Indirect Object normally precedes the Direct Object.*

66. We may likewise make a *short rule* combining the other uses of the Direction-Case seen in various examples in the last Lesson. These uses are essentially one and the same. Compare the following:

Villa mihi grāta est, *the villa is agreeable to me.*

QUALITY of the villa, going out toward *me*. (*mihi*, Dative)

Rēgīna mihi adversa est, *the queen is opposed to me.*

ATTITUDE of the queen toward *me*. (*mihi*, Dative)

Villa silvae propinqua est, *the villa is near (to) the wood.*

RELATION of the villa to the wood. (*silvae*, Dative)

We see, then, that:

67. *The Dative is used to express that toward which a Quality, Attitude, or Relation is directed.*

68.

READING MATTER

1. **Filiām tuām, rēgīna mēa, laudō.** Bona est et benigna.
2. **Amō rēgīnae filiam;** sed rēgīnae nōn grāta sum. Mihi dūra est.
3. **Rēgīna mihi semper benigna est.** Tibi cūr tam inimīca est?

4. Domina mea rēgīnae cēnam magnam dat.
5. (The mistress says) Rēgīna, coqua, cēnam meam nōn laudat. Culpa tua est. Tibi irāta sum.
6. Villa amīcae meae silvae pulchrae propinqua est.
7. Epistula tua mihi nōn grāta est. Tibi irāta sum.

69.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Your mistress is kind to you. Mine is always angry at me.
2. Cook, I do not praise your dinner. It is (a) big (one); *good* it is not. Why is it not good? (The honest cook's answer) The fault is mine, mistress. I am not a good cook.
3. The villa of the queen's daughter is near (to) mine. It is a splendid villa.
4. I am angry¹ at the daughter of the queen. She is always opposed to me.
5. Your letter, my friend, is not agreeable to me.

¹When you are puzzled how to express a given idea, look at the Latin Reading Matter and see how it was expressed there. Thus if the "at" of "angry at" troubles you, look in the Latin sentences of section 57 for an *irāta*, and see how the idea was there expressed.



YOUNG ROMAN LADY, PORTRAIT BUST

From Excavations in widening the Tiber, 1880

LESSON VIII

PRINCIPLES AND NAMES

70. Specimen Sentences:

Coqua à culinā abest, *the cook is absent from the kitchen.*

Coqua cum dominā in culinā est, *the cook is with the mistress in the kitchen.*

a. In *culinā* and *dominā*, we have a new case, with the same letters as the Nominative, but sounding differently, having a final long **a**. This case is called the Ablative.

71. The Latin Ablative is a mixed case, being made up of the remains of three cases, which originally were entirely distinct, in form as well as in meaning: the true Ablative, or *from*-case,¹ expressing separation; the Sociative, or *with*-case, expressing association; and the Locative, or *in*-case, expressing location. It inherited the forces of all these cases, and thus expresses the *from*-idea, the *with*-idea, and the *in*-idea.

72. According to its forces, it is convenient to speak of the case as:

1. The *Separative Ablative*,² answering the question "whence?" "from what place?"

2. The *Sociative Ablative*, answering the question "with whom?" or "with what?"

3. The *Locative Ablative*, answering the question "where?"³

73. Words like *from*, *with*, *in*, which define the relation of a noun or pronoun to another word, are called *Prepositions*.

¹ The case is named from this use. The word "ablative" means "the case of taking-away."

² Or Ablative of Separation.

³ The word Locative is the best word to use, but not a perfect one. It should be understood as covering *exact* location only—English *in*, *on*, or *under*—but no other ideas of place.

74.

VOCABULARY

(New verbs will henceforth be given in the first person.)

PREPOSITIONS:

ā or **ab**,¹ *from, away from.* Takes
Abl.
cum, *with.* Takes Abl.
in, in, on. Takes Abl.

VERBS:

absum (**ab+sum**), *am away, am
absent, am distant.*
ambulō, *walk.*

ADVERBS:

hic, *in this place, here.*
hodiē (on this day =), *today.*
ibi, *there.*
ubi, *where.*
quoque, *also, too.* (Postpositive,
i. e., "placed after." Stands
just after the word modified.)

75.

READING MATTER

1. *Iūlia hīc est?* (Ans.) *In culīnā est.*
2. (Said by a servant to a caller) *Domina ā villā abest.*
(Ques.)² *Ubi est?* (Ans.)² *In silvā est.* (Ques.) *Ubi silva est?*
(Ans.) *Silva villaē propinqua est.*
3. *Rēgina hodiē cum filiā meā cēnat.* (Ans.) *Amat rēgina
filiam tuam; meae inimīca est.*
4. *Ubi domina tua est?* (Ans.) *In silvā cum amicā ambulat.*
Silvam amat. (First speaker) *Mea quoque domina silvam amat,
et ibi saepe ambulat.*

76.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Where is your mistress? Is she here? (Ans.) She is in the kitchen with the cook.
2. Why is your daughter absent from the villa? (Ans.) She is dining today with the daughter of the queen.
3. My friend's villa is near a great forest, where I often walk. I love the forest.
4. My daughter also loves the forest, and often walks there.

¹ Ab before vowels and h, ā before consonants. But before most consonants ab may also be used.

² We will now use the abbreviations *Ques.* and *Ans.* for *Question* and *Answer.*

LESSON IX

CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS

77.

VOCABULARY**PREPOSITIONS:**

ad, at, (near) *by*; with verbs of motion, *to, toward*. Takes Acc.

ante, before, *in-front-of*. Takes

Acc.

post, behind, after. Takes Acc. **nunc, now.**

trans, across, beyond. Takes

Acc.

per, through. Takes Acc.

in (same word as before), *into, casa, cottage, cabin.*

when used with Accusative.

VERB:

habitō, inhabit, dwell, live.

ADVERB:

nunc, now.

NOUN:

casa, cottage, cabin.

CASE USES AND SPECIMEN SENTENCES

78. Only Prepositions having a *from*, *with*, or *in* force take the Ablative. You will find that Prepositions expressing other space-relations¹ take the Accusative. Thus:

silva post villam est, the wood is behind the villa.

villa ante silvam est, the villa is before (in-front-of) the wood.

villa ad silvam est, the villa is by the wood.

ad silvam ambulat, she walks to the wood.

in silvam ambulat, she walks into the wood.

But in silva ambulat, she walks in the wood.

Notice that, in accordance with the principle above, and the one given in 72, 3:

a. *The Accusative is used with in to express the Place To Which something moves, the Ablative to express the Place In Which something is or is done.*

b. Literal Direction in Space is thus expressed by the Accusative with a Preposition (e.g., **ad** or **in**). The *Dative* expresses *Figurative Direction* only.

c. Only the Accusative and Ablative are used with Prepositions.

¹ In the real force of the Latin prepositions. But our expression, with our preposition, may sometimes be quite different.

THE DECLINING OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

79. We have seen all the six Latin cases, with their fundamental forces, and all the forms of the Singular number (that is, the number which indicates *one* person or thing) in the first set of case-forms, called the *First Declension*.

We shall now learn to give in order the six cases for *serva*, *servant*, then for *bona*, *good*, and then for *serva bona*, *good servant*, together (thus Nom. *serva bona*, Gen. *servae bonae*, etc.). This is called *Declining*.

80. First Declension: Singular Number

NOUN	ADJECTIVE IN AGREEMENT	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	CASE	FUNDAMENTAL CASE-MEANINGS
<i>serva</i>	<i>bona</i>	<i>the good servant</i>	Nom.	Subject.
<i>servae</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>of the good servant, or the good servant's</i>	Gen.	That to which something belongs.
<i>servae</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>to or for the good servant</i>	Dat.	Figurative Direction.
<i>servam</i>	<i>bonam</i>	<i>the good servant</i>	Acc.	Space-Ideas (except <i>from, with</i> and <i>in ideas</i>), and Direct Object.
(<i>serva</i>)	<i>bona</i>	(<i>O</i>) <i>good servant</i>	Voc.	Address.)
<i>servā</i>	<i>bonā</i>	<i>from, with, or in the good servant</i>	Abl.	<i>From, with, and in Ideas.</i>

81. We have now had all the Latin Parts of Speech, which are as in English, minus the Article,—namely: Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection.

a. Henceforth words will be arranged in the vocabularies in alphabetical order, unless there is a special reason for bringing particular words together.

82.

READING MATTER

1. Filia tua hodiē hīc est? (Ans.) Ā vīllā abest. In silvā cum amīcā ambulat. (First speaker) Mea quoque filia ibi nunc ambulat.

2. Ubi Iūlia coqua est? In culinā nōn est. (Ans.) Ad casam amīcae ambulat. (Ques.) Ubi casa est? Est ad silvam? (Ans.) Trāns silvam amīca habitat. Nunc per silvam coqua ambulat.

3. Villa mea ante silvam magnam est. (Ques.) Filia tua saepe in silvā ambulat? (Ans.) Saepe ā vīllā ad silvam ambulat; sed in silvam nōn ambulat. Filia parvā est, silva magna.

4. Ubi amīca tua habitat? Post silvam habitat.

83.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Why is the cook absent from the kitchen? (Ques.) She isn't there? (Another servant says) Here she is.

2. A friend of the cook lives in a little cottage behind the wood.

3. Where is your daughter now? (Ans.) She is dining with the queen today. (First speaker) *My* daughter, too, is dining with the queen.

4. Where does your friend live? Does she live in-front-of the wood? (Ans.) She lives beyond the wood. (Ques.) Does she often walk into the wood? (Ans.) She often walks *through*¹ the wood to my villa.

¹ Always keep the preposition before its noun or pronoun. When, then, you want to emphasize a preposition, put the whole group into an emphatic place.



SILVER PITCHERS FOUND IN BOSCOREALE

LESSON X

FIRST DECLENSION (FINISHED)

84. We may now finish the First Declension by adding the Plural (that is, the number which indicates more than one person or thing). The *case-meanings* are the same.

85. Words of the First Declension are called **ā-Stems**, because their stems originally ended in **-ā-** throughout.¹

a. The stem of a word is the part which remains constant, and to which the endings are added as the word changes in inflection.

b. When the stem ends in a vowel, a change in the stem or the ending, or in both, may take place, so that sometimes neither appears as it originally was. But in such cases it is still convenient to use the word "ending" for the *apparent* ending.

86.

FIRST DECLENSION: **ā-Stems**

	NOUN <i>Stem</i>	ADJECTIVE <i>bonā-</i>	
	SINGULAR		<i>Endings</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	servā	bonā	-a
<i>Genitive</i>	servae	bonae	-ae
<i>Dative</i>	servae	bonae	-ae
<i>Accusative</i>	servam	bonam	-am
<i>Vocative</i>	serva	bona	-a
<i>Ablative</i>	servā	bonā	-ā
PLURAL			
<i>Nominative</i>	servae	bonae	-ae
<i>Genitive</i>	sérvārum	bonārum	-ārum
<i>Dative</i>	servīs	bonīs	-īs
<i>Accusative</i>	servās	bonās	-ās
<i>Vocative</i>	servae	bonae	-ae
<i>Ablative</i>	servīs	bonīs	-īs

¹ In the First Declension, you can see something of the *a*-sound in almost every form. But the original *long* sound has been shortened in several places.

- a. Learn to decline **serva** and **bona** separately and together.
- b. You will find that, *in the Plurals of all Declensions, Nominative and Vocative are alike, and Dative and Ablative are alike.*
- c. Notice, that in the First Declension, the Genitive and Dative Singular are like the Nominative and Vocative Plural. *You must be on your guard* when you meet one of these doubtful forms.

87. The Infinitive is a kind of verb-noun. It expresses the mere idea of action or being. Thus **amāre**, *to love*, Present Infinitive of **amō**, *I love*.

a. An Infinitive that completely fills out the meaning of another verb, as in **ambulāre amō**, *I love to walk*, is often called a Complementary Infinitive ("complementary" is from a Latin word meaning "fill out").

b. In general, the Infinitive in Latin is used in much the same way as in English, e. g., as Subject, Object, or Complement. Differences will be pointed out later.

88. The third person plural of the Present Indicative is shown by the ending **-nt**. Thus **amant**, (*they*) *love*, **sunt**, (*they*) *are*.

89.

VOCABULARY

beāta , <i>happy, blessed, fortunate.</i>	rūstica , <i>rustic, country.</i>
cūra , <i>care, anxiety.</i>	sine , Prep., <i>without</i> . Takes Separative Ablative.
fēmina , <i>woman.</i>	
multa , <i>much.</i> In Plural, <i>many.</i>	tranquilla , <i>tranquil.</i>
pectūnia , <i>money.</i>	vīta , <i>life.</i>

90.

READING MATTER

1. Epistulās ab amīcīs nunc exspectō.
2. Amō amīcās meās: mē amant amīcae meae.
3. Amīcae meae filiās amō. Et pulchrae et bonae sunt.
4. Amō per silvās cum amīcīs meīs ambulāre. (Ans.) Amīcae quoque meae amant in silvīs ambulāre.

5. Sunt¹ pulchrae vīllae et ad silvām et trāns silvam.
6. Vītam tranquillam, amīcae meae, sine multā pecūniā et multīs cūrīs amō. Beāta est vīta rūstica.
7. Multīs fēminīs vīta splendida grāta est: mihi grāta est vīta tranquilla. Cūra multārum servārum mihi nōn grāta est.

91.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. The mistresses of good servants are happy.
2. Much money gives many anxieties. (Ans.) But money is agreeable.
3. There are many cottages by the forest. (Ans.) There are many *beyond* the forest too.
4. Many women love a tranquil country life without care.
5. A tranquil country life is agreeable to me, and to my friends also.
6. My friends live by a forest.
7. My daughters love to walk with friends through forests.
8. I often walk *to* the forest, not often *into* the forest.
9. Dinner is ready, my daughters. Where are my friends?

¹ *There are.* The English “there” is merely “expletive” (i. e., a “filling-out” word). **Sunt** is not emphatic, but, like “there,” is put first in order that the more important words may be held up (Suspense).



FARMER AND WOOD
Ruins of ancient Aqueduct in distance

LESSON XI

THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

92. There are four regular types of Verb Inflection, known as the *Four Conjugations*. They are distinguished by the vowel which ends the stem in the Present ("characteristic vowel"). This is most conveniently seen in the Present Infinitive. Thus:

CONJUGATION	PRESENT INDICATIVE	PRESENT INFINITIVE	PRESENT STEM ENDS IN
I	amō	amā-re, to love	-ā- (amā-)
II	moneō	monē-re, to warn	-ē- (monē-)
III	tegō	tege-re, to cover	-e- (tege-)
IV	audiō	audī-re, to hear	-ī- (audi-)

93. A few verbs, called *Irregular*, are inflected in a different way. Thus **sum**, *am*, Infinitive, **esse**, *to be*.

94. We have already had half of the group of First Conjugation forms with which we began (namely **amo**, **amat**, **amant**). The whole group will now be given, together with the forms for **sum**.

95.

PRESENT INDICATIVE

FIRST CONJUGATION

IRREGULAR

Stem amā-	Personal Endings	
1st Pers. Sing. amō, I love	-ō or -m	sum, I am
2d " " amās, you love or thou lovest	-s	es, you are or thou art
3d " " amat, he (she, it) loves	-t	est, he (she, it) is
1st Pers. Pl. amāmus, we love	-mus	sumus, we are
2d " " amātis, you love	-tis	estis, you are
3d " " amant, they love	-nt	sunt, they are

a. Amō originally was **ama-ō** (the **ā** being shortened before a vowel): But the **a** and **ō** ran together and the **a** disappeared.

b. The forms of these verbs show the Number and Person of the Subject. When, then, the Subject is expressed, the verb will *agree* with it in Number and Person.

96.

VOCABULARY

iusta, *just*.*ō*, *O*, or *Oh* (often used in address,
though never necessary).*iuvō*, *help*.*laeta*, *joyous, glad, happy*.*quia*, *Conj., because*.

97.

READING MATTER

1. Dominam tuam amās? (Ans.) Dominam meam amō. Servis semper benigna est.

2. Dominam, ō servae, cūr semper laudātis? (Ans.) Dominam laudāmus, quia semper iūsta et benigna est.

3. Multae fēminae pecūniā cum cūris amant, nōn multae vītam rūsticām tranquillām et bēatām.

4. Cūr, filiae meae, tam laetae estis? (Ans.) Laetae sumus quia amīcās exspectāmus.

5. (The mother calls) Ubi es, filia meā? (The daughter) Hīc sum. (The mother) Ubi "hīc" est? (The daughter) In culīnā sum. (The mother) Cūr in culīnā es? (The daughter) Coquam iuvō. Cēnam parāmus.

6. Filiārum tuārum amīcae tē quoque amant. Beāta es.

98.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Do you (said to one person) often walk in the forest? (Ans.) I *love* to walk in the forest, because I am always happy there.

2. Where are you, my friends (use *ō* for practice)? (Ans.) We are waiting-for you and your daughter in-front-of (=before) the villa. Is she ready?

3. I give a-great-deal-of (=much) money to my servants.

4. The queen loves a just mistress.

5. I love to dine with friends.

6. The dinners of *my* friends are often splendid, but not always good.

7. I love to help the cook in the kitchen.

LESSON XII

FIRST CONJUGATION (Repeated) AND SECOND CONJUGATION

99.

PRESENT INDICATIVE

FIRST CONJUGATION

SECOND CONJUGATION

*Stem amā-**Stem monē- Personal Endings*1st Sing. *amō, I love**moneō, I warn -ō (or -m¹)*2d " *amās, you love**mónēs, you warn -s*3d " *amat, he (she, it) loves**monet, he (she, it) warns -t*1st Pl. *amāmus, we love**monēmus, we warn -mus*2d " *amātis, you love**monētis, you warn -tis*3d " *amant, they love**monent, they warn -nt*

a: Given the differing stems (-ā- and -ē-), the First and Second Conjugations are formed in precisely the same way in the Present Indicative, except that the First Conjugation has lost the final -ā- of the Stem in the first person singular (originally **ama-ō**, like **moneō**).

b. You will now need to learn the following Rules, which will explain various changes to be seen here or later:

100. 1. *A vowel is regularly short before another vowel or h.*

a. Thus **ama-ō** (becoming **amō**), not **amā-ō**, and **mone-ō**, not **monē-ō**.

2. *Every originally long vowel was regularly shortened before final m or t, before nt and nd anywhere, and, except in monosyllables,² before final r or l.*

a. Thus **amā-t** and **amā-nt** became **ama-t** and **ama-nt**, and **monē-t** and **monē-nt** became **mone-t** and **mone-nt**.

¹ We have seen the ending -m in the verb *sum, am*.

² I. e., words of one syllable.

101. Certain Latin verbs express Quality, Attitude, or Relation, just as adjectives do, and hence are followed¹ by a Dative of Figurative Direction (general rule in 67).

a. Thus, just as one says *vīta rūstica mihi grāta est*, *country life is agreeable to me*, so one says *vīta rūstica mihi placet*, *country life is pleasing to me* (or *country life pleases me*).

102.**VOCABULARY**

<i>causa, cause, reason.</i>	<i>moneō, admonish, warn, chide,</i>
<i>ferē, Adv., generally; (then)</i>	<i>instruct.</i>
<i>about, almost.</i>	<i>placeō, am pleasing, please.</i>
<i>habeō, have; hold; regard.</i>	(Word of Quality, taking Dat.)

103.**READING MATTER**

1. Nunc, coqua, parāta sum tē iuvāre.
2. Filiās tuās saepe monēs? (Ans.) Filiās meās nōn saepe moneō, quia mihi ferē semper placent.
3. Domina mea mē saepe sine causā monet. Iūsta nōn est.
4. Pecūniām, amīcae meae, nōn multām habētis. Cūr tam laetae estis? (Ans.) Pecūniām nōn habēmus multam; sed multās nōn habēmus cūrās.
5. Vīta rūstica tibi grāta est? (Ans.) Vīta rūstica mihi placet. Tranquillam amo vītam.

104.**MATTER FOR TRANSLATION**

1. I am happy. My country villa pleases (= is pleasing to) me.
2. Your life pleases you, mine (pleases) me.
3. We love to help the cook, because she is always kind.
4. Do we please you? (The mother answers) You do please me almost always. I have good daughters.
5. I do not please my mistress. She is generally harsh to me.
6. My friends often chide me without reason. They are not just.

¹ "Followed by" does not refer to the order of the sentence, but only to the effect of one word upon another.

LESSON XIII

GRAMMATICAL GENDER¹

105. Nouns of the First Declension are feminine, except a few which denote males. These are masculine.

106. In the Second Declension, to which we now pass, nouns in -um are neuter. Most others are masculine.

a. In this Declension, the stem originally ended in -o-.

b. The Declension of Adjectives closely follows that of Nouns.

107. SECOND DECLENSION: o-Stems, in -us and -um

		dōnuīm,	bonum			
		gift, N. ²	good.			
Stem	servo-	dōno-	bono-		Endings	
SINGULAR						
Nom.	servus	bonus	dōnum	bonum	-us	-um
Gen.	servī	bonī	dōnī	bonī	-ī	
Dat.	servō	bonō	dōnō	bonō	-ō	
Acc.	servum	bonum	dōnum	bonum	-um	
Voc.	serve	bone	dōnum	bonum	-e	-um
Abl.	servō	bonō	dōnō	bonō	-ō	
PLURAL						
Nom.	servī	bonī	dōna	bona	-ī	-a
Gen.	servōrum	bonōrum	dōnōrum	bonōrum	-ōrum	
Dat.	servīs	bonīs	dōnīs	bonīs	-īs	
Acc.	servōs	bonōs	dōna	bona	-ōs	-a
Voc.	servī	bonī	dōna	bona	-ī	-a
Abl.	servīs	bonīs	dōnīs	bonīs	-īs	

a. It is only in the Masc. and Fem. Sing. of Second Declension words in -us that the Voc. regularly differs from the Nom.

b. Learn to decline servus and bonus separately and together, and dōnum and bonum separately and together.

¹ Gender is in Latin quite as much a matter of termination and of relationship to other words as of sex.

² M. means masculine, F. feminine, and N. neuter.

108.

VOCABULARY

agricola (Masculine), *farmer*.
amicus, (man or boy) *friend*.
bene, Adv. (cf.¹ **bonus**), *well*.
dominus, *master*.
dōnum, *gift, present*.
Gallus, a *Gaul*. Also a man's name, *Gallus*.
hortus, *garden*.

labor, *labor, work*.
male, Adv. (cf. *malus*), *badly*.
Mārcus, *Mark*, a name.
numquam, Adv., *never*.
satis, Adv. and Noun, *sufficiently, enough*.
servus, (man) *servant* or (man) *slave*.

109.

READING MATTER

1. Mihi placet in hortō cum agricolā labōrāre.
2. Casa Gallī servī parva sed satis magna est. (Ans.) Casae servōrum parvae ferē sunt.
3. Tibi, Galle, dominus tuus saepe īrātus est. (Ans.) Bonus sum servus, et bene ferē labōrō. Dominō cūr numquam placeō? Mē semper sine causā monet.
4. Bonōs, Mārce, habēs servōs. Beātus es. Meī servī male labōrant.
5. Dōnum tuum, amīce, mihi placet. Bonus es.
6. Servīs meīs dōna parva saepe dō. Satis bonī servī sunt. (Ans.) Bonum habent dominum.

110.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Where is Gallus? (Ans.) He is with the farmer in the garden.
2. Gallus, your master's garden is small. (Ans.) It is large enough.
3. Mark, why do you chide your slaves without reason? (Ans.) I chide my slaves because they often work badly.
4. Why do you never give little presents to your slaves?
5. The slaves of *kind* masters are generally good.
6. I love my master, because he is always kind.
7. I love to work well, because I love to please my master.
8. Why do you chide your friend?

¹ For the Latin *cōfer*, meaning *compare*.

LESSON XIV

SECOND DECLENSION (Cont'd): SHORTENED ro-STEMS

111. The Second Declension includes a number of Nouns and Adjectives, called **ro-** and **rā-**Stems, in which the Nominative ending has been shortened.¹ Thus:

	NOUNS		ADJECTIVES		
	<i>puer</i> , boy, M.	<i>ager</i> , field, M.	<i>vir</i> , man, M.	<i>miser</i> , miserable	<i>piger</i> , lazy
<i>Stems</i>	<i>puero-</i>	<i>agro-</i>	<i>viro-</i>	<i>miserō-</i>	<i>pigro-</i>
SINGULAR					
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>ager</i>	<i>vir</i>	<i>miser</i>	<i>piger</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>virī</i>	<i>miserī</i>	<i>pigrī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>virō</i>	<i>miserō</i>	<i>pigrō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>puerum</i>	<i>agrum</i>	<i>virum</i>	<i>miserum</i>	<i>pigrum</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>ager</i>	<i>vir</i>	<i>miser</i>	<i>piger</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>virō</i>	<i>miserō</i>	<i>pigrō</i>
PLURAL					
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>virī</i>	<i>miserī</i>	<i>pigrī</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>puerōrum</i>	<i>agrōrum</i>	<i>virōrum</i>	<i>miserōrum</i>	<i>pigrōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>virīs</i>	<i>miserīs</i>	<i>pigrīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>puerōs</i>	<i>agrōs</i>	<i>virōs</i>	<i>miserōs</i>	<i>pigrōs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>virī</i>	<i>miserī</i>	<i>pigrī</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>puerīs</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>virīs</i>	<i>miserīs</i>	<i>pigrīs</i>

a. Decline these new words separately. Then decline *puer piger* together, and *vir miser* together. Then decline *amicus miser* together (Gen. *amicī miserī*, Dat. *amicō miserō*, etc.)

b. Notice that the endings of these new words differ from those of *servus* and *bonus* only in the Nominative and Vocative Singular. You have thus but one new form to learn.

¹ Originally the forms were the same in *servus*, *puer*, *ager*, etc., namely Nom. *servo-s* (becoming *servus* later), *puero-s*, *agro-s*, etc. But the *ro-* stems lost the -os in the Nominative. Thus original *pueros* became *puer*. If in such stems the r immediately followed a consonant, an e-sound crept in. Thus original *agros* became *agrō*, then *ager*.

IRREGULAR FORMS OF DECLENSIONS I AND II

112. 1. Nouns in *-ius* and *-ium* have the Genitive Singular in *-ī* (not *-ii*). Thus *Cornēlius*, *Cornelius*, Gen. *Cornēlī*; *ingenium*, *intellect*, Gen. *ingenī*.

2. Nouns in *-ius* form the Vocative in *-ī*. Thus *Cornēlius*, *Cornelius*, Voc. *Cornēlī*; *filius*, *son*, Voc. *filiī*.

a. These contracted Genitives and Vocatives in *-ī* have the accent on the penult, even if it is short. Thus *ingēnī*.

b. *Meus, mine*, has the irregular Voc. Sing. Masculine *mī*.

113. *Filia*, *daughter*, has the form *filiābus* in the Dative and Ablative Plural, to avoid confusion with *filiīs*, *sons*, from *filius*.

114.**VOCABULARY**

(From here on, the Genitive of every noun will be given, together with the Gender, indicated by M., F., or N., and the Declension; also, for adjectives, the three Nominatives, Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.)

ager, agrī, M. 2, *land, field*.

Cornēlius, -ī, M. 2, *Cornelius*, a name.

discipulus, -ī, M. 2, *pupil, schoolboy*.

fāma, -ae, F. 1, *fame, report, reputation*.

filius, filī, M. 2, *son*.

ingenium, ingēnī, N. 2, *intellect, ability*.

magister, -trī, M. 2, *master* (= teacher).

miser, misera, miserum, miserable, unhappy.

piger, pigra, pigrum, lazy.

impiger, impigra, impigrum (from *in*, meaning not, + *piger*, *lazy*), *energetic, industrious*.

puella, -ae, F. 1, *girl*.

puer, -ī, M. 2, *boy*.

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, beautiful.

validus, -a, -um, strong.

vir, virī, M. 2, *man*.

115.**READING MATTER**

1. *Filiīs meīs grātūm¹ est in hortō et agrīs cum agricolīs labōrāre, filiābus meīs placet coquam in culinā iuvāre.*

2. *Dominus servīs impigrīs dōna multa dat.*

¹Translate: *It is agreeable*, etc. This “it” is merely an “expletive.”—Notice that an adjective (as *grātūm*) agreeing with an infinitive (as *labōrāre*) is neuter.

3. Tē, Galle, dominus numquam laudat. Male labōrās.
4. Tē, puer piger, magister saepe monet. Nōn bene labōrās.
5. Cornēlī, fili mī, satis impiger nōn es. Nōn amō puerum pigrum.
6. Fāma ingenī Cornēlī nōn magna est. Bonus nōn est discipulus.
7. Magister puerōrum pigrōrum et puellārum pigrārum miser est.
8. Vir validus et impiger es. Amīcī tuī tē et laudant et amant.
9. Iūlia nōn pulchra est, sed bene labōrat. Bona est coqua.
10. Filii tuī, amīce mī, pulchri sunt, filiae tuae pulchrae.

116.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. My son has good ability. Why does he work badly? Does he like a bad reputation?
2. Cornelius, my son, you are strong, and have good enough ability; but you are lazy. You are a bad pupil.
3. It pleases my daughters to work. They are energetic girls.
4. You work well, girls. You please me.
5. The lazy boy is generally unhappy.
6. The energetic man is almost always happy.
7. Why do you chide me, master? (Ans.) Because you work badly in the fields.



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LESSON XV

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND
DECLENSIONS (Summary)

117. Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions are declined like nouns of similar form.

bonus, good (Masculine like *servus*)

	SINGULAR		
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>bonus</i>	<i>bona</i>	<i>bonum</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>bonī</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bonī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>bonō</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bonō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>bonum</i>	<i>bonam</i>	<i>bonum</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>bone</i>	<i>bona</i>	<i>bonum</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>bonō</i>	<i>bonā</i>	<i>bonō</i>

	PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>bonī</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bona</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>bonōrum</i>	<i>bonārum</i>	<i>bonōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>bonōs</i>	<i>bonās</i>	<i>bonā</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>bonī</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bona</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>

miser, miserable (Masc. like *puer*)

	SINGULAR		
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>miser</i>	<i>misera</i>	<i>miserum</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>miserī</i>	<i>miserae</i>	<i>miserī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>miserō</i>	<i>miserae</i>	<i>miserō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>miserum</i>	<i>miseram</i>	<i>miserum</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>miser</i>	<i>misera</i>	<i>miserum</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>miserō</i>	<i>misera</i>	<i>miserō</i>

	PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>miserī</i>	<i>miserae</i>	<i>misera</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>miserōrum</i>	<i>miserarum</i>	<i>miserōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>miserīs</i>	<i>miserais</i>	<i>miserīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>miserōs</i>	<i>miserais</i>	<i>miserā</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>miserī</i>	<i>miserae</i>	<i>misera</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>miserīs</i>	<i>miserais</i>	<i>miserīs</i>

piger, lazy (Masc. like *ager*)

	SINGULAR		
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>piger</i>	<i>pigra</i>	<i>pigrum</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>pigrī</i>	<i>pigrae</i>	<i>pigrī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>pigrō</i>	<i>pigrae</i>	<i>pigrō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>pigrum</i>	<i>pigram</i>	<i>pigrum</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>piger</i>	<i>pigra</i>	<i>pigrum</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>pigrō</i>	<i>pigrā</i>	<i>pigrō</i>

	PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>pigrī</i>	<i>pigrae</i>	<i>pigra</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>pigrōrum</i>	<i>pigrārum</i>	<i>pigrōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>pigrīs</i>	<i>pigrīs</i>	<i>pigrīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>pigrōs</i>	<i>pigrās</i>	<i>pigra</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>pigrī</i>	<i>pigrae</i>	<i>pigra</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>pigrīs</i>	<i>pigrīs</i>	<i>pigrīs</i>

a. You have had all these forms before, with those of the corresponding nouns. But you must now learn to *recite the three genders side by side for each case* (thus **bonus**, **bona**, **bonum**, etc.), in order that you may quickly recognize a given case and gender, and quickly form one in writing Latin.

b. The Stems of **bonus** are **o-** and **ā-**Stems, those of **miser** and **piger** **ro-** and **rā-**Stems.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

118. We have constantly seen the Adjective taking different forms, according to the *gender*, the *number*, and the *case* of the word to which it belongs. Thus we find **serva bona**, **servarūm bonarūm**, **servus bonus**, **servum bonum**, **servorūm bonorūm**, etc., etc. We can then state the usage in the following rule:

119. *Adjectives agree with their Nouns in Gender, Number, and Case.*

a. This of course does not mean that a Noun and its Adjective must necessarily have the same *endings*. Thus, if we wish to say "the good farmer," the masculine form must be used for "good," since **agricola** is masculine. The declension will then be:

<i>Nom.</i>	agricola bonus
<i>Gen.</i>	agricolae boni
<i>Dat.</i>	agricolae bonō
<i>Acc.</i>	agricolam bonum
<i>Voc.</i>	agricola bone
<i>Abl.</i>	agricolā bonō

and similarly in the plural.

120.

READING MATTER

1. Mārcus agricola vir validus et impiger est.
2. Agrī agricolae bonī semper pulchri sunt.
3. Mārcus, Mārcī agricolae filius, bonus est discipulus.
4. Fāma Mārcī, Mārcī filī, bona est. Impiger est discipulus.
5. Ingenium tuum, Cornēlī, nōn malum est, fāma tua mala.

6. Discipulus piger magistrō nōn placet. Impigrum amat magister puerum.

7. Hortus filiārum meārum pulcher nōn est. Pigrae sunt puellae.

8. Filiae meae pigrae et miserae sunt, tuae impigrae et laetae. Beātus es.

121.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. It often pleases little boys to work in gardens.
2. *My* little sons love to help the farmers in the fields.
3. The good farmer is kind to the little boys and girls.
4. Mark is both an energetic farmer and a good man.
5. Mark, your son's¹ ability is great. You are fortunate.
6. (To another father) Your son Cornelius has sufficiently good ability and is strong.
7. But he is lazy. Lazy boys give a teacher many cares.

¹ "The ability of your son."



YOUNG ROMAN, PORTRAIT BUST

LESSON XVI

VOICE

122. The Active Voice represents the Subject of the Verb as *acting*, the Passive represents it as *acted upon*. Thus **moneō**, *I warn* (Active), **moneor**, *I am warned* (Passive).

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS (Continued)

123. Present Indicative, Active¹ and PassiveFIRST CONJUGATION, Stem *amā-*.

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1st Sing.	<i>amō, I love</i>	<i>amor, I am loved</i>
2d "	<i>amās, you love</i>	<i>amāris or -re, you are loved</i>
3d "	<i>amat, he (she, it) loves</i>	<i>amātur, he (she, it) is loved</i>
1st Pl.	<i>amāmus, we love</i>	<i>amāmur, we are loved</i>
2d "	<i>amātis, you love</i>	<i>amāminī, you are loved</i>
3d "	<i>amant, they love</i>	<i>amantur, they are loved</i>

SECOND CONJUGATION, Stem *monē-*.

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1st Sing.	<i>moneō, I warn</i>	<i>moneor, I am warned</i>
2d "	<i>monēs, you warn</i>	<i>monēris or -re, you are warned</i>
3d "	<i>monet, he (she, it) warns</i>	<i>monētur, he (she, it) is warned</i>
1st Pl.	<i>monēmus, we warn</i>	<i>monēmur, we are warned</i>
2d "	<i>monētis, you warn</i>	<i>monēminī, you are warned</i>
3d "	<i>monent, they warn</i>	<i>monentur, they are warned</i>

124. The Personal Endings are thus seen to be as follows:

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1st Sing.	-ō (or -m)	-r
2d "	-s	-ris or -re
3d "	-t	-tur
1st Pl.	-mus	-mur
2d "	-tis	-minī
3d "	-nt	-ntur

¹ Repeated for review and comparison.

125. Notice and remember the following, which are true of all the passive forms of the Finite Verb¹ made from the stem seen in the Present Indicative:

1. The Second Person Plural always ends in -mīnī.
2. All other forms contain an r somewhere in the termination.

THE AGENT OF THE PASSIVE VOICE

126. *The Agent of the Passive Voice* (the person by whom the act is performed) is expressed by the Ablative with ā or ab.² Thus:

Servus ā dominō culpātūr, the servant is blamed by the master.

127.

READING MATTER

1. Domina mē amat (Active). Ā dominā amor (Passive).
2. Magister puerum pigrum monet. Puer piger ā magistrō monētur.
3. Ā magistrō saepe monēris. Piger es discipulus.
4. Bene, filiī meī, nōn labōrātis. Ā magistrō saepe monēminī.
5. Agrī Mārcī, agricolae validī, pulchri sunt, et ā multīs³ laudantur.
6. Impigri sumus servi, sed ā dominō numquam laudāmur.
7. Impigrae estis puellae, et ā magistrō laudāminī saepe.

128.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. The queen blames the harsh master (Active). The harsh master is blamed by the queen (Passive).
2. Gallus, you are often admonished by the mistress.
3. I am often praised by my kind mistress.
4. My daughters, you are not admonished by a kind teacher without reason.
5. You are lazy girls.
6. I am not happy. I do not love lazy³ (people).

¹ The Finite Verb, as will be seen later (338), is made up of the Indicative, the Subjunctive, and the Imperative.

² The meaning was originally *from*, the conception being that of the person *from whom* the action started. Compare "an arrow shot from a well-experienced archer." Shakespeare, Per. i. 1. 164.

³ Adjective used as a Noun (Masculine, because general).

LESSON XVII

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

129. Nine Adjectives, called Pronominal, are declined like Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions, *except in the Genitive and Dative Singular*, which have the peculiar *Pronominal¹ Endings* -īus and -ī in all genders. But *alius* has Neuter *aliud*, and its Genitive is generally replaced by *alterīus*, from *alter*. The nine words are:

*ūnus, one, only**alius, other, another (of several)**ullus, any**alter, the other, another (of two)**nūllus, none, no**uter, which? (of two)**sōlus, sole, alone**neuter, neither (of two)**tōtus, total, whole*

a. Except *ūnus* and *sōlus*, these lack the Vocative.

130. The Declension in the singular is thus as follows:

tōtus, whole

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	tōtus	tōta	tōtum
<i>Gen.</i>	tōtīus	tōtīus	tōtīus
<i>Dat.</i>	tōtī	tōtī	tōtī
<i>Acc.</i>	tōtum	tōtam	tōtum
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	tōtō	tōtā	tōtō

alter, the other

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	alter	altera	alterum
<i>Gen.</i>	alterīus	alterīus	alterīus
<i>Dat.</i>	alterī	alterī	alterī
<i>Acc.</i>	alterum	alteram	alterum
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	alterō	altera	alterō

alius, another

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	alius	alia	aliud
<i>Gen.</i>	(alterīus	alterīus	alterīus)
<i>Dat.</i>	aliī	aliī	aliī
<i>Acc.</i>	alium	aliam	aliud
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	aliō	alia	aliō

uter, which? (of two)

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	uter	utra	utrum
<i>Gen.</i>	utriūs	utriūs	utriūs
<i>Dat.</i>	utriī	utriī	utriī
<i>Acc.</i>	utrum	utram	utrum
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	utro	utra	utro

¹ These endings will be seen later in many pronouns, as *ille, that* (145).

a. The Plural is like that of any other Adjectives of the First and Second Declension. Thus Nominative **aliī**, **aliae**, **alia**, Genitive **aliōrum**, **aliārum**, **aliōrum**, Dative **aliīs**, **aliīs**, **aliīs**, etc.

b. Note that in these words the Nominative Plural Masculine is identical with the Dative Singular (thus **aliī** is in either case). Be on your guard, then, when you meet such a form.

131. When **alius** is repeated (**alius . . . alius . . .**), the meaning is *one . . . another . . .* (in the Plural, *some . . . others . . .*). When **alter** is repeated (**alter . . . alter . . .**), the meaning is *one . . . the other . . .* (in the Plural, *one party . . . the other party . . .*).

132. You will notice, in the Reading Matter below, that the pronominal adjectives precede their nouns. And you will find, as you go on, that this is only one illustration of a general usage, which may be briefly stated as follows:

133. *Words of Exactness, Quantity, or Number¹ normally precede their nouns.*

134.

VOCABULARY

(Add the Pronominal Adjectives learned in 129)

an , Conj., <i>or</i> (in second part of a question).	quam , Adv., <i>how, as, than</i> . Thus: quam multī , <i>how many</i> ; tam quam , <i>so (much) as, as (much) as</i> ; magis quam , <i>more than, minus quam, less than</i> .
faveō , <i>be favorable to, favor</i> . (Word of Attitude, taking Dat.)	-que , Conj., <i>and</i> (enclitic ²). Represents closer connection than et.
magis , Adv., <i>more</i> .	schola, -ae , F. 1, <i>school</i> .
minus , Adv., <i>less</i> .	

nōnnumquam, Adv. (**nōn** + num-
quam, not never) *sometimes*.

135.

READING MATTER

1. **Ūnus discipulus ā magistrō saepe laudātur. Cūr nōn alii tam laudantur quam Mārcus? Cūr nōn tōta schola nōnnumquam laudātur?** (Ans.) **Quia nūllus aliis discipulus semper bene labōrat. Nōn favet magister discipulō ūlli.**

¹ E.g.: "this" man, the "other" man (exactness); "much" money, the "whole" school (quantity); "one" boy, "ten" pupils (number).

² Enclitic means "leaning back upon" something else.

2. (The master) *Cornēliō nōn minus faveō quam Mārcō.* Sed alter piger est, alter impiger.

• 3. (A visitor remarks) *Quam male labōrat Cornēlius!* (Ans.) Piger est discipulus, et saepe culpātūr monēturque ā magistrō.

4. (A pupil to the teacher) *Utrī magis favēs, Mārcō an Cornēliō?* (Ans.) Neutrī magis quam alterī faveō. Tōtius scholae, nōn ūnius sōlīus discipulī, magister sum. Sed aliōs discipulōs laudō, aliōs¹ moneō, quia alii bene labōrant semper, alii¹ nōnumquam pigrī sunt.

136.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Some pupils the master often praises; others he censures and² warns. *One* he always *praises*.

2. (A pupil says) Teacher, I often work well. 3. Why do you not sometimes praise me as (much) as Mark?³

4. Other pupils are lazy sometimes, and are sometimes admonished. 5. Mark alone *always* works well, and is *never* admonished.

6. (Cornelius) Which does the teacher favor, you or me? 7. (Mark) He favors neither. He favors *no⁴* pupil more than any others. 8. He is ready to help the whole school. 9. He is kind to the whole school; he is the *friend* of the whole school.

10. (The master) I am ready to help Cornelius not less than Mark. 11. But one (of the two) always works well, the other *sometimes*.

¹ Where, as in this sentence, there is an obvious pair of contrasting ideas, Latin generally does not use a conjunction, while English generally does (*and*, *but*, *while*, etc.). Thus *aliōs laudō, aliōs moneō, I praise some, (while) I warn others.*

² Show the close connection of the ideas "censures" and "warns" by your choice between *et* and *-que*.

³ Look out for your case! The meaning is "praise me as-much as (you praise) Mark."

⁴ Emphatic. Make your Latin word so by your order.

LESSON XVIII

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS (Continued)

PRESENT IMPERATIVE, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

137. The Imperative Mood expresses Command, Advice, Request, Entreaty, etc., as in English. In the Present of the First and Second Conjugations the Second Persons Singular and Plural are formed as follows:

	PRESENT ACTIVE	PRESENT PASSIVE
I		
Conj. 2d Sing.	amā, love (<i>thou</i>)	amāre, be (<i>thou</i>) loved
2d Pl.	amāte, love (<i>ye</i>)	amāminī, be (<i>ye</i>) loved
II		
Conj. 2d Sing.	monē, advise (<i>thou</i>)	monēre, be (<i>thou</i>) advised
2d Pl.	monēte, advise (<i>ye</i>)	monēminī, be (<i>ye</i>) advised
Irreg.	2d Sing. es, be (<i>thou</i>) 2d Pl. este, be (<i>ye</i>)	(be can have no passive)

a. Note that the 2d Sing. Imperative Active is the same as the bare stem (amā-, monē-; cf. 92).

b. Note that the 2d Sing. Imperative Passive is the same as the Infinitive Active (amāre),¹ and the 2d Pl. the same as the 2d Pl. Indicative Passive (amāminī).

THE PRESENT INFINITIVES, ACTIVE (Repeated) AND PASSIVE

138. The Infinitives Active and Passive of the First and Second Conjugations are formed like the following:

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Conj. I	amāre, to love	amāri, to be loved
" II	monēre, to warn	monēri, to be warned

¹ Thus amāre can mean either *to love* or *be (thou) loved*; etc., etc. It is only the surroundings (called the *context*) that can tell you which is the meaning in a given case.

a. Note that, to form the Present Infinitive, you add *-re* to the stem for the Active, and *-rī* for the Passive (*amā-re*, *amā-rī*; *monē-re*, *monē-rī*). And

b. To make the Passive Infinitive from the Active, you change *-re* to *-rī* (thus *culpā-re*, *to blame*, *culpā-rī*, *to be blamed*).

THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN *ipse*, *self*, *very*.

139. The Intensive Pronoun *ipse*, *self*, is declined precisely like the Pronominal Adjectives, except for the single form *ipse*. Thus:

	<i>ipse, self</i>					
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ipse</i> ¹	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsius</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsārum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AS SUBJECTS

140. Since the form of the verb shows its person and number, the Personal Pronouns are generally not expressed as subjects. But they are necessarily expressed where *emphasis* or *contrast* is intended. Thus:

Ego *culpor*, *tū laudāris*, *I am blamed*, *YOU are praised*.

141.

VOCABULARY

ego, *I*. Nominative.

sōlum, Adv. (cf. *sōlus*), *only*.

etiam, Adv., *even*, *also*.

Nōn sōlum . . . sed etiam . . .

impigrē, Adv. (cf. *impiger*), *ener-*
getically, vigorously.

not only . . . but also . . .

ipse, *-a*, *-um*, *self*. In English

studeō (cf. *studium* below), *be*

we say (my)self, (him)self, etc.

zealous for, be eager for, be

ita, Adv., *in such a way, thus, so*.

devoted to; study. (Verb of

itaque, Adv. (*ita* + *que*), *and so,*

Attitude, taking Dat.)

therefore, accordingly.

studium, studī, N. 2, *zeal, inter-*

lūdus, *-ī*, M. 2, *play, sport, game*.

est; study.

tū, thou, you (Sing.) Nominative.

(Sing.) Nominative.

¹ In many forms of various pronouns, it is difficult to distinguish the ending. Accordingly the terminations will nowhere be given in special type.

142.

READING MATTER

1. Tū studia an lūdōs magis amās? Ego lūdōs magis amō.
2. Impiger es,¹ filī mī, et cum studiō labōrā. Ego ipse labōrō.
3. Impigrī este, filiī meī. Bene studēte, et ā mē laudāminī.¹
4. (The father) Cūr, filī mī, ā magistrō semper laudātur Mārcus, tū culpāris monērisque? Monērī magis amās quam laudārī? (Ans.) Ego laudārī tam amō quam Mārcus amat; sed magister Mārcō favet, mihi nōn favet.

5. (The father answers) Ita nōn est. Magister discipulō favet nūllī.² Tē nōn minus parātus est iuvāre quam Mārcum. Sed tū lūdīs sōlīs studēs, Mārcus nōn sōlum lūdōs sed etiam studia amat. Itaque tū ā nūllō³ laudāris, Mārcus laudātur et ā magistrō et ab ipsis discipulis. Tū quoque nunc impigrē studē, et ā magistrō laudāre, nōn monēre.

143.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Do *you* like⁴ better⁴ to be praised or to be blamed?
2. *I* like better to be praised, and-so *I* work.
3. The master favors others.
4. (Ans.) It isn't so. The fault is yours, my friend.
5. Work as energetically as Mark (works).
6. Love not only your sports but also your studies.
7. Be an energetic pupil; study with interest, and be praised by the master and your friends.
8. Be energetic pupils. Study well, and be praised, not warned.
9. (Dialogue of pupils) Cornelius has good ability.
10. (Ans.) He *has* good ability, (but) *no* interest.
11. He is-devoted-to sports alone.
12. I myself love and⁵ praise sports not less than studies, but I praise no lazy boys.

¹ How do you know whether this is Indicative or Imperative?

² What effect has the suspense?

³ "By *no* (*man*)" = "by *nobody*." Nūllus is here used like a Noun.

⁴ Use *amō* and *magis*.

⁵ Use the conjunction of close connection.

LESSON XIX

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS (Continued)

144. THE IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

FIRST CONJUGATION		SECOND CONJUGATION		IRREGULAR
<i>I was loving,</i>		<i>I was warning,</i>		<i>I was,</i>
<i>you were loving, etc.</i>		<i>you were warning, etc.</i>		<i>you were, etc.</i>
<i>1st Sing.</i>	amābam	monēbam		eram
<i>2d</i>	" amābās	monēbās		erās
<i>3d</i>	" amābat	monēbat		erat
<i>1st Pl.</i>	amābāmus	monēbāmus		erāmus
<i>2d</i>	" amābātis	monēbātis		erātis
<i>3d</i>	" amābant	monēbant		erant

a. The Tense-Sign of the Imperfect Indicative is *-bā-*, which is added to the stem seen in the Present. Thus *amā-bā-m*, *monē-bā-m*, shortened to *amā-ba-m*, *monē-ba-m*; cf. 100, 2.

b. The Imperfect represents an action as going on at some point or period in past time (English "Past Progressive Tense"). It thus expresses a *past state of affairs*, a *past situation*, as in *cēnābam*, *I was dining*.

145. DECLENSION OF THE DETERMINATIVE¹ PRONOUN *ille*, *that*,² *he*³

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.
<i>Nom.</i>	ille	illa	illud	illī	illae
<i>Gen.</i>	illīus	illīus	illīus	illōrum	illārum
<i>Dat.</i>	illī	illi	illī	illis	illis
<i>Acc.</i>	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	illō	illā	illō	illīs	illīs

a. *Iste*, *this* (of yours), *that* (of yours), *he*, is declined like *ille*.

¹ A Determinative Pronoun (also called Demonstrative) shows just *who* or just *what* is meant, as in "That is the man; he did it, not I."

² "That" (Plural "those"), the English "Demonstrative" Pronoun.

³ "He" (Plural "they"), the English "Personal" pronoun.

SUBSTANTIVES DEFINED.—PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES AS SUBSTANTIVES

146. Words which express persons or things are conveniently called *Substantives*. A noun is thus a Substantive. So is a personal pronoun like *tū*. Thus, if I say, *tū, Cornēlī, you, Cornelius*, both words are Substantive.

a. The Determinative Pronouns may be used in all cases as Personal Pronouns of the Third Person. Thus, *ille, he, illa, she, illud, it; illius dōnum* (the gift of him), *his gift; illi, to him*, etc.

b. We have several times seen that *Adjectives may be used as Substantives*, i. e., as if they were in themselves expressions of persons or things. Thus *ā multis laudantur, they are praised by many*.

DETERMINATIVE PRONOUNS AS ADJECTIVES

147. The Determinative Pronouns are also used as Determinative Adjectives, agreeing with a Noun. Thus *ille puer, that boy, illa puella, that girl, illud dōnum, that gift*.

a. The Determinative Adjectives normally precede their nouns, under the principle of **133**.

“CLAUSE” AND “PHRASE” DEFINED

148. 1. A Clause is a member of a sentence containing a Finite Verb of its own, or an Infinitive of corresponding value. Thus, in “it pleases me that you do this,” the words “that you do this” are a Clause. Similarly, in “it is sweet to die for fatherland,” the words “to die for fatherland” are a Clause.

a. An enclitic conjunction introducing a clause or phrase is naturally attached to the first word. Thus:

Cornēlium iuvā, illiq̄ue favē, help Cornelius and favor him.

2. A Phrase is a group of associated words *not* containing a Finite Verb, or Infinitive of corresponding value.

a. Thus, in *cum studiō labōrā, work with zeal*, *cum studiō* is a Phrase.

149.

VOCABULARY

aeger, aegra, aegrum, *ill.*
 aegrē, Adv., *in an ill manner,*
ill, with difficulty.
 bellum, -ī, N. 2, *war.*
 enim, Conj., *for.* Like nam, but
 postpositive in its clause.¹
 nam, Conj., *for.* Cf. enim.
 Germānus, -ī, M. 2, *a German.*
 ille, -a, -ud, *that; he, she, it.*
 iste, -a, -ud, *this (of yours) or*
that (of yours); he, she, it.

nōnnūllus, -a, -um (*nōn + nūllus,*
= not none), some. In Pl.,
some, several, not a few.
 novus, -a, -um, *new.*
 nūper, Adv., *recently.*
 ḍtium, ḍtī, N. 2, *ease, repose;*
leisure; peace.
 perīculum, -ī, N. 2, *peril, danger.*
 probō, *approve.*
 timeō, *fear, be afraid.*
 tum, Adv., *at that time, then.*

READING MATTER

(In the following sentences, a past state of affairs and a present state of affairs are contrasted, by the use of the Imperfect and Present tenses.)

150. 1. Mārcus nūper bene labōrābat. Fāma illīus discipulī magna erat. Illum et magister et tōta schola laudābant. Nunc ita nōn est. Nōnnūllī illum etiam culpant.

2. (The teacher) Nūper, Mārce, bene labōrābās, studiumque tuum tōta schola laudābat. Nunc impigrē nōn labōrās. (Ans.) Ita est. Validus tum eram. Nunc aeger sum; itaque aegrē labōrō. Tū ipse mihi favē, mēque iuvā.

3. Nūper, amīcī meī, ḍtium laudābātis, ḍtiō studēbātis. Nunc bellum sōlum laudātis. (Ans.) Tum nūllum timēbāmus perīculum. Nunc Germānōs timēmus. (First speaker) Istud ḍtium tum nōn probābam. Nunc istī studiō novō nōn faveō; nam ego (or ego enim) perīculum ā² Germānīs timeō nūllum.

151.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Recently, my friends, you were favoring peace. Why are you now favoring war? 2. (Ans.) At-thāt-time we feared³ no danger. Now we are expecting war from the Germans themselves.

¹ I. e., placed after the first word of its clause, as in ille enim, *for he;* sometimes after a prepositional phrase, as in ab illō enim, *for by him.*

² From. ³ “Feared” here=“were fearing,”—a past situation.

3. That war was just: this new war (of yours) is not just. 4. I approved¹ that: I do not approve this.

5. *Some* (people) never favor war.

6. My son, I do not favor this friend (of yours). 7. His² reputation is not good. 8. He is strong, but works badly.

9. Warn and help this friend (of yours), for he is not working well now. 10. (Ans.) He is ill, and is working with difficulty.

¹ = *was approving*; past situation.

² See section 146, *a* for the way to express "his."



VILLA D'ESTE, AT TIVOLI (TIBUR). BUILT IN 1549

LESSON XX

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS (Continued)

152. THE IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE (Repeated)
AND PASSIVE

FIRST CONJUGATION		SECOND CONJUGATION	
ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<i>I was loving,</i> etc.	<i>I was being loved, etc.</i>	<i>I was warning,</i> etc.	<i>I was being warned, etc.</i>
<i>1st Sing. amābam</i>	<i>amābar</i>	<i>monēbam</i>	<i>monēbar</i>
<i>2d " amābās</i>	<i>amābāris or -re</i>	<i>monēbās</i>	<i>monēbāris or -re</i>
<i>3d " amābat</i>	<i>amābātur</i>	<i>monēbat</i>	<i>monēbātur</i>
<i>1st Pl. amābāmus</i>	<i>amābāmur</i>	<i>monēbāmus</i>	<i>monēbāmūr</i>
<i>2d " amābātis</i>	<i>amābāmīnī</i>	<i>monēbātis</i>	<i>monēbāmīnī</i>
<i>3d " amābant</i>	<i>amābāntur</i>	<i>monēbānt</i>	<i>monēbāntur</i>

a. The stem of the passive is the same as in the active (*amābā-*, *monēbā-*). The personal endings are the regular ones seen in 124.

153. DECLENSION OF THE DETERMINATIVE PRO-NOUN *is, this,¹ that,¹ the,² he,³ she, it*

SINGULAR				PLURAL		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eī or iī (ī)</i>	<i>eae</i>	<i>ea</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>eius⁴</i>	<i>eius</i>	<i>eius</i>	<i>eōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eīs or iīs (īs)</i>	<i>eīs or iīs (īs)</i>	<i>eīs or iīs (īs)</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>ea</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>cō</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>eīs or iīs (īs)</i>	<i>eīs or iīs (īs)</i>	<i>eīs or iīs (īs)</i>

a. In the Pl., the preferred forms are spelled with two i's, but pronounced with one.

¹"This" (Plural "these") and "that" (Plural "those"), the English "Demonstrative" Pronouns.

²"The," the English "Definite Article."

³"He" (Plural "they"), the English "Personal" Pronoun.

⁴Pronounce as if written with two i's, *ei-ius* (= ēhⁱ-yoos). The first syllable is thus long. So regularly with *e-i, a-i*.

154.

VOCABULARY

anteā (*ante + eā*), Adv., *before this; before that; formerly.*
condiscipulus, -ī, M. 2 (*con- = cum*), *fellow pupil, schoolmate.*
cūnctus, -a, -um, *all (together), whole.* In Pl., *all, everybody.*

diligentia, -ae, F. 1, *diligence.*
is, ea, id, *this, that, the; he, she, it.*
magnopere (first part from **magnus**, second from a word meaning *work*), Adv., *greatly.*
sī, Conj., *if.*

155.

READING MATTER

1. (A schoolmate of Cornelius, to his father) *Cornēlius nūper male labōrābat, eiusque fāma mala erat. Is ā magistrō et ā condiscipulis nōnnūllīs culpābātur. Nunc cūnctī eī puerō favent, cūnctī eum probant: nunc enim labōrat.* (The father) *Sī ita est, id¹ mihi magnopere placet.*

2. *Anteā, mī fili, ā magistrō saepe monēbāris; nunc ab eō laudāris.* (Ans.) *Ita est. Anteā ōtium amābam, et saepe culpābar. Sed illa fāma mala mihi nōn placēbat. Itaque nunc cum studiō labōrō.* (The father) *Ista nova dīlignantia mihi placet.*

3. *Filiī meī anteā ā magistrō culpābāntur. Nunc laudantur.*

4. *Anteā, filiī meī, ā magistrō saepe culpābāminī.* (Ans.) *Ita est. Anteā culpābāmur. Sed nunc laudāmur. Laudārī magis amāmus.*

156.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Recently Cornelius was being blamed. 2. Now, all his schoolmates approve him, all are praising his new diligence.

3. Formerly, my friends, you were being praised by everybody.² 4. Now you are (being) warned by many. 5. This does not please me greatly. 6. (Ans.) *Then we were not sick, now we are.*

7. Recently no dangers were feared. 8. Now danger is feared from the Germans; for they are strong, and are-eager-for war.

9. Recently, my friend, you were (being) censured. 10. If some (people) are now praising you, I am glad.

¹ *This (thing), this, it.*

² Use **cūnctī**, *all*, in the proper case.

LESSON XXI

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS (Continued)

157. THE FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE

FIRST CONJUGATION	SECOND CONJUGATION	ENDINGS	IRREGULAR
<i>I shall love, or</i>	<i>I shall warn, or</i>		<i>I shall be,</i>
<i>I shall be loving, etc.</i>	<i>I shall be warning, etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>
1st Sing. amābō	monēbō	-bō	erō
2d " amābis	monēbis	-bis	eris
3d " amābit	monēbit	-bit	erit
1st Pl. amābimus	monēbimus	-bimus	erimus
2d " amābitis	monēbitis	-bitis	eritis
3d " amābunt	monēbunt	-bunt	erunt

a. The Tense-Sign of the Future Indicative in the First and Second Conjugations is -b- plus a variable vowel (-bō-, -bi-, -bu-, etc.).

b. The Future Indicative represents an act either as *going on* at some point or period in future time, or *indefinitely* in the future.

158. DECLENSION OF THE PRONOUN *idem, the same*

SINGULAR			
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	īdem	eadem	idem
<i>Gen.</i>	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem
<i>Dat.</i>	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
<i>Acc.</i>	eundem	eandem	idem
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	eōdem	eādem	eōdem

PLURAL			
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	eīdein or īdem (īidem)	eaedem	eadem
<i>Gen.</i>	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
<i>Dat.</i>	eīsdem or īsdem (īīsdem)	eīsdem or īsdem (īīsdem)	eīsdem or īsdem (īīsdem)
<i>Acc.</i>	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	eīsdem or īsdem (īīsdem)	eīsdem or īsdem (īīsdem)	eīsdem or īsdem (īīsdem)

a. *Idem* corresponds to *is*, with *-dem* added to every form. Before the *d*, *m* becomes *n*. (Thus Acc. *eun-dem* for *eum-dem*.)

b. Note that *idem* (long *i*) is Masculine, and *idem* (short *i*) Neuter.

c. Remember the following for the Plural of *is* and *idem*: In the Pl. of *is*, the preferred forms are spelled with two *i*'s but pronounced with one *i*; in the Pl. of *idem*, the preferred forms are spelled, as well as pronounced, with one *i*.

159. For *ego*, the Nom. Pl. is *nōs* (also Acc.); for *tū*, it is *vōs* (also Acc. and Voc.). Like *ego* and *tū*, these words are generally not expressed as Subjects, since the form of the Verb itself shows the person and number. But they are necessarily expressed where *emphasis* or *contrast* is intended. Thus:

Nōs culpāmūr, vōs laudāmīnī, WE are blamed, YOU are praised.

160. In *if*-clauses referring to the future, we commonly use a Present Indicative in English. Latin is generally more exact. Thus:

Sī bene labōrābis, bēatus eris, if you (shall) work well, you will be happy.

This will be found to be true in many constructions. Remember, then, that:

161. *In general, Latin expresses relations of time more exactly than English.*

162.

VOCABULARY

certus, -a, -um, certain, sure, as-sured, fixed; trusty.

certē, Adv., certainly, surely; at any rate, at least.

dēsiderō, desire.

displīceō, be displeasing, dis-please (Verb of Quality, taking Dat.).

idem, eadem, idem, the same.

mox, Adv., soon.

nīmis, Adv., too much, too.

nōs, we, us. Nom. and Acc. Pl. of ego.

nōster, noſtra, noſtrum, our.

persevērō, persevere.

umquam, Adv., ever. (Cf. num-quam, never.)

vērus, -a, -um, true, real.

vērō, Adv., in truth, really, indeed. Often merely emphasizes.

vester, vestra, vestrum (cf. vōs below), your (when two or more persons are addressed).

vōs, you. Nom., Acc., and Voc.

Pl. of tū.

163.

READING MATTER

1. Magister tuus et ipsī condiscipulī nūper tē culpābant. Nunc bene labōrās. Sī persevērābis, idem magister et idem condiscipulī diligentiam tuam laudābunt. Studia tua nūper tibi displicēbant. Eādem studia mox placēbunt, tibique certam dabunt¹ fāmam. Tū ipse laetus eris. (Ans.) Persevērābō certē. Sī studia umquam amābō, bēatus erō. Sed id vērō nōn exspectō.

2. (Cornelius serves as an example. A father says to his sons) Cornēlius nūper ā cūncētīs condiscipulīs culpābātur. Eiusdem puerī fāma nunc bona est: eīdem puerō cūncētī favent, eundēm cūncētī magnopere laudant; nam is bene nunc labōrat. Vōs sī impigrē studēbitis, eadem fāma mox vestra erit. Magister vester et cūncētī vērī amīcī vestrī vōs laudābunt. Etiam studia vestra amābitis. (One of them answers) Nōs studēbimus, tū sī id dēsiderās, et laetī erimus; sed studia nostra certē numquam nimis amābimus.

164.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. You will please me, my son, if you (shall) work well, and you yourself will soon be happy, for you will have a real and assured reputation. 2. You displease me now. 3. (Ans.) I will work well, and I shall really be happy, if I (shall) please you. 4. But I shall not love my studies too-much.

5. You will please me, my sons, if you (shall) work well, and you yourselves will be happy. 6. (Ans.) We will work well, if you desire this greatly, and we shall be fortunate if ever you (shall) praise us. 7. We will persevere at any rate.

8. Our son and your son Mark are studying in the same school. 9. They have the same friends, the same studies, and the same sports.

¹Dō has a short a in inflection, except in words of one syllable. Thus dare, dabam, dabō, etc. (but dās). All other verbs of the first conjugation have the long a everywhere (except as by 100, 2).

LESSON XXII

FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS (Continued)

165. FUTURE INDICATIVE, ACTIVE (Repeated) AND PASSIVE

FIRST CONJUGATION		SECOND CONJUGATION	
ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<i>I shall love,</i> <i>I shall be loved,</i>		<i>I shall warn,</i> <i>I shall be warned,</i>	
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
1st Sing.. amābō	amābor	monēbō	monēbor
2d " amābis	amāberis or -re	monēbis	monēberis or -re
3d " amābit	amābitur	monēbit	monēbitur
1st Pl. amābimus	amābimur	monēbimus	monēbimur
2d " amābitis	amābiminī	monēbitis	monēbiminī
3d " amābunt	amābuntur	monēbunt	monēbuntur

a. The stem of the passive is the same as in the active. The personal endings are the regular ones already seen in the present and imperfect.

166. DECLENSION OF THE DETERMINATIVE PRONOUN
hic, *this*,¹ *he*²

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> hic	haec	hoc	hī	hae	haec
<i>Gen.</i> huius ³	huius	huius	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
<i>Dat.</i> huic ⁴	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
<i>Acc.</i> hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
<i>Voc.</i> _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<i>Abl.</i> hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

a. *Hic* is made up of a true pronoun, to which in certain forms a -c is added, itself meaning something like "this" or "here."

b. Notice *hae-c* in the *Nom. Sing. Fem.*, and the *Nom.-Acc. Neut. Pl.*. The *ae* in these forms is a *special pronominal ending*, which you will see again in several pronouns.

¹"This" (Plural "these"), the English "Demonstrative" pronoun.

²"He" (Plural "they"), the English "Personal" Pronoun.

³Pronounce *hui-ius* (= *hoo-i-yoos*).

⁴Pronounce *hooic*.

167. 1. Of the Determinative Pronouns **hic**, **iste**, and **ille** (now learned), **hic** means *this*, *he* (near the speaker), **iste** *this* (of yours), *that* (of yours); *he* (near you), and **ille** *that*, *he* (over there).

2. **Is**, *this*, *that*, *he* is less sharply specific, and is therefore preferred when there can be no mistake about the reference.

3. Latin has thus *four* words, **hic**, **iste**, **ille**, and **is**, used as Personal Pronouns of the Third Person. **Is** is the most common.

168.**READING MATTER**

1. Magister tuus tē nūper culpābat. Sī bene labōrābis; ab hōc eōdem magistrō mox laudāberis. Studia tibi anteā nimis displicēbant. Sī bene umquam studēbis, haec eadem studia ā tē¹ vērō amābuntur. Persevērā, et tū ipse laetus eris.

2. Hic puer impigrē labōrat. Haec puella cūr tam pigra est?

3. Cūnctī condiscipulī nostri nōs culpānt. Ab his numquam satis probābimus, etiam sī impigrē studēbimus. (Ans.) Ā mē¹ certē probābimini; magnopere enim dēsiderō vōs laudāre.

4. Cūr tū huic scholae favēs? (Ans.) Quia cūnctī eius² discipulī vērī discipulī sunt.

169.**MATTER FOR TRANSLATION**

1. (A student, sick and despondent) I shall be censured if I do³ not work well, even if I am³ ill. 2. (Ans.) You will be censured by no one. All will favor you.

3. My sons, you will be censured if you do³ not work well.

4. These new pupils are really working vigorously. 5. (Ans.) *They* will be praised by our teacher. 6. We shall be censured by him, even if we shall really work well.

7. This school was formerly bad. 8. Its master will not soon be happy; for the new pupils alone will work well.

9. This school is good, that (one) is too bad. 10. Therefore I favor this (one), and censure that (one).

¹ Mē and tē are Ablative as well as Accusative.

² For eius, following *huic*, see 167, 2.

³ Look out for the real tense-meaning.

LESSON XXIII

THE THIRD CONJUGATION

170. The Third Conjugation, like the others, is best recognized in the Present Infinitive. The forms are repeated below from 92.

CONJUGATION	PRESENT INDICATIVE	PRESENT INFINITIVE	PRESENT STEM ENDS IN
I	amō	amāre, <i>to love</i>	-ā- (amā-)
II	moneō	monēre, <i>to warn</i>	-ē- (monē-)
III	tegō	tegere, <i>to cover</i>	-e- (tege-)

a. The Present Infinitive Passive of the Third Conjugation is formed with only the ending -i. Thus *tegere* (Active) *to cover*, *tegi* (Passive) *to be covered*.

171. THIRD CONJUGATION, PRESENT INDICATIVE, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

tegō, cover; Stem tege-

ACTIVE		PASSIVE
<i>1st Sing.</i>	tegō	tegor
<i>2d</i>	" tegis	tegeris or -re
<i>3d</i>	" tegit	tegitur
<i>1st Pl.</i>	tegimus	tegimur
<i>2d</i>	" tegitis	tegiminī
<i>3d</i>	" tegunt	teguntur

a. Notice that these endings are precisely the same as those which you have just learned for the *Future* of **sum** (*erō, eris, erit*, etc.).

b. Remember that the characteristic vowel of the Third Conjugation is *variable* (thus *tege-re*, but *tegi-t*, *tegu-nt*, etc.).

**172. THIRD CONJUGATION, PRESENT IMPERATIVE,
ACTIVE AND PASSIVE**

PRESENT ACTIVE	PRESENT PASSIVE
<i>2d Sing.</i> tege , cover (<i>thou</i>)	tegere , be (<i>thou</i>) covered
<i>2d Pl.</i> tegitē , cover (<i>ye</i>)	tegimini , be (<i>ye</i>) covered

a. Tege, like **amā** and **monē**, is the bare stem.

"YES" OR "NO" QUESTIONS, AND ANSWERS TO THEM

173. Questions calling for the answer "Yes" or "No" may be asked in the four following ways:

1. With no sign but that of the inflection of voice, or, in print, of the "question mark."
2. With **-ne** (attached to the emphatic word), implying nothing about the answer (= *a question mark at the beginning*).
3. With **nōnne**, implying the answer "yes."
4. With **num**, implying the answer "no."

Thus:

1. Mārcus adest? *Is Mark present?*
2. Mārcusne adest? *Is Mark present?*
3. Nōnne Mārcus adest? *Isn't Mark present?*
4. Num Mārcus adest? *Mark isn't present, is he?*

174. 1. Answers to "Yes" or "No" Questions may be given, as we have seen, by repeating the verb, with or without a negative. Or,

2. "Yes" may be expressed by **ita**, **etiam**, **vērō**, **certē**, etc. (*so, even, in truth, certainly*, etc.), and "no" by **nōn**, **minimē**, etc. (*no, not at all*, etc.).

175.

VOCABULARY

(Infinitives will hereafter be given for new verbs.)

cadō, cadere, fall.

dē, Prep., *down from, from, of descent*. Takes Separative Abl.

equus, equī, M. 2, *horse*.

ex or **ē**, Prep., *out of, from*.

Takes Separative Abl. **Ex** and **ē** before consonants, **ex** before vowels.

iam, Adv., *by this time, already, now*.

inimīcus, -ī, M. 2 (*in, not, + amīcus, not friend, =) enemy*.

minimus, -a, -um, *smallest, or very small*.

minimē, Adv., *in the smallest degree; not at all*.

nōbīs, Dat.-Abl. Pl. of **nōs**.

-ne, enclitic interrogative Adv., implying nothing about the answer.

nōnne, *not?* interrog. Adv., implying "yes."

num, interrog. Adv., implying "no."

petō, petere, *aim at, attack; seek, ask*.

properō, -āre, *hurry, hasten*.

regō, regere (*make straight, direct, guide, rule*).

saxum, -ī, N. 2, *stone, rock*.

tegō, tegere, *cover; shield, hide, protect*.

via, -ae, F. 1, *way, street, road*.

vōbīs, Dat.-Abl. Pl. of **vōs**.

176.

READING MATTER

1. Parvīne puerī ā puerīs magnīs vestrā¹ in scholā petuntur?²
2. Inimīcī mē petunt; mē tege, amīcē mī.
3. Nōnne tū ab amīcīs tegeris? (Ans.) Vērō. Nūllī mē petunt.
4. Nōnne vōs, puerī parvī, ab amīcīs magnīs vestrīs tegiminī? (Ans.) Ita. Semper tegimur. Amīcī nōbīs bonī sunt.
5. Ā mē regere,³ filī mī. Ego tibi vērus erō amīcus.
6. Ā mē regiminī,³ filī meī. Ego vōbīs certus erō amīcus.
7. Hic puer minimus est, sed equum magnum iam regit.
(Second speaker) Num equus magnus ā puerō tam parvō regitur?
8. Saxa viārum dūra sunt. Nōnne tū, puer parve, saepe dē equō in ea⁴ cadis? (Ans.) Minimē. Ego numquam cadō.
(First speaker) Meī filī iam magnī sunt, sed saepe dē equīs cadunt.
9. Ex scholā properāte. Vōs in viā exspectant amīcī.

177.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. I don't attack you, boys, do I? Why do you attack me?
2. Why are you attacked? Don't you yourself attack others?
3. We are attacked by our enemies.
4. If you are true and sure friends of-ours (say "to us"), protect us.
5. Does it please you, big boys, to attack little (ones)?
6. In our⁵ school the smallest boys are never attacked.
7. Be guided by me. Attack no(body).
8. Are you sometimes attacked by big boys in school, my sons?
9. (Ans.) Yes, but other big boys protect us. We don't fear at all.⁶
10. You are already big, but you fall from your horses upon the stones of the street. Aren't they hard?
11. Why are you hurrying out of the street?
12. (Ans.) We are-afraid-of⁷ those horses.

¹ *Vestrā* goes with *scholā* (a common group-order,—Adj., Prep., Noun).

² *Petō* has here its simple meaning, *attack*.

³ What is this doubtful form? Consider context.

⁴ "Upon them." *Ea* is Acc., because *cadis* expresses motion.

⁵ Cf. footnote 1.

⁶ "We fear not-at-all."

⁷ "We fear."

LESSON XXIV

THE THIRD CONJUGATION (Continued).—THE FOURTH CONJUGATION

178. 1. The Fourth Conjugation has the characteristic vowel *-ī-*. Thus, *audiō*, *audire*, *hear*.

2. Besides these Fourth Conjugation verbs in *-iō*, there are also certain *Third Conjugation* verbs in *-iō*. Thus *capiō*, *capere*, *take*.

a. These were originally of the Fourth Conjugation, but came to belong to the Third through a shortening of the characteristic vowel.

b. There are thus *two* Third Conjugation types, namely in *-ō* and *-iō*.

**179. THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS WITH INFINITIVES,
ACTIVE AND PASSIVE**

Conj.	Present Stem ends in	PRESENT INDICATIVE	PRESENT INFIN. ACTIVE	PRESENT INFIN. PASSIVE
I	-ā- (amā-)	amō	am-āre	am-ārī
II	-ē- (monē-)	moneō	mon-ēre	mon-ērī
III	-e- (tege-) (cape-)	tegō capiō	teg-ere cap-ere	teg-ī cap-ī
IV	-ī- (audiī-)	audiō	aud-īre	aud-īrī

a. Remember carefully that the Present Passive Infinitive of the Third Conjugation, in either type, ends merely in *-ī* (thus *tegī*, *capī*); while in all the other Conjugations it ends in *-rī* added to the characteristic vowel (*-ārī*, *-ērī*, *-īrī*).

b. From here on, the Conjugation of each new verb occurring in the Vocabularies will be indicated by a number, which is to be repeated when you are asked to give the verb.

THIRD CONJUGATION (Both Types), AND FOURTH CONJUGATION

180. Present Indicative, Active and Passive

THIRD CONJUGATION

FOURTH CONJUGATION

Active

<i>1st Sing.</i>	<i>tegō, cover</i>	<i>capiō, take</i>	<i>audiō, hear</i>
<i>2d "</i>	<i>tegis</i>	<i>capis</i>	<i>audīs</i>
<i>3d "</i>	<i>tegit</i>	<i>capit</i>	<i>audit</i>
<i>1st Pl.</i>	<i>tegimus</i>	<i>capimus</i>	<i>audīmus</i>
<i>2d "</i>	<i>tegitis</i>	<i>capitis</i>	<i>audītis</i>
<i>3d "</i>	<i>tegunt</i>	<i>capiunt</i>	<i>audiunt</i>

Passive

<i>1st Sing.</i>	<i>tegor</i>	<i>capior</i>	<i>audior</i>
<i>2d "</i>	<i>tegeris or -re</i>	<i>caperis or -re</i>	<i>audīris or -re</i>
<i>3d "</i>	<i>tegitur</i>	<i>capitur</i>	<i>auditur</i>
<i>1st Pl.</i>	<i>tegimur</i>	<i>capimur</i>	<i>audīmur</i>
<i>2d "</i>	<i>tegiminī</i>	<i>capiminī</i>	<i>audīminī</i>
<i>3d "</i>	<i>teguntur</i>	<i>capiuntur</i>	<i>audiuntur</i>

a. Note that all verbs showing *i* before another vowel in conjugation (-iō, -iunt, etc.) must belong to the Third or Fourth Conjugation.

b. Remember that *i* is short in the Third Conjugation, and long in the Fourth (except, of course, in the places of regular shortening).

181.

VOCABULARY

atque or ac, ¹ Conj., and. Of close connection, like -que.	faciō, facere, 3, make, do; perform; act.
neque or nec, ¹ Conj., nor. Neque . . . , neque . . . , neither . . . nor . . .	fugiō, fugere, 3, flee, run away.
audiō, audīre, 4, hear.	iaciō, iacere, 3, throw.
capiō, capere, 3, take, take up.	mūrus, -ī, M. 2, wall.
cupidus, -a, -um, desirous.	pugnō, pugnāre, 1, fight.
cupiō, cupere, 3, desire, wish, want.	quid, what? Neut. Nom.-Acc. Sing.
cum, Conj., when.	sciō, scīre, 4, know.
dēsistō, -ere, 3, desist, stop.	sonus, -ī, M. 2, sound.
	stō, stāre, 1, stand.
	videō, vidēre, 2, see.

¹ Neque generally before vowels, nec generally before consonants; atque before either, ac only before consonants.

182.

READING MATTER

1. (A quarrel begins) Nōnnūllī puerī in¹ condiscipulōs dē mūrō saxa iaciunt. (One says) Nōs dē mūrō petimur. (A passer-by) Hī puerī neque ipsī saxa capiunt nec fugiunt. (To the boys) Cūr hīc stātis? Ex viā properāte. Petī cupitis? (One of the boys) Cupidī nōn sumus. (The passer-by) Ex perīculō fugite. (Another of the boys to the rest) Minimē. Cūr nōn ipsī saxa capimus atque illōs puerōs petimus? Cūr nōn pugnāmus? Num nōs timēmus?

2. Saxa capiuntur et iaciuntur. Haec in viā cadunt. Sonus ā magistrō audītur. (He says to others) Audītisne? (They answer) Audīmus. (He goes out and calls) O puerī, quid facitis? Cūr saxa iacitīs? Mēne audītis? Dēsistite. Hic² nōn est lūdus, sed bellum vērum. Magnō in perīculō cūncētī estis. Nōnne id scītis? Haec³ cum facitis, tum⁴ vērō⁴ vōbīs irātus sum.

3. Vidē illum puerum parvum! Dē equō cadit!

183.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. *That⁵* boy *never⁵* falls from his horse.

2. Do you want to fight? (Ans.) I am not desirous. Stop.

3. What are you doing, boys? (Ans.) We are standing on the wall. 4. (The teacher) Yes, I see that myself. 5. But I hear the sound of stones. Why are you throwing them? 6. *This⁶* (is what) I want to know.

7. Do *your* pupils often throw stones? 8. (Ans.) They never throw at schoolmates. 9. But when they are attacked by boys from (=out of) other schools, they sometimes take-up stones; for they love neither to be attacked nor to run-away.

10. (A boy shouts) Protect us, friends! (To his mates) We are heard, and other boys are hurrying to us from our school.

¹ Into, = English *at*.

² Masc., because the *Predicate* is.

³ These things (*things like these*).

Note the emphatic position.

⁴ Then indeed, = then . . . really.

⁵ Make emphatic by position.

⁶ Say merely "I want to know

this."

LESSON XXV

184. DECLENSION OF THE INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE PRONOUNS, quis, quī

qui, Relative Pronoun, *who*, and quis, Interrog. Pronoun, *who?*
 Interrog. Adjective, *what?* (as Substantive).

SINGULAR

	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	qui	quae	quod	quis	quid
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius ¹	cuius	cuius	cuius ¹	cuius
<i>Dat.</i>	cui ²	cui	cui	cui ²	cui
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quam	quod	quem	quid
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quā	quō	quō	quō

PLURAL (same for both words)

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	qui	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	quibus	quibus	quibus

a. Notice that quis and quī are declined alike in the Plural, and differ in the Singular only in the pairs quis, quid, and quī, quod. But quis does not distinguish between Masc. and Fem. in the Sing.

b. Notice also the ending -ae in the Nom. Fem. Sing. and the Nom. and Acc. Neut. Pl. of quī, just as in *hae-c* from *hic* (166).

c. In the Acc. Masc. Sing. quem, notice the new Acc. ending in -em.

185. The translations differ with the genders. Thus:

Interrogative Substantive: quis? *who?* quid? *what?*

Interrogative Adjective: quī? *what?* which?

Relative: quī, *who, that* (Masc. or Fem.); *which, that* (Neuter).

¹ Pronounce *cui-ius* (= *cooi-yoos*).

² Pronounce *cooi*.

186. The Interrogative Pronoun is a pronoun that asks a question. Thus **quem vocās?** *whom are you calling?*

a. Note the difference in form between the Interrogative as Substantive and the Interrogative as Adjective:

Quis hic est? *who is this?* (Interrogative Substantive).

Qui puer hic est? *what boy is this?* (Interrogative Adjective).

Quid parās? *what are you getting up?* (Interrogative Substantive).

Quod bellum parās? *what war are you getting up?* (Interrogative Adjective).

187. 1. The Relative Pronoun is a *connecting* pronoun referring to something that precedes or follows.

2. The word to which the Relative refers is called the *Antecedent*, because it generally *comes before* the Relative.

3. The part of the sentence consisting of the Relative, its Verb, and all that goes with them, is called the Relative Clause.

188. Examples for the use of the Relative Pronoun:

1. **Hic puer, quem tu culpās, aeger est,** *this boy, whom you are blaming, is sick.*

a. Here **quem** must of course be Masculine and Singular, because it is meant to go with (refer to) **puer**, which is Masculine and Singular; and it must be Accusative, because it is the Object of **culpās**.

2. **Hās fēminās laudō, quae bene labōrant,** *I praise these women, who work well.*

a. Here **quae** must of course be Feminine and Plural, because it is meant to refer to **fēminās**, which is Feminine and Plural; and it must be Nominative, because it is the Subject of **labōrant**.

Evidently these principles must always hold. Hence the rule:

189. *Relative Pronouns agree with their Antecedents in Gender and Number, but their Case depends upon their relations in the Clauses to which they belong.*

190.

READING MATTER

1. (Same subject as in 182, 2. The teacher says) **Quem sonum audiō?** **Qui saxa dē mūrō iaciunt?** (Some one says)

Ego videō. Illī quī saxa iaciunt discipulī ex hāc scholā sunt. (The teacher, to the boys above) Quid facitis? Quod bellum parātis? Vōs quī saxa iacitis, dēsistite. Hī puerī quī in viā stant magnō in periculō sunt. Nōnne id scitis? Haec cum facitis, tum vērō mihi magnopere displicētis.

2. (A neighbor says) Haec schola, quae tibi placet, mihi non placet. Nōn probō eam¹ scholam cuius discipulī in condiscipulōs saxa iaciunt.

3. Quam magnus equus!² (Ans.) Sed hic īdeim equus ā puerō parvō amat regī.

191.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. In what school are you studying? (Ans.) In the same school in which Mark is studying. 2. (First speaker) But of what school (Genitive) is Mark? (Second speaker) Don't you know that?³

3. (One father to another) What school do you approve? (Ans.) I favor a school in which the pupils desire to study.

4. I love the same studies that⁴ you love, the same friends.

5. What are you doing? What danger are you fleeing? 6. (Ans.) Some boys are throwing stones from the wall. Don't you see?

7. When stones are thrown by your boys, what do you do? 8. (Ans.) I admonish the boys, and⁵ they⁵ stop.

¹ That school whose, a school whose.

⁴ Here "that" = "which."

² How big a horse! what a big horse! ³ Use id. ⁵ Say "and these."



STAIRWAY PATH, VILLA D'ESTE

LESSON XXVI

DECLENSION OF *quīcumque*, *whoever*, and *quīdam*, *a certain*

192. The Generalizing or Indefinite Relative Pronoun *quīcumque*, *whoever*, is declined like *quī* (184) with *-cum-que*¹ added to each form. Thus:

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>quīcumque</i>	<i>quaecumque</i>	<i>quodecumque</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>cuiuscumque</i>	<i>cuiuscumque</i>	<i>cuiuscumque</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>cuicumque</i>	<i>cuicumque</i>	<i>cuicumque, etc., etc.</i>

193. The Indefinite Pronoun *quīdam*, *a certain*, is declined like *quī* with *-dam* added, except that in the Nominative and Accusative Neuter Singular there is a second form *quid-*, which is used Substantively.² The declension is as follows:

SINGULAR			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>quīdam</i>	<i>quaedam</i>	<i>quoddam or quiddam</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>cuiusdam</i>	<i>cuiusdam</i>	<i>cuiusdam</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>cuidam</i>	<i>cuidam</i>	<i>cuidam</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>quendam</i>	<i>quandam</i>	<i>quoddam or quiddam</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>quōdam</i>	<i>quādam</i>	<i>quōdam</i>
PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>quīdam</i>	<i>quaedam</i>	<i>quaedam</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>quōrundam</i>	<i>quārundam</i>	<i>quōrundam</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>quibusdam</i>	<i>quibusdam</i>	<i>quibusdam</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>quōsdam</i>	<i>quāsdam</i>	<i>quaedam</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>quibusdam</i>	<i>quibusdam</i>	<i>quibusdam</i>

a. Notice that in *quīdam* (just as in *īdem* in 158), m becomes n before d. Thus *quendam* (for *quemdam*), *quandam* (for *quamdam*), etc.

¹ The *-que* of *quī-cum-que* is an indefinite particle, meaning *any*. *Quī-cum-que* thus = *who-any-when*, i. e., *who at any time*, i. e., *whoever*.

² Thus *quoddam dōnum*, *a certain gift*, but *quiddam*, *a certain thing*. This distinction,—that the Substantive form is *quid* and the Adjective form *quod*,—you will find to hold for all compounds in this book having *qui* or *quis* for one element.

194. PRESENT IMPERATIVE OF ALL FOUR CONJUGATIONS

CONJ.	I	II	Active		IV
2d Sing.	amā	monē	tege	cape	audī
2d Pl.	amāte	monēte	tegitē	capitē	auditē

Passive					
2d Sing.	amāre	monēre	tegēre	capēre	audīre
2d Pl.	amāminī	monēminī	tegiminī	capiminī	audimīnī

a. Note that the passive forms are ambiguous (read 137, b again).

195.

VOCABULARY

accipiō, accipere, 3 (ad + capiō, take to oneself), <i>take, receive, accept.</i>	imperātum, -ī, N. 2, <i>command.</i>
animus, -ī, M. 2, <i>mind, spirit; feeling.</i>	incipiō, incipere, 3 (in + capiō, take on), <i>begin.</i>
aut, Conj., or. Aut . . . aut . . . , either . . . or . . .	iniūria, -ae, F. 1, <i>injury, wrong.</i>
auxilium, -ī, N. 2, <i>aid, help.</i>	lapillus, -ī, M. 2, <i>pebble.</i>
cēdō, cēdere, 3 (originally move, then, with Dative, <i>move for, = yield; give way.</i> (Verb of Attitude, taking Dative.)	pellō, pellere, 3, <i>drive (out or off).</i>
dīcō, dīcere, 3, <i>say, speak.</i>	pugna, -ae, F. 1, <i>fight.</i>
discēdō, -ere, 3 (dis-, apart, + cēdō, <i>move off, depart.</i>	quīcumque (192), <i>whoever.</i>
	quidam (193), <i>a certain.</i>
	reliquo, -a, -um, <i>remaining, left;</i> as Subst. in Pl., <i>the rest.</i>
	vel . . . vel . . . , Conj., either . . . or . . . (where a choice is offered).
	vertō, vertere, 3, <i>turn; change.</i>

196.

READING MATTER

1. (A neighbor to the teacher) Nōnnūllī discipulōrum tuōrum nōnumquam saxa in condiscipulōs iaciunt. Tū hunc lūdum aut nōn vidēs aut probās. Ego nōn probō. (Ans.) Lapillōs, nōn saxa, iaciunt. Sed certē neque ego probō.

2. (To the pupils, later) Mē audīte. Quiddam ā quibusdam discipulīs petō. Aliīs imperātum quoddam dare dēsiderō.

¹ The original meaning *move* is lost in the simple verb *cēdō*, but appears in all the compounds, as in *discēdō* in this lesson. *Dis-* is used only in composition, at the beginning of a word (hence called an “inseparable prefix”).

3. (A boy) Quid ā nōbīs petis?¹ Quodcumque tū cupis, id nōs facere cupimus. 6. (The teacher) Quidam ex vōbīs lapillōs in condiscipulōs nōnumquam iaciunt. Hī illīs² nōn cēdunt. Ita pugna vēra incipit. Schola nostra magnam accipit³ iniūriam.

4. Nunc iīs quī hās pugnās incipiunt haec dīcō: Quicunque haec facit, is scholae iniūriam facit. Itaque vel animōs vestrōs ad aliōs lūdōs vertite, vel ex hāc scholā pelliminī; vel cēdite vel discēdite. Ā reliquīs hoc petō: Per vestrum auxilium fāmae bonae scholae nostrae favēte.

197.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. (The same ideas, in English) Certain boys of this school throw pebbles at little schoolmates. They⁴ do not desire to do⁵ harm⁵ to them.⁴ 2. But in whatever school pupils do these things, that school soon begins to be blamed. 3. Therefore I say to these boys: Either⁶ desist or⁶ depart. This is my command.

4. (A boy says to the teacher) We do not approve (of) these boys. 5. (The teacher) Then I ask help of (=from) you and the rest; for these fights do harm⁵ to our good fame. 6. Say⁷ to these boys that⁸ which⁸ you say to me, and be heard by them.

7. (The boy to the teasers) Either yield, or leave⁹ the school, or be driven out. 8. To yield is good. It will be *bad* either to leave⁸ the school, or to be driven out.

¹ For the meaning of *petō*, look back at Vocabulary, 175.

² *These to those = the latter to the former.*

³ *Receives injury = suffers injury.*

⁴ Say "those . . . to these." Latin is more exact than English in the use of pronouns.

⁵ Use *iniūriam* and *faciō* ("do an injury").

⁶ This means, let them take their *choice*. Which should you use, *aut* or *vel*?

⁷ *Dīc* not *dīce*. See footnote, page 204.

⁸ *Id quod.*

⁹ "Depart from."

LESSON XXVII

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE (Finished)

198. IMPERFECT INDICATIVE, THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS

CONJ.	II (Repeated)	III Active		IV
1st Sing.	monēbam	tegēbam	capiēbam	audiēbam
2d "	monēbās	tegēbās	capiēbās	audiēbās
3d "	monēbat	tegēbat	capiēbat	audiēbat
1st Pl.	monēbāmus	tegēbāmus	capiēbāmus	audiēbāmus
2d "	monēbātis	tegēbātis	capiēbātis	audiēbātis
3d "	monēbānt	tegēbānt	capiēbānt	audiēbānt
Passive				
1st Sing.	monēbar	tegēbar	capiēbar	audiēbar
2d "	monēbāris	tegēbāris	capiēbāris	audiēbāris
	or -re	or -re	or -re	or -re
3d "	monēbātūr	tegēbātūr	capiēbātūr	audiēbātūr
1st Pl.	monēbāmūr	tegēbāmūr	capiēbāmūr	audiēbāmūr
2d "	monēbāmīnī	tegēbāmīnī	capiēbāmīnī	audiēbāmīnī
3d "	monēbāntūr	tegēbāntūr	capiēbāntūr	audiēbāntūr

a. Notice that the formation in the 2d, 3d, and 4th Conjugations is the same, except that the -iō Verbs have the additional -i-.

b. Remember now that -bā- marks the *Imperfect Indicative*.

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN quisquam, *any at all*

199. Quisquam is declined like quis (184), with -quam added.

	M. and F.	N.
Nom.	quisquam	quicquam ¹
Gen.	cuiusquam	cuiusquam
Dat.	cuiquam	cuiquam
Acc.	quemquam	quicquam ¹
Voc.	—	—
Abl.	quōquam	quōquam

¹ For quid-quam (the q affecting the d). Quidquam also occurs.

a. *Quisquam* has no Plural. The *Adjective* use is supplied by *tullus*.

b. *Quisquam* and *tullus* are used especially with *negative ideas*, expressed or implied.

200. THE DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN quisque,¹ each, every

	AS ADJECTIVE			AS SUBSTANTIVE	
	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quisque	quaeque	quodque	quisque	quidque
<i>Gen.</i>	cuiusque	cuiusque	cuiusque	cuiusque	cuiusque
<i>Dat.</i>	cuique	cuique	cuique	cuique	cuique
<i>Acc.</i>	quemque	quamque	quodque	quemque	quidque
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	quōque	quāque	quōque	quōque	quōque

a. Notice that *quisque* is declined exactly like *quis* (184) with -que added, except that the form *quisque* itself is used both as substantive and as adjective (whereas for *quis* the adjective form is *qui*).

b. The Plural is not common. (The forms, where used, are like those of *quis* plus -que. See 184).

c. An Indefinite Pronoun *quispiam*, to be used later (564), is declined with *quis-* as in *quisque*.

THE GENITIVE OF THE WHOLE (or THE PARTITIVE GENITIVE)

201. Specimen Sentences:

Multī condiscipulōrum meōrum impigrī sunt, many of my schoolmates are energetic.

Nullus amīcōrum meōrum piger est, not one of my friends is lazy.

a. Notice that the Genitive *condiscipulōrum* (first sentence) here expresses the whole body of schoolmates, while *multī* expresses a part of them; and similarly that *amīcōrum meōrum* (second sentence) expresses the whole body of friends, while *nullus* expresses a part of them.

The usage is thus as follows:

¹Quis-que = quis plus the indefinite -que already seen = any-who = every, each.

202. The Whole to which a Part Belongs may be expressed by the Genitive.

a. But there is also another way in which the same idea may be expressed, as follows:

b. After most words, the whole to which a part belongs may also be expressed by *dē* or *ex* with the Ablative. So regularly with *quidam*, and with Cardinal Numbers (one, two, three, etc.). Thus:
Multī ex amīcīs meīs, many of my friends (many out of my friends).
Quīdam dē meīs amīcīs, a certain one of my friends (a certain one from . . .).

Unus dē meīs amīcīs, one of my friends (one from . . .).

203.

VOCABULARY

adsum, adesse (*ad + sum*), *be by, be present, be at hand.*

contrā, against. Prep. of Space- Relation, taking Acc.

fleō, flēre, 2, *weep, cry.*

incommodum, -ī, N. 2, *trouble, misfortune.*

iterum, Adv., again.

laceſſō, laceſſere, 3, *worry.*

maneō, manēre, 2, *remain, continue.*

memoria, -ae, F. 1, *memory.*

modo, Adv., just, only; just now.
noceō, nocēre, 2, *be hurtful to, hurt, injure.* (Verb of Quality, taking Dat.)

quisquam (199), *any at all.*

quisque (200), *each, every one.*

respondeō, -ēre, 2, *respond, answer.*

Sextus, -ī, M. 2, *Sextus*, a name.

vestrum, of you. Gen. Pl. of *tū*. Cf. *vōs.*

victōria, -ae, F. 1, *victory.*

204.

READING MATTER

1. (The teacher) *Quis modo flēbat?* (Ans.) *Quīdam puer parvus.* (Teacher) *Cūr id faciēbat?* (Ans.) *Ā quibusdam puerīs magnīs laceſſēbātur.*

2. (Teacher) *Magna haec victōria erat!* *Sed quis erat, qui laceſſēbātur?* (Ans.) *Sextus erat.* (Teacher) *Quī eum laceſſēbant?* (The boys are silent. The teacher says) *Nūllam habētis memoriam?*¹ *Cūr nōn respondētis?* *Certē aut scītis aut nōn scītis.* (Ans.) *Scīmus.*

¹ Notice the emphasis given to *memoriam* by the slight suspense. This is an extremely common order. Use it yourself.

3. (The teacher) Videō. Scītis, sed dīcere nōn cupitis. Bene.¹ Animum² vestrum probō. Num vōs hōs puerōs probātis? (One answers) Minimē. Nōs iīs adversī sumus. Sed cum tū modo Sextum audiēbās, nōs nōn aderāmus. Nec quisquam³ aderat amicōrum Sextī, nec quicquam aliud auxilī.⁴ Sōlus erat cum iīs puerīs qui eum lacessēbant.

4. (The teacher) Auxilium vestrum contrā hōs quoque puerōs petō. Nam id quod ūnī discipulō nocet, cuique discipulō nocet. Itaque schola iniūriam iterum accipit. Vel hoc vel illud mihi displicet. Manet incommodum⁵ scholae.

205.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Sextus, why were you crying just-now? 2. (Sextus is silent) Why don't you answer? Is your memory so bad? 3. (Sextus) I was (being) worried by certain big boys, and I wished⁶ to be heard. 4. (Teacher) You were certainly (being) well heard.

5. (To the whole school) Certain of you⁷ were recently throwing pebbles at fellow-pupils. 6. Now a new game begins, and our trouble remains. 7. Some⁸ of you are worrying our little boys. 8. This spirit does not please me, nor does any⁹ (one) of you¹⁰ approve it.

9. Therefore I again say to each of you who is doing these things: 10. You are injuring the school; either stop or leave¹¹ it. 11. To the rest who are-present I say: Give me your aid against the¹² boys who are doing these-things. 12. The victory will be yours.

¹ Very well.

² Spirit, feeling.

³ Why is quisquam chosen?

⁴ Nor anything else of help, nor any other help. What kind of Genitive is auxili?

⁵ Trouble remains for the school.

⁶ = was wishing. State of Affairs.

⁷ Read 202, b again.

⁸ Use nōnnūllī (Plural).

⁹ What pronoun after a negative?

¹⁰ Use vestrum, Gen. Pl.

¹¹ Say "depart from it."

¹² Means "those boys who."

LESSON XXVIII

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS (Continued)

206. FUTURE INDICATIVE, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

THIRD CONJUGATION
in -e-FOURTH CONJUGATION
in -i-

Active

<i>1st Sing.</i>	tegam	capiam	audiam
<i>2d</i>	" tegēs	capiēs	audiēs
<i>3d</i>	" teget	capiet	audiet
<i>1st Pl.</i>	tegēmus	capiēmus	audiēmus
<i>2d</i>	" tegētis	capiētis	audiētis
<i>3d</i>	" tegent	cipient	audient

Passive

<i>1st Sing.</i>	tegar	capiar	audiar
<i>2d</i>	" tegēris or -re	capiēris or -re	audiēris or -re
<i>3d</i>	" tegētur	capiētur	audiētur
<i>1st Pl.</i>	tegēmur	capiēmur	audiēmur
<i>2d</i>	" tegēminī	capiēminī	audiēminī
<i>3d</i>	" tegentur	cipientur	audientur

a. Remember now that, in the formation of the Future, the four Conjugations divide in the middle, the First and Second forming it in -bō, -bis, -bit, etc., the Third and Fourth in -am, -ēs, -et, etc. Thus:

	PRESENT	INFINITIVE	FUTURE
I	amō	amāre	amābō
II	moneō	monēre	monēbō
III	tegō	tegere	tegam
	capiō	capere	capiam
IV	audiō	audīre	audiam

207. THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN **aliquis**, *some, any*

AS ADJECTIVE

AS SUBSTANTIVE

SINGULAR

	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	aliquī	aliqua	aliquid	aliquis	aliquid
<i>Gen.</i>	alicuius	alicuius	alicuius	alicuius	alicuius
<i>Dat.</i>	alicui	alicui	alicui	alicui	alicui
<i>Acc.</i>	aliquem	aliquam	aliquid	aliquem	aliquid
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō	aliquō	aliquō

PLURAL (same for Substantive and Adjective)

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
<i>Gen.</i>	aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
<i>Acc.</i>	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

a. Note that **aliquis** is declined like **quis** (184), except that in the Nom. Fem. Sing. and Nom.-Acc. Neut. Pl. it has the regular ending -a, not the special pronominal ending -ae.

b. An indefinite pronoun **quis**, to be used later (397) is declined like the **quis** at the end of **ali-quis**.

THE OBJECTIVE GENITIVE

208. Specimen Sentences:

Memoria huius victōriæ diū manēbit, *the memory of this victory will long remain.*

Hī puerī pugnae cupidī sunt, *these boys are desirous of a fight.*

a. In both sentences, the Genitives really express an *Object*. The meaning in the first is that people will long *remember* the victory, and in the second, that these boys *desire* a fight. **Pugnae cupidī sunt** really means the same thing as **pugnam cupiunt**.

Hence we may lay down the rule:

209. *The Genitive may be used Objectively with many Nouns and Adjectives, or Participles used as Adjectives (Objective Genitive).*

210.

VOCABULARY

aliter, Adv., otherwise, differently. (Cf. <i>alius</i> .)	resistō, -sistere, 3, resist. (Word of Attitude, taking Dat.)
aliquis (207), Indefinite Pronoun, some, any one, any.	sententia, -ae, F. 1, <i>feeling, idea, view</i> . (Cf. <i>sentiō</i> below.)
dēfendō, -ere, 3, defend.	sentiō, -ire, 4, perceive (by the senses); feel, think.
diū, Adv., for a long time, long.	

211.

READING MATTER

1. (A friend to one of the teasers) Tū modo dīcēbās, "mihi placet puerōs parvōs lacessere, iisque flēre nōn nocet." Ego aliter sentiō; atque tū ipse, sī in istā manēbis sententiā, aliter sentiēs; aut in hāc scholā diū nōn manēbis.

2. Puerī parvī tibi cēdunt, quia tē timent. Sed Mārcus atque quidam amīcī eius tē nōn timēbunt. Pugnae cupidī nōn sunt; sed, tū sī persevērābis, tibi resistent. Sī aliquem tū discipulum lacessēs, eum Mārcus atque reliquī contrā tē dēfendent. Nec victōria tua erit.

3. Hī sine ullō periculō pugnābunt. Sī aliqua pugna ā magistrō audiētur, Mārcus iterum laudābitur, tū ex scholā pelēris. Memoria istīus incommodī tibi nocēbit. (Ans.) Sī aliquem ego lacessere cupiam, lacessam. Nec quemquam vestrum timeō.

212.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. (Mark to the above) Why do you worry these little boys? It is a misfortune for the school. 2. (Ans.) Because it pleases me to do so. 3. (Mark) You will soon feel differently. 4. They do not resist you, because they fear to fight. 5. I am not desirous of a fight, but I shall not yield to you. 6. This is *my* idea.

7. Listen to (hear) me. 8. If any pupil shall do anything against the reputation of the school, I shall be his enemy (an enemy to him). 9. If any one shall do any wrong to any pupil, I shall defend that pupil.

10. Nor will any-one help you. 11. The victory will be mine, the memory of the wrong will long be yours..

LESSON XXIX

INFLECTION OF THE PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

213. 1. The Personal Pronouns indicate the speaker, the person spoken to, or the person (or thing) spoken of. Thus, *tū mē amās*, *you love me*, *tū eum amās*, *you love him*.

a. We have already had all of the forms of these Pronouns, except certain Genitives in -ī.

2. The Reflexive Pronouns refer back to the subject of the verb. Thus, *ego mē amo*, *I love myself*, *tū tē amās*, *you love yourself*, *is sē amat*, *he loves himself*.

a. The forms of these two kinds of Pronouns are in Latin largely similar, and they are therefore given below in immediate succession.

214. THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS (*I, you, he, she, or it*)

	First	Second	Third
SINGULAR			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ego, I</i>	<i>tū, thou</i>	<i>is, ille, hic, or iste,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>meī</i>	<i>tuī</i>	<i>he, etc. (declined in</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mihi</i>	<i>tibi</i>	153, 145, and a,
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	166)
<i>Voc.</i>	—	<i>tū</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	
PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>nōs, we</i>	<i>vōs, you</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>nostrum or nostrī</i>	<i>vestrum or vestrī</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>vōs</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	—	<i>vōs</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	

a. The Genitive forms in *-um* are Genitives of the Whole, while those in *-i* are Objective Genitives. Thus:

multī vestrum, *many of you.*

memoria vestrī, *the memory of you.*

215. THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (*myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, etc.*)

	First	Second	Third
SINGULAR			
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>meī, of myself</i>	<i>tuī, of yourself</i>	<i>suī, of himself, herself</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mihi</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>sibi self, or itself</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>sē, sēsē</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>sē, sēsē</i>
PLURAL			
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>nostrī, of ourselves</i>	<i>vestrī, of yourselves</i>	<i>suī, of themselves</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	<i>sibi</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>nōs</i>	<i>vōs</i>	<i>sē, sēsē</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>nōbīs</i>	<i>vōbīs</i>	<i>sē, sēsē</i>

THE PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

216. The Possessive Adjectives, Personal and Reflexive, are:

1. Personal Possessive Adjectives:

1st Person, **meus**, *my* (for *ego*); **noster**, *our* (for *nōs*).

2d Person, **tuus**, *thy, your* (for *tū*); **vester**, *your* (for *vōs*).

3d Person, supplied by the Genitive of *is*, *ille*, *hic*, or *iste*
Victōria mea magna est, *my victory is great.*

Victōria tua magna est, *your victory is great.*

Victōria eius magna est, *his victory is great.*

2. Reflexive Possessive Adjectives:

1st Person } Same as the *Personal Possessive Adjectives*
 2d Person }

3d Person, **suus**, *his, theirs, etc.* (same for Singular and Plural)

Ego meum filium amō, *I love my son, you (love) yours.*

Nostrum filium amāmus, *we love our son.*

Filiū suum cūr laudat? *why does he praise his son?*

Filiū suum cūr laudant? *why do they praise their son?*

217.

VOCABULARY

dictum, -i, N. 2, *saying, word.* servō, -āre, 1, *preserve, save, guard, keep.*
 glōria, -ae, F. 1, *glory.* sui, *of himself, herself, itself, or themselves.*
 maleficium, -i, N. 2 (cf. male and faciō), *wrong-doing.* suus, -a, -um, *his (own), her (own), its (own), their (own).*
 posteā (post+eā) Adv., *after that, afterward* (opposite of anteā). vincō, -ere, 3 (cf. victōria), *vanish, conquer, win.*
 prohibēo, -ēre, 2, *prohibit, prevent, keep (from).*

218.

READING MATTER

1. (Mark to one of the little boys) Cūr nōn tē dēfendis? Tū sī resistēs, ego tē iuvābō.

2. (The teacher, to Mark and his backers) Vōs vincētis. Memoria vestrī dictōrumque vestrōrum hōs puerōs ā maleficiō prohibēbit. Sē contrā vōs nōn dēfendent, sed ex periculō sē servābunt; nam vērae pugnae nōn cupidī sunt, nec cupiunt ā condiscipulīs suis culpārī. Vōbīs nōn resistent. Quam diū¹ hīc manēbitis, nūllum puerum lacescent. Sī aliquī puerī parvī posteā lacescentur, aliī puerī magnī idem facient quod vōs nunc facitis. Ita vestra victōria iniūriam scholae in glōriam vertet.

3. (Mark) Sententia tua nōbīs grāta est, multī enim nostrum idem sentiunt.² Sed aliī ūnam et alteram³ pugnam exspectant.

219.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. (One of the small boys) If anybody attacks me I shall defend myself. 2. Mark will help me after-that.

3. (One of his backers, to Mark) I expect no fight.. 4. The memory either of you or of the master's words will keep these boys from wrong-doing. 5. They will feel their danger, and will wish to save themselves. 6. You will conquer. 7. (Another says) If anyone shall do otherwise he will hurt himself.⁴ 8. We shall turn the injury of the school into (its) glory.

¹ (As) long as.

³ One and another = one or two.

² Feel the same thing = have the same feeling.

⁴ Use sē, not ipse. Ipse is intensive, not reflexive.

LESSON XXX

THE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE, ALL CONJUGATIONS

220. The Perfect stems of different words are formed in different ways, but the final *endings* are always the same. Thus *amāvī* (from *amō*), *monūī* (from *moneō*), *cēpī* (from *capiō*), *fuī* (from *sum*).

	<i>I have loved,</i> <i>or I loved</i>	<i>I have warned,</i> <i>or I warned</i>	<i>I have taken,</i> <i>or I took</i>	<i>I have been,</i> <i>or I was</i>	PERFECT ENDINGS
<i>1st Sing.</i>	<i>amāvī</i>	<i>monūī</i>	<i>cēpī</i>	<i>fuī</i>	-ī
<i>2d</i>	"	<i>amāvistī</i>	<i>monuistī</i>	<i>fuistī</i>	-istī
<i>3d</i>	"	<i>amāvit</i>	<i>monuit</i>	<i>fuit</i>	-it
<i>1st Pl.</i>	<i>amāvimus</i>	<i>monuimus</i>	<i>cēpimus</i>	<i>fuimus</i>	-imus
<i>2d</i>	"	<i>amāvistis</i>	<i>monuistis</i>	<i>fuistis</i>	-istis
<i>3d</i>	"	<i>amāvērunt</i>	<i>monuērunt</i>	<i>fuērunt</i>	-ērunt
	<i>or -ēre</i>	<i>or -ēre</i>	<i>or -ēre</i>	<i>or -ēre</i>	<i>or -ēre</i>

a. Similarly inflect *fēvī* (from *fleō*), *habuī* (from *habeō*), *prohibuī* (from *prohibeō*), *placuī* (from *placeō*), *mānsī* (from *maneō*), *dēfendī* (from *dēfendō*), *vertī* (from *vertō*), *vīcī* (from *vincō*), *iūvī* (from *iuvō*), *fēcī* (from *faciō*).

MEANINGS OF THE PERFECT INDICATIVE

221. The Perfect has two distinct forces:

1. It may represent the act as in a finished state ("perfect") at the time of speaking ("present"), as in English "I have warned you." So used it is called the Present Perfect.¹

2. It may simply throw the act vaguely back into the past, as in "I warned you." So used it is called the Aoristic Perfect.²

¹ It is also called the "Perfect Definite," but less exactly.

² It is also called the "Perfect Indefinite."

222.

VOCABULARY

adiuvō, -āre, 1 (ad, strengthening, + iuvō, help), *assist, aid.*
 cōservō, -āre, Perfect cōser-
 vāvī, 1 (con-, strengthening, + servō, save), *save, preserve.*
 pr̄stinus, -a, -um, *pristine, former.*

socius, -i, M. 2, *associate, ally.*
 tamen, Conj., *still, nevertheless, yet.*
 temerārius, -a, -um, *rash, thoughtless.*
 temerē, Adv., *rashly, thoughtlessly.*

Add also the Perfect forms learned in 220 and a.

223.

READING MATTER

(The Perfects here all have Present Perfect meaning.)

1. (His chief backer, to Mark) Tū vīcistī; neque fuit pugna ūlla. Fāmam malam scholae in glōriam vertistī. (Mark) Nōn ego vīcī, sed nōs vīcimus. Nec sōlī id nōs fēcimus. Sociōs habuimus, quōrum quisque nōs adiuvāre parātus erat.

2. (The teacher to the allied boys) Quod vōs fēcistis, id nōn minus mihi quam vōbīs placuit. Scholae bonam fāmam contrā puerōs temerāriōs dēfendistis ac cōservāvistis. Memoria vīctoriae vestrae diū manēbit. (Mark answers) Hī discipulī temerē haec fēcērunt, malī tamen nōn sunt. In sententiā pr̄stinā suā nōn mānsērunt, sed sēsē ā maleficiō prohibuērunt.

224.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. (The teacher to the beaten boys) You have not continued in your former way-of-thinking. 2. (One answers) Mark and his allies have conquered. They have kept us from wrong-doing. 3. Nor does this please any one more than us. 4. We have been thoughtless, but we ourselves wish to aid the school, and preserve its good reputation.

5. (The teacher sums up) These boys have acted¹ rashly. 6. Still they censure themselves. 7. They will both remain in the school, and will keep² from wrong-doing.

¹ Say "have done these things."

² Say "keep themselves."

LESSON XXXI

THE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.—THE
PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

225. The Perfect Indicative Active is formed in six different ways, namely in:

1. -vī, as in *amā-vī*, from *amō*.
2. -uī, as in *mon-uī*, from *moneō*.
3. -sī, as in *mān-sī*, from *maneō*.
4. -ī, with reduplication, as in *ded-ī*, from *dō*.
5. -ī, with lengthened penult, as in *iūv-ī*, from *iuvō*.
6. -ī, without change, as in *vert-ī*, from *vertō*.

- a. The -ī is the Ending, the rest is the Perfect Stem.
- b. The -s- of -s-ī often affects a preceding consonant. Thus *cēdō*, *cessī* (for *ced-sī*); *tegō*, *tēxī* (for *tēc-sī*, from *tēg-sī*).

THE PARTICIPLE

226. A Participle is a Verbal Adjective. Thus *loving* (Present Active), *loved* (Perfect Passive).

- a. As an Adjective, a Participle belongs to a Substantive and agrees with it. As a Verb, it expresses Tense and Voice, may govern a Case, and may be modified by an Adverb.

THE PERFECT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

227. 1. The Perfect Passive Participle expresses an act as *suffered by* a person or thing ("passive"), and as in a *finished state* ("perfect"). Thus *monitus*, *having been warned*, or (simply) *warned*. It is declined like *bonus*.

2. The Perfect Passive Participle bears a general relationship in form to the Perfect Indicative Active. It normally ends in -tus. Thus *amā-tus*, *having been loved*, or (simply) *loved*.

- a. The -t- of the ending -tus often affects a preceding consonant, and sometimes both are affected. Thus *tegō*, *tēctus* (for *tēgtus*); *cēdō*, *cessum* (for *ced-tum*).

b. A number of verbs (as we shall see later, 400), can have only the *Neuter* of this participle. Hence in a list it is more practical to give the neuter form for *all* verbs.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS

228. The Parts of a Verb from which all others may be formed are called the Principal Parts. These are:

PRES. INDIC.	PRES. INFIN.	PERF. INDIC.	PERF. PASS. PARTIC.
amō	amāre	amāvī	amātum, <i>love.</i>
moneō	monēre	monuī	monitum, <i>warn.</i>
tegō	tegere	tēxī	tēctum, <i>cover.</i>
capiō	capere	cēpī	captum, <i>take.</i>
audiō	audīre	audīvī	audītum, <i>hear.</i>

**229. LIST OF REGULAR VERBS THUS FAR USED
WITH PRINCIPAL PARTS AS ABOVE**

(For Study and Reference)

1. Perfect in -vī:

amō	amāre	amāvī	amātum,	<i>love.</i>
ambulō	ambūlāre	ambulāvī	ambulātum,	<i>walk</i>

Similarly cēnō, culpō, dēsiderō, exspectō, habitō, labōrō, laudō, parō, persevērō, probō, properō, pugnō, servō and cōnservō, vocō.

audiō	audīre	audīvī	audītum,	<i>hear.</i>
cupiō	cupere	cupīvī	cupītum,	<i>desire.</i>
fleō	flēre	flēvī	flētum,	<i>weep.</i>
lacessō	lacessere	lacessīvī	lacessītum,	<i>worry.</i>
petō	petere	petīvī	petītum,	<i>aim at.</i>
sciō	scīre	scīvī	scītum,	<i>know.</i>

2. Perfect in -uī:

moneō	monēre	monuī	monitum,	<i>warn.</i>
habeō	habēre	habuī	habitum,	<i>have.</i>
prohibeō	prohibēre	prohibuī	prohibitum,	<i>prohibit.</i>
noceō	nocēre	nocuī	nocitum,	<i>injure.</i>
placeō	placēre	placuī	placitum,	<i>please.</i>
displianceō	displacēre	displacuī	displacitum,	<i>displease.</i>
studeō	studēre	studuī	(lacking)	<i>be zealous for.</i>
timeō	timēre	timuī	"	<i>fear.</i>

3. Perfect in -sī:

cēdō	cēdere	cessī	cessum,	<i>yield.</i>
discēdō	discēdere	discessī	discessum,	<i>depart.</i>
dīcō	dīcere	dīxī	dictum,	<i>say.</i>
maneō	manēre	mānsī	mānsum,	<i>remain.</i>
regō	regere	rēxī	rēctum,	<i>rule.</i>
sentiō	sentīre	sēnsī	sēnsum,	<i>feel.</i>
tegō	tegere	tēxī	tēctum,	<i>cover.</i>

4. Perfect in -ī, with reduplication:

dō	dare	dedī	datum,	<i>give.</i>
pellō	pellere	peplī	pulsum,	<i>drive.</i>

5. Perfect in -ī, with lengthened vowel in penult:

iuvō	iuvāre	iūvī	iūtum,	<i>help.</i>
adiuvō	adiuvāre	adiūvī	adiūtum,	<i>aid.</i>
faveō	favēre	fāvī	fautum,	<i>favor.</i>
videō	vidēre	vīdī	vīsum,	<i>see.</i>
vincō	vincere	vīcī	victum,	<i>conquer.</i>
capiō	capere	cēpī	captum,	<i>take.</i>
accipiō	accipere	accēpī	acceptum,	<i>accept.</i>
incipiō	incipere	incēpī	inceptum,	<i>begin.</i>
faciō	facere	fēcī	factum,	<i>make.</i>
iaciō	iacere	iēcī	iactum,	<i>throw.</i>

6. Perfect in -ī, without change in penult:

dēfendō	dēfendere	dēfendī	dēfēnsum,	<i>defend.</i>
respondeō	respondēre	respondī	respōnsum,	<i>answer</i>
vertō	vertere	vertī	versum,	<i>turn.</i>

230.

VOCABULARY

(From here on, the Principal Parts of new verbs will be given in full.)

dē (same word as before, with Abl. of starting-point of the thought), *concerning, about.*

inquit, *says he, or said he.* Used in direct quotation, and always follows one or more words.
invitō, invitāre, invitāvī, invitātum, 1, *invite; attract.*

mane, Adv., *in the morning.*
nihil, indeclinable, Neut. Noun, *nothing.*

periculōsus, -a, -um, *full-of-danger, dangerous.*
veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum, 4, *come.*
verbum, -ī, N. 2, *word.*

231.

READING MATTER

(The Perfects here still have Present Perfect meaning.)

1. (The teacher) Mārcus eiusque sociī mē adiūvērunt. Iī quī Sextum laccessīvērunt, nōn temerē in prīstinō maleficiō mānsērunt, sed sēsē cōnservāvērunt. In scholā manēbunt. Ipse Sextus, ab hīs diū laccessītus, tamen iīs inimīcus nōn est. Haec mihi magnopere placuērunt.

2. (Sextus has stayed away from Mark's picnic in the woods. Mark says) Sextus nōn vēnit. Vīditne eum aliquis? Ā mē hodiē māne invītātus, tamen abest. (One of the boys) Ego eum vīdī. (Mark) Ubi erat? Quid faciēbat? (Ans.) In vīllā suā manēbat. (Mark) Quid erat causae?¹ (Ans.) Ab aliquō agricolā monitus, venīre timēbat. (Mark) Quid dē nostrā cēnā dīcēbat agricola? (Ans.) "Temerārius," inquit, "es. Silva perīculōsa est." (Mark) Nihil hīc est perīculōsī.² Hic agricola Sextō verba dedit.³

232.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. (A friend goes to get Sextus) Hasn't Mark invited you to our dinner?
2. (Sextus) Yes. He has invited me.
3. (First speaker) Why, having-been-invited by him, have you nevertheless not come?
4. (Ans.) I have not come, having-been-warned about the forest this morning by a certain farmer.
5. (First speaker) What was the farmer saying to you?
6. (Sextus) "These boys are rash," said he. "The forest is dangerous."
7. (First speaker) Are these his words? (Sextus) These are his very⁴ words.
8. (First speaker) Have you yourself ever seen anything⁵ (of) dangerous in this forest? *I* have seen nothing.
9. That farmer has certainly fooled⁶ you.⁶
10. Come now to our supper.

¹ What (of) reason? Genitive of the Whole.

² Nothing (of) dangerous.

³ = has fooled Sextus.

⁴ Use ipse, very.

⁵ Use quisquam (in Neuter), because of implied negative.

⁶ Cf. footnote 3.

LESSON XXXII

FORMATION AND USE OF THE FUTURE ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

233. 1. The Future Active Participle is formed with the ending **-tūrus**, and is declined like **bonus**, **-a**, **-um**. The stem generally follows that of the Perfect Passive Participle, with the same changes, if there are any, in the **-t** (cf. 227, a).

a. Practically, then, we may form the Future Active Participle of most verbs by simply changing **-us** of the Perfect Passive Participle to **-tūrus**. Thus **amātus**, **amātūrus**; **monitus**, **monitūrus**; **audītus**, **auditūrus**; **pulsus**, **pulsūrus**.

2. The Future Active Participle represents an act as intended or *impending*.

a. Its regular use is in the Predicate with some form of the verb **sum**. Thus **tē monitūrus sum**, *I am going to warn you*.

b. This combination of the Future Active Participle with **sum** is very nearly equivalent to a Future Indicative (just as “I am going to warn you” is very near to “I shall warn you”). Hence it is called the Periphrastic Future (= *round-about* Future).

234. A few verbs lack the Perfect Passive Participle, but have the Future Active, which will be given in their Principal Parts. Thus:

sum	esse	fūī	futūrus,	be.
cadō	cadere	cedidī	cāsūrus,	fall.
fugiō	fugere	fugī	fugitūrus,	flee.
dēsistō	dēsistere	dēstītī	dēstitūrus,	desist.
resistō	resistere	restītī	restitūrus,	resist.
stō	stāre	stetī	stātūrus,	stand.

a. Compounds are conjugated like the simple verbs from which they are formed. Thus **absum**, **abesse**, **āfūī**, **āfutūrus**.

235.

VOCABULARY

conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 (con-+veniō), come together, meet.
 doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum, 2, teach, inform, tell, show.
 eō, Adv., thither, to that place.
 explorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, explore, reconnoiter; find out.
 herī, Adv., yesterday.
 hōra, -ae, F. 1, hour.
 idōneus, -a, -um, suitable, fit.
 Iūlius, -ī, M. 2, Julius, a name.

locus, -ī, M. 2, place. Pl. loca, locōrum, N. 2.
 nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, announce, tell.
 prope, Prep., near, taking Acc. of Space-Relation.
 statuō, statuere, statuī, statutum, 3, set up; decide (set up in one's mind).
 tabernāculum, -ī, N. 2, tent.
 valeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, 2, be strong or powerful, be well.

236.

READING MATTER

(The Perfects here are partly Present Perfects, partly Aorists.)

Aliquid novī¹ tibi nūntiātūrus sum. Ego et Iūlius² in silvā prope scholam in idōneō locō tabernāculum statūtūrī sumus. Locus propinqua herī explorāvimus. Nihil vīdimus periculōsī. Locus ipse ubi tabernāculum est stātūrum pulcher est. Eō saepe vel māne vel post scholae hōrās convenient amicī ā nōbīs invitātī. Tē invitāre statuimus. Aliōs nunc dē hōc tabernāculō doctūrus sum. Valē.³ (The hearer congratulates himself) "Tē," inquit, "invitāre statuimus." Haec Sextī ipsa verba sunt. Beātus sum.

237.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Julius has just-now announced some news¹ to me. 2. He and Sextus are going-to-set-up a tent in the forest near the school. 3. They explored the neighborhood⁴ yesterday, and saw nothing dangerous. 4. The tent is going-to-stand in a suitable place. 5. They are going-to-inform their friends about it, and these will often meet there,⁵ either after school hours or in-the-morning. 6. They have decided to invite us too. Good-bye.. 7. (The hearer) Many will come without⁶ invitation.⁶

¹ Something (of) new = some news.

² Latin order is: 1st Person, 2d, 3d.

³ Be well, = farewell, good-bye.

⁴ Say "places near."

⁵ Say "come together thither."

⁶ Say "not invited."

LESSON XXXIII

THE PAST PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE, ALL CONJUGATIONS

238. The Past Perfect Indicative Active is formed by adding -eram, etc. (seen in the Imperfect of sum, 144) to the Perfect Stem. Thus:

	<i>I had loved</i>	<i>I had warned</i>	<i>I had taken</i>	<i>I had been</i>	ENDINGS
<i>1st Sing.</i>	amāveram	monueram	cēperam	fueram	-eram
<i>2d</i> “	amāverās	monuerās	cēperās	fuerās	-erās
<i>3d</i> “	amāverat	monuerat	cēperat	fuerat	-erat
<i>1st Pl.</i>	amāverāmus	monuerāmus	cēperāmus	fuerāmus	-erāmus
<i>2d</i> “	amāverātis	monuerātis	cēperātis	fuerātis	-erātis
<i>3d</i> “	amāverant	monuerant	cēperant	fuerant	-erant

239. The Past Perfect represents an act as already in a finished state ("Perfect") at some past time ("Past"). It thus also implies that the performance of the act had preceded that time. Thus:

Tē monueram, *I had warned you* (act previously performed).

240.

VOCABULARY

- at, Conj., *but, yet*. Of contrast or objection.
- autem, Conj., postpos., *on the other hand, but, however; now*. Of contrast, but not so strong as at.
- colō, colere, coluī, cultum, 3, cultivate.
- dēfatigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (dē, intensive, + fatigō, fatigue), *fatigue, tire out*.
- dēnique, Adv., *finally, at last*.
- forte, Adv., *by chance, perhaps*.
- longē, Adv., *far* (cf. longus).
- longus, -a, -um, *long*.
- paulisper, Adv., *a little (while), for a little (while)*.
- prōcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3, *proceed, advance*.
- propter, *along, beside; on account of*. Prep., taking Acc. of Space-Relation.
- quattuor, indeclinable, Adj., *four*.

241.

READING MATTER

(An Adventure of the Small Boys)

(Julius's father asks) Nōn valētis, filiī meī? Aut forte nimis impigrē hodiē in scholā studuistis? Quid est?¹ Mihi respondēte. (Julius) Heri tabernāculum, quod tū nōbīs dederās, in idōneō locō in silvā prope scholam statuimus. Eō hodiē bene māne² ante scholae hōram vēnimus. Quattuor condiscipulī, ā nōbīs invitātī, ad eundem locum vēnerant. Nōn diū mānsūrī erāmus.

Mox autem ūnus ex discipulīs, "Quid," inquit, "sī paulisper in silvā ambulābimus, eamque explōrābimus?" Alius "id laudō,"³ inquit. Cūncetī⁴ probāvimus. At mox longē prōcesserāmus. Eum locum ubi tum erāmus numquam anteā viderāmus. Magnopere timēbāmus.⁵ Dēnique agricolam vīdimus, quī tum forte agrum propter sīlvam colēbat. Is nōs dē viā docuit. At haec longa fuit. Propter hoc iam dēfatigātī erāmus, cum magister nōs in scholam vocāvit.

242.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. (Continuation) Finally the teacher said: "Aren't you well? You are not already tired out, are you? 2. Where were you, Julius, when I called you?" (Julius) I was in the road. 3. (Master) Where had you been before-that? (Ans.) I had walked a-little-while in the woods. 4. (Master) Had you perhaps gone (= proceeded) far? (Ans.) I had gone *too* far.

5. A farmer who was cultivating a field beside the wood told me about the way. It was (a) long (one). 6. (Master) Had you walked with others? Why don't you answer? 7. (One of the four) We had all four walked in the woods. 8. (Master) I am not going-to-chide you, but this I will say: 9. It pleases me when you walk in the woods; it does not please me, however, when you walk there *before* the school⁶ hour.

¹ What is the matter?² Well early = early in the morning.³ = that's a good idea.⁴ Nom.; hence goes with Subject.⁵ We were much frightened.⁶ Say, "hour of school."

LESSON XXXIV

THE FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE, ALL CONJUGATIONS

243. The Future Perfect Indicative Active is formed by adding **-erō**, etc. (seen in the Future of **sum**, 157) to the Perfect Stem. But the 3d Person Plural ends in **-erint**, not **-erunt**.

	<i>I shall have loved</i>	<i>I shall have warned</i>	<i>I shall have taken</i>	<i>I shall have been</i>	ENDINGS
1st Sing.	amāverō	monuerō	cēperō	fuerō	-erō
2d "	amāveris	monueris	cēperis	fueris	-eris
3d "	amāverit	monuerit	cēperit	fuerit	-erit
1st Pl.	amāverimus	monuerimus	cēperimus	fuerimus	-erimus
2d "	amāveritis	monueritis	cēperitis	fueritis	-eritis
3d "	amāverint	monuerint	cēperint	fuerint	-erint

a. The Future Perfect represents an act as in a finished state ("Perfect") at a future time ("Future"). It thus also implies that the performance of the act will have preceded that time.

244.

VOCABULARY

aliquot, indecl. Adj., *some, several.*

annus, -ī, M. 2, *year.*

cōficiō, cōficere, cōfēcī, cōfectum, 3 (con-+faciō, do thoroughly), *finish, complete.*

cōstituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtum, 3 (stronger than statuō), *establish, place; determine.*

discō, discere, didicī, —, 3, *learn.*

efficiō, efficere, effēcī, effectum, 3 (ex+faciō), *make out, accomplish, bring about.*

excēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3 (ex+cēdō), *come out (of), leave, withdraw.*

gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum, 3, *carry, bear; carry on, wage, manage (e. g., a business, a war, etc.); do.*

negōtium, -ī, N. 2, *business, occupation.*

nisi, Conj. (ni, a negative particle, +stī, if=if not), *unless; without a verb=except.*

nōndum, Adv. (nōn, not, + dum, the while=not the while), *not yet.*

Servius, -ī, M. 2, *Servius, a name.*

spatiū, -ī, N. 2, *space, distance; period (of time).*

subitō, Adv., *suddenly.*

245.

READING MATTER

1. (Mark remonstrates with a schoolmate) Quid tū, Servī, cōnstituistī facere? Cum hōs quattuor annōs cōnfēceris, quid dēnique effēceris? Multī nostrum aliquid certē didicerimus; tū autem nōn longē prōcesseris. Nihil bene colueris, nisi lūdōs. (Ans.) Ad¹ negōtium satis forte didicerō. (Mark) Minimē. Per longum annōrum spatiū piger fueris. At impiger vir, nōn piger, bene negōtium gerit. Tū, cum paulisper labōrāvistī, subitō dēfatigātus es.

2. (The teacher to a father) Filiī tuī in studiīs nōn longē prōcesserint, cum ex scholā excēdent. Per quattuor annōs pigrī fuūrint. Propter hoc ad negōtium parātī nōndum erunt. (The father, to these sons) Cum post hōs quattuor annōs negōtium gerere incipiētis, labōrāre nōn didiceritis.

246.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. You have finished several years in school; but you have not learned anything, except sports. 2. (Ans.) On this account,² I am going-to-cultivate studies vigorously for-a-little-while. 3. I shall at-any-rate have accomplished something when I leave³ the school.

4. Servius has suddenly determined to work vigorously. 5. He will not proceed far, however. 6. When he leaves³ the school, he will be prepared for nothing, because he will not have learned to work.

7. Unless you work⁴ through this year, you will not be prepared for business. 8. (Ans.) I shall begin to work when I begin to carry³ on business. 9. (First speaker) You will not-yet have learned to work.

10. Many of these boys will have been lazy through⁵ a period of four years. 11. They will not then suddenly begin to work.

¹Ad gains figurative meaning: *In the direction of=for.*

²Say "on account of this." ⁴More exactly, "shall have worked."

³Express the time more exactly. ⁵Use *per* as above.

LESSON XXXV

THE PASSIVE TENSES OF COMPLETED ACTION IN THE INDICATIVE, ALL CONJUGATIONS

247. The Perfect tenses of the Indicative Passive are compound forms, made from the Perfect Passive Participle, combined with the verb **sum** in the Present, Imperfect, or Future. Thus, from **moneō**:

Present Perfect **monitus sum**, *I have been warned.*

Past Perfect **monitus eram**, *I had been warned.*

Future Perfect **monitus erō**, *I shall have been warned.*

a. These meanings arose naturally out of the combinations. Thus, **monitus sum** meant originally, *I am a warned (man).* But this, of course, implied the idea *I have been warned.*

b. The three tenses express *situation*, present, past, or future, resulting from the completion of an action. Compare the examples.

c. *The Participle of compound forms must agree with the Subject, like any other Participle.* Thus:

puer monitus est, *the boy has been warned.*

fēminaē monitae sunt, *the women have been warned.*

dōna data sunt, *the gifts have been given.*

The forms may then be exhibited as follows:

248. THE PERFECT TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE PASSIVE

	PRESENT PERFECT <i>I have been warned</i>	PAST PERFECT <i>I had been warned</i>	FUTURE PERFECT <i>I shall have been warned</i>
1st Sing.	monitus sum	monitus eram	monitus erō
2d	" " es	" erās	" eris
3d	" " est	" erat	" erit
1st Pl.	moniti sumus	moniti erāmus	moniti erimus
2d	" " estis	" erātis	" eritis
3d	" " sunt	" erant	" erunt

249. You may now easily form the Indicative tenses of completed action, Active and Passive, of any verb of which you know the Principal Parts. Thus, if you know the four parts *doceō*, *docēre*, *docuī*, *doctum*, *teach*, you get:

	PRESENT PERFECT	PAST PERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
<i>Active</i>	<i>docu-i</i>	<i>docu-eram</i>	<i>docu-erō</i>
<i>Passive</i>	<i>doctus sum</i>	<i>doctus eram</i>	<i>doctus erō</i>

a. Form now the three tenses of completed action, Active and Passive, for *amō*, *tegō*, *capiō*, and *audiō* (first saying the Principal Parts to yourself in each instance).

250. The Present Perfect Passive may of course be used with Aoristic force, just as the Present Perfect Active is. Thus, according to the context,

Monitus sum means either { *I have been warned* (Pres. Perfect), or
 { *I was warned* (Aoristic Perfect).

251. There are only three possible divisions of time, namely the past, the present, and the future.

a. A given act will appear differently according to the time with reference to which the speaker looks at it (that is, the *point of view*). Thus I may say, *I AM now BUILDING a house*, the point of view being the present time; but if by and by I think of the same act and the same time, I should say, *I WAS then BUILDING a house*, the point of view being now a *past* time.—Again, I should say, *I HAVE now BUILT a house*, but, later, thinking of the same time, *I HAD then BUILT a house*.

252.

VOCABULARY

bracchium , -i, N. 2, <i>the arm</i> (strictly the fore-arm only).	firmō , -are, -āvī, -ātum, 1, <i>make firm, strengthen</i> .
cōsilium , -i, N. 2, <i>counsel, plan; judgment, wisdom; council</i> .	mūtō , -are, -āvī, -ātum, 1, <i>change, alter</i> .
doleō , <i>dolēre</i> , <i>dolui</i> , <i>dolitūrus</i> , 2, <i>suffer, ache, grieve</i> .	proelium , -i, N. 2, <i>battle</i> .
exerceō , <i>exercēre</i> , <i>exercuī</i> , <i>exercitum</i> , 2, <i>exercise, drill</i> .	sūmō , <i>sūmēre</i> , <i>sūmpsi</i> , <i>sūmptum</i> , 3, <i>take up, take, assume</i> .
	triumphus , -i, M. 2, <i>triumph</i> .

253.

READING MATTER

1. (*Point of View Past*) Filiī meī spatiū quattuor annōrum in studiīs iam cōfēcerant, cum ex scholā excessērunt. Sed ab iīs lūdī, nōn studia, semper culta erant. Propter hoc per aliquot annōs negōtium male gessērunt; nam labōrāre nōndum didicerant.

2. (*Point of View Present*) Multum¹ ā meīs filiīs in hīs annīs effectum est. Et bracchia et animī eōrum exercitī sunt.

3. (*Point of View Future*) Cum hī puerī quattuor annōs ad lūdōs sūmpserint, quid ab iīs dēnique effectum erit? Bracchia eōrum firmāta erunt, animī autem nōn erunt firmātī. Nisi forte cōnsilia sua mox mūtāverint atque subitō cōstituerint labōrāre, ad negōtium idōneī nōn erunt. Tum vērō dolēbunt. Tum vērum incipiet proelium. Nūllōs tum habēbunt triumphōs nisi ex animī diligentiā.

254.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

(*Point of View Past*) 1. Servius had at-that-time spent² four years in (his) studies. 2. But only games had been cultivated by him; his mind had not yet been strengthened. 3. On this account he managed business-affairs³ badly for several years.

(*Point of View Present*) 4. Several years have now been used up by you in (your) studies. 5. Has much been accomplished? (Ans.) Nothing has been accomplished. 6. This I see at last, and I have now determined to work.

(*Point of View Future*) 7. When you leave⁴ school, nothing will have been accomplished, unless perhaps you suddenly change⁴ your plans. 8. Your arms will have been exercised, your mind will not have been strengthened for⁵ the real battle. 9. Then, indeed, you will suffer. Then you will have no triumphs.

¹ Adjective used as noun, = *much*.

² “Spent” = “finished” (*cōficiō*).

³ Plural of *negōtium*.

⁴ Express time-idea exactly.

⁵ Use *ad*, as in the Latin above.
third line from end. .

LESSON XXXVI

THE THIRD DECLENSION: NOUNS

255. In the Third Declension, the Stem ends in a Consonant, or in -i. Consonant Stems will be taken up first.

256. *rēx*, *king*, M. *mīles*, *soldier*, M. *caput*, *head*, N.

<i>Stems</i>	<i>rēg-</i>	<i>mīlit-</i>	<i>capit-</i>	<i>Endings</i>
				M. and F. N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>rēx</i>	<i>mīles</i>	<i>caput</i>	<i>-s or — —</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>rēgis</i>	<i>mīlitis</i>	<i>capitis</i>	<i>-is -is</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>rēgī</i>	<i>mīlitī</i>	<i>capitī</i>	<i>-ī -ī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rēgem</i>	<i>mīlitem</i>	<i>caput</i>	<i>-em —</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>rēx</i>	<i>mīles</i>	<i>caput</i>	<i>-s or — —</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rēge</i>	<i>mīlite</i>	<i>capite</i>	<i>-e -e</i>
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>mīlites</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>-ēs -a</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>rēgum</i>	<i>mīlītūm</i>	<i>capitūm</i>	<i>-um -um</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>rēgībus</i>	<i>mīlītībus</i>	<i>capitībus</i>	<i>-ībus -ībus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>mīlītēs</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>-ēs -a</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>mīlītēs</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>-ēs -a</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rēgībus</i>	<i>mīlītībus</i>	<i>capitībus</i>	<i>-ībus -ībus</i>

257. *victor*, *victor*, M. *pater*, *father*, M. *rōbur*, *oak*, N.

<i>Stems</i>	<i>victōr-</i>	<i>patr-</i>	<i>rōbor-</i>	<i>Endings</i>
				Same as above
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>victor</i>	<i>pater</i>	<i>rōbur</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>victōris</i>	<i>patris</i>	<i>rōboris</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>victōrī</i>	<i>patrī</i>	<i>rōborī</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>victōrem</i>	<i>patrem</i>	<i>rōbur</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>victor</i>	<i>pater</i>	<i>rōbur</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>victōre</i>	<i>patre</i>	<i>rōbore</i>	
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	<i>victōrēs</i>	<i>patrēs</i>	<i>rōbora</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>victōrum</i>	<i>patrum</i>	<i>rōborum</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>victōribus</i>	<i>patribus</i>	<i>rōboribus</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>victōrēs</i>	<i>patrēs</i>	<i>rōbora</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>victōrēs</i>	<i>patrēs</i>	<i>rōbora</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>victōribus</i>	<i>patribus</i>	<i>rōboribus</i>	

258. Remarks on the Third Declension Nouns with Consonant Stems:

1. The stem is found by dropping *-is* of the Genitive Singular.
2. Masculine and Feminine Nouns are declined alike.
3. Neuters have no case-ending in the Nom.-Acc.-Voc. Singular.
4. With these facts in mind, you can decline any consonant-stem noun, after mastering the case-endings given above, if you know the *Nominative* and *Genitive* of that noun, and its *Gender*.

THE DATIVE OF REFERENCE OR CONCERN

259. Specimen Sentence:

Hīs puerīs timeō, I am afraid for these boys.

a. Here the Dative expresses the persons to whom the act *refers*,—the persons whom it *concerns*. The construction may be used after any Verb. Hence we may state the rule, that:

260. *Any Verb may be followed by a Dative of the Person to whom the act or state Refers, or whom it Concerns.*

261.

VOCABULARY

arma, -ōrum, N. 2 (not used in Sing.), *arms, weapons.*

caput, *capitis*, N. 3, *head.*

crēdō, *crēdere*, *crēdī*, *crēditum*, 3, *believe.* (Verb of Attitude, taking Dat.)

dūcō, *dūcere*, *dūxī*, *ductum*, 3, *lead.*

ēligō, *ēligere*, *ēlēgī*, *ēlēctum*, 3 (*ē + legō*), *pick out, elect, choose.*

imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *command, order.* (Verb of Attitude, taking Dat.)

inter, *between, among.* Prep., taking Acc. of Space-Relation.

legō, *legere*, *lēgī*, *lēctum*, 3, *pick, choose; read.*

lēx, *lēgis*, F. 3, *law, rule.*

miles, *mīlitis*, M. 3, *soldier.*

pater, *patris*, M. 3, *father.*

rēx, *rēgis*, M. 3, *king.*

rōbur, *rōboris*, N. 3, *oak; figurative meaning, strength.*

simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *simulate, pretend.*

unde, Adv., *from what, whence; out of what.*

victor, -ōris, M. 3, *victor, conqueror.*

vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *wound.*

262.

READING MATTER

Bellum simulātum (*pretended war, mock war*) puerī ex scholā nostrā inter sē gestūrī sunt. Rēgēs ex discipulīs ēlignantur. Hī

ex reliquoī discipulīs mīlitēs legent. Certae lēgēs pugnāe cōstituentur.² Victōrēs dēnique rēgem victum in triumphō dūcent. Rēgis victī mīlitēs, quaecumque iīs victor imperāverit,³ ea facient. (Second speaker) Timeō hīs mīlitibus et hīs rēgibus, nisi cōsilium mūtāverint; nec minus victōri quam victō timeō rēgī. Nam sī arma sūmpta erunt, aliquot puerī vulnerābuntur. Bracchia iīs firmābuntur, sed capita post proelium dolēbunt. (First speaker) Nōn crēdō.⁴ Dolitūra nōn sunt; nam arma quae facient puerī periculōsa nōn erunt. (Second speaker) Unde⁵ ea factūrī sunt? (Ans.) Ex rōbore. (Second speaker) Patrēsne hōrum rēgum hōrumque mīlitum hoc cōsilium probābunt? (Ans.) Certē. (Second speaker) Tibi nōn crēdō. Numquam probābunt.

263.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Have you heard about the mock war which we are going to wage among ourselves? (Ans.) I have heard nothing.
2. (First speaker) The boys are going-to-choose kings. By these (kings) soldiers will be chosen.
3. (Second speaker) Who will lead the soldiers?
4. (First speaker) The kings themselves will command them; and, after the battle, the conqueror will lead the conquered (king) in triumph.
5. (Second speaker) What⁶ shall you make weapons out⁸ of?⁶
6. (First speaker) We shall make weapons of oak.
7. (Second speaker) Some of the boys will be wounded.
8. I fear for your heads and arms. They will ache for you after the battle.
9. (First speaker) I don't think so.⁴
10. We shall not aim-at heads.
11. (Second speaker) Will your father approve-of this scheme?
12. (First speaker) If fixed rules are established,⁷ he will approve.

¹ Fixed rules.² Will be established.³ Whatever (things) the victor shall command (to) them.⁴ I don't believe it=I don't think so.⁵ Out of what? from what?⁶ Use unde.⁷ Look out for the time-relation.

LESSON XXXVII

THE THIRD DECLENSION

CONSONANT STEMS (Finished)

264. *sermō, talk, M.* *multitūdō,* *nōmen, name, N.*
multitude, F.

<i>Stems</i>	<i>sermōn-</i>	<i>multitūdin-</i>	<i>nōmin-</i>	<i>Endings</i>
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>sermō</i>	<i>multitūdō</i>	<i>nōmen</i>	<i>As</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>sermōnis</i>	<i>multitūdīnis</i>	<i>nōminis</i>	<i>already</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>sermōnī</i>	<i>multitūdīnī</i>	<i>nōminī</i>	<i>given</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>sermōnem</i>	<i>multitūdīnem</i>	<i>nōmen</i>	(256)
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>sermō</i>	<i>multitūdō</i>	<i>nōmen</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>sermōne</i>	<i>multitūdīne</i>	<i>nōmine</i>	
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> <i>sermōnēs</i>	<i>multitūdīnēs</i>	<i>nōmina</i>	
	<i>Gen.</i> <i>sermōnum</i>	<i>multitūdīnum</i>	<i>nōminum</i>	
	<i>Dat.</i> <i>sermōnibus</i>	<i>multitūdīnibus</i>	<i>nōminibus</i>	
	<i>Acc.</i> <i>sermōnēs</i>	<i>multitūdīnēs</i>	<i>nōmina</i>	
	<i>Voc.</i> <i>sermōnēs</i>	<i>multitūdīnēs</i>	<i>nōmina</i>	
	<i>Abl.</i> <i>sermōnibus</i>	<i>multitūdīnibus</i>	<i>nōminibus</i>	

265. *pulvis, dust, M.* *mōs, custom, M.* *corpus, body, N.*

<i>Stems</i>	<i>pulver-</i>	<i>mōr-</i>	<i>corpor-</i>	<i>Endings</i>
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>pulvis</i>	<i>mōs</i>	<i>corpus</i>	<i>As</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>pulveris</i>	<i>mōris</i>	<i>corporis</i>	<i>already</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>pulverī</i>	<i>mōrī</i>	<i>corporī</i>	<i>given</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>pulverem</i>	<i>mōrem</i>	<i>corpus</i>	(256)
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>pulvis</i>	<i>mōs</i>	<i>corpus</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>pulvere</i>	<i>mōre</i>	<i>corpore</i>	
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> <i>pulverēs</i>	<i>mōrēs</i>	<i>corpora</i>	
	<i>Gen.</i> <i>pulverum</i>	<i>mōrum</i>	<i>corporum</i>	
	<i>Dat.</i> <i>pulveribus</i>	<i>mōribus</i>	<i>corporibus</i>	
	<i>Acc.</i> <i>pulverēs</i>	<i>mōrēs</i>	<i>corpora</i>	
	<i>Voc.</i> <i>pulverēs</i>	<i>mōrēs</i>	<i>corpora</i>	
	<i>Abl.</i> <i>pulveribus</i>	<i>mōribus</i>	<i>corporibus</i>	

a. In Latin, *s* between two vowels regularly became *r*. Hence the change from the original *s*, preserved in the Nominative, to *-r-* in the other cases. Such words are often called *s-Stems*.

266. NOTES ON CONSONANT STEMS (256, 257, 264, 265)

1. In the Masc.-Fem. Nom. Sing., sometimes the *s* is lacking,¹ sometimes the final consonant of the stem, and sometimes both. Thus **victor** (not **victōr-s**), **mīles** (not **mīlet-s**), **sermō** (not **sermōn-s**).

2. Before final *r* or *l*, a vowel suffers the regular shortening (100, 2). Thus **victor**, from **victōr**, Gen. **victōr-is**.

3. Otherwise vowels generally remain unchanged in length. Thus, **rēx** with long *e*, as in **rēg-is**.

267.

VOCABULARY

apud, *at, among; at-the-house-of.*

Prep., taking Acc. of Space-
Relation.

compleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētūm,
2 (con-, intensive, +pleō,² fill),
fill thoroughly, fill up, fill.

corpus, -oris, N. 3, *body*.

excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1 (ex
+citō, rouse), *rouse up, raise.*

frāter, frātris, M. 3, *brother*.

honor, -ōris, M. 3, *honor*.

māter, mātris, F. 3, *mother*.

mōs, mōris, M. 3, *custom, habit*.

multitūdō, -inis, F. 3, *multitude, great number.*

nōmen, nōminis, N. 3, *name*.

pēs, pedis,³ M. 3, *foot*.

pulvis, pulveris, M. 3, *dust*.

quamquam, Conj., *although*.

sermō, -ōnis, M. 3, *talk, conversation*.

sic, Adv., *in this way, thus, so*.

soror, sorōris, F. 3, *sister*.

virtūs, -tūtis, F. 3, *manliness, courage, prowess (the quality belonging to a vir)*.

268.

READING MATTER

1. Audīvistīne sermōnem discipulōrum? Tōtus dē armīs est. Multitūdō eōrum mōrēs vērī bellī apud sē⁴ ā patribus discunt,⁵ quōrum nōnnūllī ipsī mīlitēs fuērunt. Nōmen mīlitis apud eōs magnō in honōre nunc est. Virtūtem laudant. Corpora sua exercent. In viā pulverem vidēs, quem pedēs eōrum excitāvērunt. (Ans.) Tibi crēdō. Servius, filius meus, iam victor est, quamquam is rēx⁶ neque élēctus est, neque umquam élīgētur. Lēgēs

¹ Hence the blank added to the *-s* in the scheme of endings, 256.

² Pleō, *fill*, appears only in compounds.

³ Note difference of quantity between Nominative and Genitive. (*Exception to 266, 3.*)

⁴ *At-the-house-of themselves=at home.*

⁵ Plural, because **multitūdō** is plural in meaning (Collective Noun; cf. 31, a.).

⁶ Rēx is in the Predicate (*chosen king*).

ille cōstituit. Militēs sibi ex amīcīs legit.¹ Frātrēs parvōs suōs, cum sorōre parvā, in triumphō simulātō dūcit. Magnam inter eōs habet fāmam. Etiam mātri multa² imperat. Corpus suum exercet. Sonus armōrum tōtam vīllam complet. Caput mihi vērō dolet.³ (First speaker) Unde arma fēcerunt puerī? (Ans.) Ex rōbore. Rōbur nōn dūrum est. Tamen etiam sīc multī vulnerābuntur.

269. MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. There is war at my house⁴ between my father and my mother.
2. (Second speaker) I don't believe you. *They* never fight each other.⁵
3. (Ans.) It is true. (Second speaker) Why are they fighting?
4. (Ans.) My father approves-of our mock war.
5. My little brothers and sisters, too, love the very name of soldier.
6. But my mother grieves.
7. Although she praises our courage, yet on account of our talk she fears for our bodies, and she fears for our habits also.
8. My father says: "War is always thus in honor among boys.
9. The feet of our schoolboys will raise a dust, and the sound of arms will fill the streets for-a-little-while.
10. But bodies will be exercised and strengthened, and no⁶ soldier of the whole multitude will be wounded."
11. Nevertheless my mother resists.

¹ What tense? Notice the short e, and distinguish from legit.

² Commands his mother many things, = gives many orders to his mother.
Why is mātri Dative?

³ The head really aches for me, = my head really aches.

⁴ See definition of apud in the Vocabulary.

⁵ Say "among themselves," as in 262.

⁶ "And no" is in Latin "nor any." Do you want quisquam or ullus?
See 199, a.

LESSON XXXVIII

THE THIRD DECLENSION (Continued)

270.

NEUTER i-STEMS

	<i>īsigne,</i> signal, N.	<i>animal,</i> <i>animal</i> , N.	<i>exemplar,</i> <i>pattern</i> , N.	<i>Endings</i>
<i>Stems</i>	<i>īsigni-</i>	<i>animāli-</i>	<i>exemplāri-</i>	
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>īsigne</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>exemplar</i>	-e, —
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>īsignis</i>	<i>animālis</i>	<i>exemplāris</i>	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>īsignī</i>	<i>animālī</i>	<i>exemplārī</i>	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>īsigne</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>exemplar</i>	-e, —
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>īsigne</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>exemplar</i>	-e, —
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>īsignī</i>	<i>animālī</i>	<i>exemplārī</i>	-ī
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	<i>īsignia</i>	<i>animālia</i>	<i>exemplāria</i>	-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>īsignium</i>	<i>animālium</i>	<i>exemplārium</i>	-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>īsignibus</i>	<i>animālibus</i>	<i>exemplāribus</i>	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>īsignia</i>	<i>animālia</i>	<i>exemplāria</i>	-ia
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>īsignia</i>	<i>animālia</i>	<i>exemplāria</i>	-ia
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>īsignibus</i>	<i>animālibus</i>	<i>exemplāribus</i>	-ibus

271. MASCULINE AND FEMININE i-STEMS

(Mostly like Consonant Stems in Sing., but i-Stems in Plural.)

*fīnis, end, M. caedēs, slaughter, F.**Stems fīni- caedi-*

<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>fīnis</i>	<i>caedēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>fīnis</i>	<i>caedis</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>fīnī</i>	<i>caedī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>fīnem</i>	<i>caedem</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>fīnis</i>	<i>caedēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>fīne</i>	<i>caede</i>
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	<i>fīnēs</i>	<i>caedēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>fīnum</i>	<i>caedium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>fīnibus</i>	<i>caedibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>fīnēs (-ēs)</i>	<i>caedīs (-ēs)</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>fīnēs</i>	<i>caedēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>fīnibus</i>	<i>caedībus</i>

MIXED STEMS

(Consonant Stems in Sing., but i-Stems in Plural.)

*nox, night, F. gēns, race, F.**Stems nocti- in Sing. genti- in Sing.*

<i>nocti-</i> in Sing.	<i>genti-</i> in Sing.
<i>nocti-</i> in Pl.	<i>genti-</i> in Pl.
<i>nox</i>	<i>gēns</i>
<i>noctis</i>	<i>gentis</i>
<i>noctī</i>	<i>gentī</i>
<i>noctem</i>	<i>gentem</i>
<i>nox</i>	<i>gēns</i>
<i>nocte</i>	<i>gente</i>
<i>noctēs</i>	<i>gentēs</i>
<i>noctium</i>	<i>gentium</i>
<i>noctibus</i>	<i>gentibus</i>
<i>noctīs (-ēs)</i>	<i>gentīs (-ēs)</i>
<i>noctēs</i>	<i>gentēs</i>
<i>noctibus</i>	<i>gentibus</i>

272. NOTES ON THE i-STEMS AND MIXED STEMS

1. Neuter i-Stems show the -i- throughout the Plural, and in the Ablative Singular (-ī).¹

2. Most Masculine and Feminine i-Stems, together with Mixed Stems,² show the -i- only in the Plural, namely in Genitive -ium and Accusative -is (with alternative -ēs).

THE ABLATIVE OF MEANS OR INSTRUMENT

273. In Latin, as in English, the *with*-idea is used to express not only Accompaniment, as in "I walk with a friend," but Means or Instrument, as in "I walk with a crutch" (= "by means of a crutch").

a. This construction has never taken on a preposition in Latin, the idea being expressed by the case alone. We may then say that:

274. *Means or Instrument may be expressed by the Ablative.*

Tē cōsiliō adiuvābō, *I will help you with (or by) advice.*

Armīs ex rōbore pugnāmus, *we fight with weapons of oak.*

275.**VOCABULARY**

(The Genitive Plural will be added to mark i-Stems or Mixed Stems.)

animal, -ālis, -ium, N. 3, <i>animal.</i>	imāgō, imāginis, F. 3, <i>image,</i> <i>likeness, representation.</i>
barbarus, -a, -um, <i>barbarian.</i>	insigne, -is, -ium, N. 3, <i>decora-</i> <i>tion, badge, device; signal.</i>
caedēs, -is, -ium, F. 3, <i>slaughter.</i>	nox, noctis, noctium, F. 3, <i>night.</i>
exemplar, -āris, -ārium, N. 3, <i>pattern.</i>	numerus, -ī, M. 2, <i>number.</i>
ferus, -a, -um, <i>fierce, wild.</i>	pingō, pingere, pīnxī, pīctum, 3, <i>paint.</i>
finis, -is, -ium, M. 3, <i>limit, end,</i> <i>boundary; in Pl., boundaries;</i> <i>hence territory.</i>	Rōmānus, -a, -um, <i>Roman.</i>
galea, -ae, F. 1, <i>helmet.</i>	scūtum, -ī, N. 2, <i>shield.</i> A curved <i>rectangle of wood and leather.</i>
gēns, gentis, gentium, F. 3, <i>race.</i>	spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, <i>look</i> <i>at, witness, watch.</i>
gladius, -ī, M. 2, <i>sword.</i>	
hostis, -is, -ium, M. 3, <i>enemy.</i>	

¹The -i- originally showed everywhere. Thus Nom. insigni, animāli.

²Many of the Mixed Stems were originally i-Stems, but came to be declined like Consonant Stems in the Singular. Of some, the opposite is true. The two types, originally opposed, thus became alike.

276.

READING MATTER

1. (Sermō inter condiscipulōs). Mōs est mīlitum in proeliō īsignia in galeīs gerere. Māter sorōrēsque meae mihi nunc īsigne faciunt. Exemplar ex īsignī sūmpsērunt quod pater meus habet; nam ille anteā miles fuit. Corpus meum scūtō magnō tegam, in quō imāginem animālis alicuius ferī pingam. Frātrēs quoque meī parvī galeās et īsignia sibi faciunt; quamquam hī spectābunt sōlum virtūtem nostram, ipsī nōn pugnābunt. (Ans.) Multitūdō puerōrum qui nōs spectābunt viās complēbit, multumque¹ pedibus suis excitābunt pulveris.

Sed quibus tū armīs pugnātūrus es? (First speaker) Nōnne arma Rōmāna scūta gladiīque sunt? Ego certē nōmen Rōmānī, nōn barbarī, mīlitis mihi sūmam. Id sōlum in honōre apud nōs est. (Ans.) Ego tam Rōmānus sum quam tū. Sēd quid sī cūncētī erimus ex Rōmānā gente? Contrā quōs tum hostīs pugnābimus? Nōn magnus certē erit hostium numerus.

2. Quam diū hī puerī pugnābunt? (Ans.) Nox finem caedī faciet.

277.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. (Ques.) Of what fierce animal shall you paint an image on your shield? 2. (Ans.) I shall paint no² image of an animal on my shield; for I shall not be of any³ barbarian race. 3. Only barbarians fight thus with painted shields. 4. (Ques.) Shall you wear⁴ a decoration on your helmet? (Ans.) Certainly; although I haven't yet a pattern. I have made me a sword already. 5. I shall protect my body with this, not with my shield. 6. (Second speaker) I shall watch your prowess when the fight begins.

7. When night comes, we Romans shall put⁵ an end to the slaughter of the enemy. 8. Fortunate will be those-remaining. The number of these will not be large.

¹ Much—of what? Wait and see.

² Say “an image of no animal.”

³ “Not of any”=“of no.”

⁴ Say “bear.”

⁵ Say “make.”

LESSON XXXIX

EXCEPTIONAL I-STEMS

278. A few i-Stems preserve the i-Declension in the Singular, showing it in an Accusative -im (sometimes alongside of -em), or an Ablative -ī (sometimes alongside of -e), or in both cases. Thus:

		turris, tower, F.	ignis, fire, M.
<i>Stems</i>		turri-	igni-
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>		turris	ignis
<i>Gen.</i>		turris	ignis
<i>Dat.</i>		turri	ignī
<i>Acc.</i>		turrim (rarely -em)	ignem
<i>Voc.</i>		turris	ignis
<i>Abl.</i>		turri or -e	ignī or -e
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	turres	ignēs
	<i>Gen.</i>	turrium	ignium
	<i>Dat.</i>	turribus	ignibus
	<i>Acc.</i>	turris or -es	ignēs or -es
	<i>Voc.</i>	turres	ignēs
	<i>Abl.</i>	turribus	ignibus

a. These exceptional words must be picked up individually.

On general principles, *if in doubt, decline any given Masc. or Fem. i-*Stem* or Mixed *Stem* as a Consonant *Stem* in the Singular and an i-*Stem* in the Plural (i. e., with Acc. -em and Abl. -e in the Sing., and Gen. -ium and Acc. -is or -es in the Pl.).*

THE FUTURE PASSIVE PARTICIPLE

279. The Future Passive Participle is formed by adding -ndus (-a, -um) to the Present Stem. Thus:

CONJ. I	II	III	IV
amandus	monendus	tegendus	capiendus
<i>to be loved</i>	<i>to be warned</i>	<i>to be covered</i>	<i>to be taken</i>

Example:

Haec pugna nunc pugnanda est, *this fight is now to be fought.*

280. The Future Passive Participle with **sum**, etc., early acquired the force of *Obligation*, *Propriety*, or *Necessity*; and this is the force regularly found in this combination. Thus:

Arma facienda sunt, { arms are to be made, that is
arms must be made, or
arms have to be made, or
there is an obligation or necessity for
making arms.

a. This combination is often called the Periphrastic Future Passive.

b. The Future Passive Participle with **sum** is often accompanied by a *Dative*, which originally expressed the *Person Concerned* by the Obligation, Propriety, or Necessity, but has come to be in effect an expression of the *Agent*, as in :

Arma nōbīs facienda sunt, *for us, there is an obligation to make arms; i. e., arms must be made BY us.*

We may now *sum up* the expression of the Agent as follows:

281. *The Agent of the Passive Voice is expressed by the Ablative with ā or ab. But the Dative is used to express the Agent with the Future Passive Participle.*

282.

VOCABULARY

fuga, -ae, F. 1, *flight.*

os, ōris, N. 3, *mouth; face, countenance.*

Gallicus, -a, -um, *Gallic.*

pars, partis, partium, F. 3, *part; party, side* (in this sense either the Sing. or the Pl. may be used).

homō, hominis, M. 3, *man.* (The ordinary word for a man merely as a human being, whereas

terreō, terrēre, terruī, *territum, 2, terrify, frighten.*

vir implies a compliment.)

terror, terrōris, M. 3, *terror, fright.*

ignis, -is, -ium, M. 3, *fire.* (Abl. Sing. -i or -e.)

turris, -is, -ium, F. 3, *tower.*

incendō, -cendere, -cendī, -cēn-
sum, 3, *set on fire.*

vulnus, vulneris, N. 3 (cf. vul-
nerē), *wound.*

inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum,
4 (in + veniō, come upon),
find, discover; invent.

283.

READING MATTER

(Girl and Braggart Soldier)

1. Proelium ex villae meae turri spectabō. Sed tū Rōmānae an Gallicae eris partis? (The boy) Ego Gallicae gentis ero. Nam Galli barbari atque feri sunt, et magnam gladiis suis faciunt caudem hominum. (The girl) Tum tibi Gallicum insigne in galeā gerendum est. Ubi exemplar inveniēs? (The boy) Mārcī pater multa insignia in bellō cēpit. Ex hīs exemplaria sūmēmus. Ego etiam imāginem animālis alicuius feri in scūtō meō pingam. Haec enim hostis terrōre complēbit. (The girl) Sed Gallōrum mōs est etiam ūra atque corpora sua in terrōrem¹ hostium pingere. Id tū factūrus es? (The boy) Crēdō. (The girl) Mātrem certē et frātrēs parvōs sororēsque terrēbis, sed militem terrēbis nūllum. Nec magnus erit numerūs vulnerum tuōrum. Finis erit virtūtis tuae, cum pugna incipiet. Tum tē territus fugā servābis, neque ante noctem fugere dēsistēs.

2. (A father) Vērī militēs saepe ignī pugnant. Haec pugna vōbīs sine ignī pugnanda est. Silvae nōn sunt incendenda.

284.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. (One mother to another) Have you heard the talk of this fierce boy? 2. He wishes to be of the barbarian side; for he has a real Gallic helmet. 3. (Second mother) Where did he find it? (Ans.) Some man gave it to him. 4. And he is going to paint his face and body for² the terror of his schoolmates. 5. How beautiful he will be! We shall watch him from the tower of our villa. 6. (First speaker) If anybody attacks him, he will run-away in-a-fright.³ 7. He will receive *his* wounds in flight.

8. (A father) There will be great danger from⁴ fire; for if the woods are-set-on-fire, our villas will-be-set-on-fire too. (Another father) Fires are not to be made by these boys.

¹"For the terror of" = "to frighten."

²Use *in* as above.

³Say "terrified."

⁴Use *ā* or *ab*.

LESSON XL

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

285. Like Nouns, Adjectives of the Third Declension are divided into two classes, those with Consonant Stems, and those with *i*-Stems. *The i-Stems are by far the more numerous.*

CONSONANT-STEM ADJECTIVES

286. Comparative¹ Adjectives, and a very few Adjectives of One Ending in the Nominative Singular are of the Consonant-Stem Declension. These are declined precisely like Consonant-Stem Nouns.

	Comparative Adjective certior, surer		Adjective of One Ending vetus, old	
Stem	certiōr-		veter-	
	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	certior	certius	vetus	vetus
<i>Gen.</i>	certiōris	certiōris	veteris	veteris
<i>Dat.</i>	certiōrī	certiōrī	veterī	veterī
<i>Acc.</i>	certiōrem	certius	veterem	vetus
<i>Voc.</i>	certior	certius	vetus	vetus
<i>Abl.</i>	certiōre	certiōre	veterē	veterē
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> certiōrēs	certiōra	veterēs	vetera
	<i>Gen.</i> certiōrum	certiōrum	veterum	veterum
	<i>Dat.</i> certiōribus	certiōribus	veteribus	veteribus
	<i>Acc.</i> certiōrēs	certiōra	veterēs	vetera
	<i>Voc.</i> certiōrēs	certiōra	veterēs	vetera
	<i>Abl.</i> certiōribus	certiōribus	veteribus	veteribus

¹ Adjectives express qualities in three degrees, called Positive, Comparative, and Superlative; thus *sweet*, *sweeter*, *sweetest*. A Positive Adjective simply expresses the presence of the quality in a person or thing; the Comparative expresses its presence in a higher degree than in some other person or thing, and the Superlative expresses its presence in the highest degree. The same holds correspondingly for Adverbs.

287. 1. All Comparative Adjectives are declined like *certior*. Decline now *melior*, *better*, *maior*, *greater*, *minor*, *less*, *validior*, *stronger*.

2. *Vetus*, *old*, is the only Consonant-Stem Adjective of one ending to be used in this book.¹ Remember, then, *that except Comparatives, and vetus, all Third-Decension Adjectives in this book are i-Stems*.

THE DATIVE OF POSSESSION

288. Specimen Sentence:

Mihi multī amīcī sunt, for me there are many friends.

a. The Dative here was originally the Dative of the Person Concerned, and has been translated as such above. But to say, "for me there are many friends," amounts to saying, "I have many friends," and this has come to be the regular meaning of such a combination. Hence:

289. *Possession may be expressed by the Dative with the verb sum, or other verbs implying existence.*

a. Of course, the same idea may be expressed by *habeō*, as we have often seen. Thus we may say:

either *multī amīcī mihi sunt* }
or *multōs amīcōs habeō* } *I have many friends.*

290.

VOCABULARY

āthlēta, -ae, M. 1, *athlete*.

certior, -ius, *surer, trustier*.

Compar. of *certus*, *sure, trusty*.

dux, ducis, M. 3 (cf. *dūcō*), *leader, guide*.

dēdō, dēdere, dēdidī, dēditum, 3
(*dē*+*dō*, give away), *give up; with reflexive pronoun, give oneself up (to), devote oneself (to); surrender*.

exemplum, -ī, N. 2, *example, precedent*.

labor, labōris, M. 3, *labor, work*.

Lucius, -ī, M. 2, *Lucius, a name*.

maiōr, maius, greater, bigger.

Compar. of *magnus*, *great, big*.

minōr, minus, smaller, less.

Compar. of *parvus*, *small*.

melior, melius, better. Compar. of *bonus, good*.

nēmō, Dat. nēminī, Acc. nēminēm (Gen. and Abl. supplied by *nūllius* and *nūllō*), M. 3, *no one, nobody*.

oculus, -ī, M. 2, *eye*.

validior, -ius, stronger. Compar. of *validus, strong*.

vetus, -us, old; old-fashioned.

¹ It is the only one in Caesar's story of the Gallic War, I-IV.

291.

READING MATTER

1. Mārcus certē nōbīs alter¹ ex rēgibus ēligendus est. Nēmō enim melior est discipulus, nēmō āthlēta melior. Nēmō sē maiōre cum dīlēgentiā lūdīs dēdīdit, nēmō labōrī. Nēminī validius est ingenium, nēminī corpus validius. Nūlliū exemplum umquam melius fuit. Certiōrem ducem nōn inveniēmus. Quae-cumque imperāverit, ea mīlitēs eius facient. Eius nōmen ipsum alterās partīs terrēbit.

2. (One of the opposition) Nūllus in cuiusquam nōmine terror est. Tū Mārcō propter dīlēgentiam eius favēs. Ego veterēs mōrēs eius nōn amō. Lūciō faveō. Is nihil nisi lūdōs colit.

3. (An anxious father) Haec cōnsilia mē terrent. Hī ferī mīlitēs Gallicī et Rōmānī vulnera in ūra² aut oculōs dabunt et accipient. Etiam ignēs facient, quibus silvae incendentur. (Ans.) Tū, videō, filiō tuō timēs. Is autem in proeliō sē fugae dabit. Vel minus erit periculum, sī pugnam longē ex turri spectābit.

292.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Lūcius ought (say "is") to be chosen by us. 2. He loves games. He will devote himself to this war. 3. No one will lead us with greater interest. 4. He has (use sum for practice) less diligence than Mark (has), but no one has a bigger or stronger body. 5. He really *loves* wounds. *He* doesn't fear for his face or eyes. Mark is too good. 7. He loves work and old-fashioned ways. He hurts us by his example. 8. If he is elected he will be a stern leader.

9. (Ans.) Wait a little (while). You will see. 10. Mark is even now the better athlete, and, on-account-of his ability, he will be the surer leader. 11. You are filled with terror, because you do not wish to exercise your lazy body.

¹ One (of the two). Notice that *alter* is here in the Predicate.

² Acc., because the wounds go *into* the face. We say "in the face."

LESSON XLI

I-STEM ADJECTIVES

293. I-Stem Adjectives are of Three Endings, Two Endings, or One Ending in the Nominative Singular. They are declined as follows:

		Of Three Endings <i>ācer, sharp</i>		Of Two Endings <i>fortis, brave</i>	
<i>Stem</i>	<i>ācri-</i>	<i>ācri-</i>	<i>ācri-</i>	<i>forti-</i>	<i>forti-</i>
	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>ācer</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>fortis</i>	<i>forte</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>fortis</i>	<i>fortis</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>fortī</i>	<i>fortī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>fortem</i>	<i>forte</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>ācer</i>	<i>ācris</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>fortis</i>	<i>forte</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>fortī</i>	<i>fortī</i>
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>	<i>fortēs</i>	<i>fortia</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>ācrium</i>	<i>fortium</i>	<i>fortium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>fortibus</i>	<i>fortibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ācrīs or -ēs</i>	<i>ācrīs or -ēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>	<i>fortīs or -ēs</i>	<i>fortia</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācria</i>	<i>fortēs</i>	<i>fortia</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>ācribus</i>	<i>fortibus</i>	<i>fortibus</i>

Of One Ending: *duplex, double*

	<i>Stem</i>	<i>duplici-</i>	<i>N.</i>
		M. and F.	
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>duplex</i>		<i>duplex</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>duplicis</i>		<i>duplicis</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>duplicī</i>		<i>duplicī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>duplicem</i>		<i>duplex</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>duplex</i>		<i>duplex</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>duplicī</i>		<i>duplicī</i>
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>duplicēs</i>		<i>duplicia</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>duplicium</i>		<i>duplicium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>duplicibus</i>		<i>duplicibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>duplicīs or -ēs</i>		<i>duplicia</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>duplicēs</i>		<i>duplicia</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>duplicibus</i>		<i>duplicibus</i>

a. I-Stem Adjectives always have -i in the Ablative Singular.
 b. Notice that those of Three Endings and those of Two differ practically only in the Nominative-Vocative Singular Feminine.
 Thus *ācer puer, a spirited boy, ācris puella, a spirited girl,*
 but *fortis puer, a brave boy, fortis puella, a brave girl.*

DATIVE OF THE PERSON JUDGING

294. Specimen Sentence:

Mihi Mārcus āthlēta melior est, *to me, Mark is the better athlete.*

a. The Dative here practically expresses the idea of the person *in whose eyes, to whose judgment*, the statement made is true. This became a regular power of the case, and we may accordingly lay down the rule that :

295. *The Dative is used to denote the Person In Whose Judgment, or For Whom, the statement holds good.*

a. So often with *videor* (Passive of *videō*), meaning *seem*:

Mārcus mihi melior esse vidētur quam Lūcius, *Mark seems to me to be better than Lucius.*

b. Notice that the Predicate Adjective *melior* goes back finally (*through esse* and *vidētur*) to *Mārcus*, and of course agrees with it.

296.

VOCABULARY

ācer, ācris, ācre, <i>sharp, fierce.</i>	latus, -eris, N. 3, <i>side; lung.</i>
alacer, -cris, -cre, <i>eager.</i>	maximus, -a, -um, <i>Superl. of magnus, greatest, largest, biggest; (in a family) oldest.</i>
aptus, -a, -um, <i>apt, fitted, fit.</i>	maximē, Adv., <i>in the largest degree, very greatly, exceedingly.</i>
certāmen, -inis, N. 3, <i>contest.</i>	omnis, -e, <i>all, the whole; every, any.</i>
certō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, <i>contend, strive.</i>	omnīnō, Adv., <i>in all, at all.</i>
cīvitās, -ātis, -ātium (sometimes cīvitātum), F. 3, <i>state.</i>	parum, Adv. (cf. <i>parvus</i>), <i>little, too little.</i>
cōsuētūdō, -inis, F. 3, <i>custom.</i>	prōmptus, -a, -um, <i>ready (in sense of ready to do a thing).</i>
duplex, duplex, Gen. <i>duplicis, twofold, double; ambiguous.</i>	statim, Adv., <i>immediately, at once.</i>
facilis, -e (cf. <i>faciō</i> , do; do-able, i. e.), <i>easy.</i>	videor (Passive of <i>videō</i>), <i>seem.</i>
facile, <i>easily</i> (Adv. for <i>facilis</i>).	
fortis, forte, <i>strong, brave.</i>	
intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, <i>enter.</i>	

297.

READING MATTER

(The Too-Athletic Girl)

1. Soror Lūcī maxima turbae puellārum minōrum imperat, nec quisquam certior aut melior dux est. Nunc maximē cupid gladiō et scūtō pugnāre inter puerōs. Fortis frāter est, soror nōn minus fortis. Animus eius ad¹ bellum gerendum alacer¹ ac prōmptus est. Ācrīs habet oculōs, latera² bona. Multīs āthlētīs corpora nōn maiōra aut validiōra sunt. Multōs ea nostrum, sī pugnābit, facile vincet. Sed ex cōnsuētūdine vetere huius cīvitātis pugnae puellīs omnīnō nōn pugnandae sunt. Puer ācer mihi placet, puella nimis ācris parum placet. Malum exemplum erit, haec³ sī certāmen intrāverit. Quid tū sentīs?

2. (Ans.) Mea sententia duplex est. Nōn probō; sed, sī illa pugnātūra est, ego eārundem partium esse dēsiderō. Omnēs enim eī hostēs sēsē statim dēdent, quia nēmō cupiet cum puellā certāre. Itaque illa sine omnī labōre vincet.

3. Proelia mihi puellīs apta esse nōn videntur; sed facilis alterās partīs manet victōria, haec³ sī puella arma sūmpserit.

298.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Your words are ambiguous. 2. Certainly girls seem to you to be little fitted for⁴ contests to-be-carried-on with boys. 3. Why don't you say so at-once? 4. This girl is exceedingly eager, and-not less brave and ready. 5. But *many* girls have⁵ sharp eyes, strong bodies, good lungs, and brave minds. 6. If all the oldest sisters of our friends enter the contest, the boys will not contend. 7. In that case,⁶ an easy victory easily awaits this girl. 8. But where will the sport be for the boys?

9. To me, this game seems not at-all fit for girls. 10. According-to⁷ the custom of this state, other and smaller things are to-be-done by them.

¹ *Eager for war to be waged;* i. e., *eager for waging war.*

² *Sides* here clearly = *lungs.*

³ Note the emphasis.

⁴ Use *ad* as above.

⁵ Use *sum* for practice.

⁶ Say "then."

⁷ Say "from" as above.

LESSON XLII

THE PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

299. The Present Active Participle is formed in the Nominative by adding **-ns** to the Present Stem. Thus:

CONJ.	I	II	III	IV
	amāns loving	monēns warning	tegēns covering	capiēns taking
				audiēns hearing

300. DECLENSION OF THE PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

	amāns, loving	monēns, warning	
<i>Stems</i>	amant- in Sing. amanti- in Pl.	monent- in Sing. monenti- in Pl.	
	M. and F.	N.	M. and F. N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	amāns	amāns	monēns monēns
<i>Gen.</i>	amantis	amantis	monentis monentis
<i>Dat.</i>	amantī	amantī	monentī monentī
<i>Acc.</i>	amantem	amāns	monentem monēns
<i>Voc.</i>	amāns	amāns	monēns monēns
<i>Abl.</i>	amante (<i>or -ī</i>)	amante (<i>or -ī</i>)	monente (<i>or -ī</i>) monente (<i>or -ī</i>)
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> amantēs	amantia	monentēs monentia
	<i>Gen.</i> amantium	amantium	monentium monentium
	<i>Dat.</i> amantibus	amantibus	monentibus monentibus
	<i>Acc.</i> amantīs or -ēs	amantia	monentīs or -ēs monentia
	<i>Voc.</i> amantēs	amantia	monentēs monentia
	<i>Abl.</i> amantibus	amantibus	monentibus monentibus

a. Present Participles are Mixed Stems (Abl. Sing. **-e**); but when used as Adjectives, they are **i-Stems** (Abl. Sing. **-ī**).

ABLATIVE WITH **prō** AND **prae**

301. **Prō**, originally *forth* (*from*), or *in front* (*from*), and **prae**, *in front* (*from*), take an Ablative of Separation. The meaning slightly changes, so that we should define **prō** and **prae** as meaning simply *in front of* (much like *ante*); but the case-usage remains fixed.

THE GERUNDIVE

302. Specimen Example (from last Reading Matter) :

Alacer ad bellum gerendum, eager for war to-be-waged.

This clearly suggests, *eager for WAGING war.*

a. In other words, what was originally merely a Future Passive Participle comes to be felt as the *leading word* in its phrase, and to seem very like a verbal noun (cf. WAGING in the translation above).

When the form has reached this power, it is called the *Gerundive*.

We may then state the usage as follows :

303. *The Gerundive is the Future Passive Participle after it has gained the power of conveying the Leading Idea in its phrase.*

a. Notice that the Gerundive, although conveying the leading idea in its phrase, is still *grammatically dependent*. Thus, in the example above, *bellum*, not *gerendum*, depends upon *ad*, and *gerendum agrees with bellum*.

304.

VOCABULARY

administrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1, *administer, manage.* **prae, in front of.** Prep., taking Abl.

ars, artis, artium, F. 3, art, skill.

castra, -ōrum, N. Pl. 2, camp.

(Used only in Pl.)

commodē, Adv., conveniently, properly.

cotidiē, Adv., daily, every day.

inermis, -e (in, not + arma, arms), unarmed.

militāris, -e, military. Ars militāris, art of war, tactics.

neglegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum, 3, neglect, pass by, disregard.

nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtūm, 3, get acquainted with, come to know, learn.

oppidum, -ī, N. 2, town.

praecēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3 (prae + cēdō, go in front), precede.

praesum,-esse,-fuī, irreg. (prae+ sum, be in front), be in command over, be present.

Participle praesēns, being present, as Adj., present.

prō, in front of. Prep., taking Abl.

Publius, -ī, M. 2, a name.

teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentum, 2, hold.

pertineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, 2 (per + teneō, hold through to), reach (to); pertain (to).

305.

READING MATTER

(Two Ways of Electioneering)

1. Servius hodiē omnīs ad certāmen vocāvit! Gladium et scūtum prae sē gerēns,¹ prō oppidō prōcessit cum ācī multi-tudine amicōrum, alacrium et ad omnia facienda prōmptōrum. Ipse praesēns² vīdī. Praecēdēbat maxima turba puerōrum par-vōrum inermium, Servium propter eius studium laudantium. Hic iīs fortis homō vidēbātur. Mihi nōn fortis sed neglegēns³ et temerārius est. Latera autem eius certē bona sunt.

2. Mārcus autem et Pūblius, Mārcī amīcus, nōn statim certāre cupiunt, sed mīlītēs cotidiē spectant, quī, castra ante oppidum tenentēs, gladiīs ex rōbore factīs pugnantēs sē exer-cent, omniaque quae ad bellum commodē gerendum pertinent discunt. Servius maximē cupid rēx ēlīgī. Parum autem aptus est ad nōs dūcendōs. Facile ēlīgentur Mārcus et Lūcius.

3. (Second speaker) Servius ex cōsuētūdine suā certāmen nunc statim intrāre cupit; omnia enim eī facilia videntur. Mārcus autem omnia dēsiderat nōscere. Itaque hic mox parātus erit ad bella administranda. Ars enim militāris duplex est. Bonus dux et gladiō pugnat et cōsiliō.

306.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Mark and Publius, studying the art of-war, are watching the soldiers every-day when they exercise in-front-of the camp.
2. I myself am often present² and see them.
3. They are exceedingly eager to⁴ learn everything that pertains to managing a war properly.
4. Servius, neglecting everything, according to his custom, desires to enter the contest at once.
5. Nothing holds him.
6. So today he proceeded in-front-of the town, displaying his sword and shield.
7. The greatest mob of little boys, fierce but unarmed, preceded (him).
8. On account of his zeal and strong (say “good”) lungs, many favor him.

¹ Bearing in front of himself, displaying.² Being present saw, = was present and saw.³ Neglecting, = careless.⁴ Use alacer ad, as above.

LESSON XLIII

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

307. Specimen Sentences:

Mārcō imperante, omnia bene administrantur, with Mark commanding, everything is managed well.

Mārcō duce, omnia bene administrantur, with Mark as leader (or Mark being leader), everything is managed well.

Mārcō praesente, omnia bene administrantur, with Mark present (or Mark being present), everything is managed well.

Hoc factō, puerī discessērunt, with this done (or this having been done), the boys departed.

a. The Ablative is here used like the “Nominative Absolute” in English, in a loose connection with the rest of the sentence; and it is accordingly called the *Ablative Absolute* (i. e., free Ablative). As you see, it expresses the existing *Situation*, the *State of Affairs*.

b. The second word in each case forms a kind of *Predicate* for the first. Thus in our first example, *Mark commands*; in the second, *he is leader*; in the third, *he is present*; in the fourth, the thing *had been done*.

We may accordingly describe the construction as follows:

308. *An Ablative Noun or Pronoun, with a Predicate word in the same case, may be used in loose connection with the rest of the sentence.*¹

a. The Ablative Absolute may be translated in a variety of ways,—by an English Nominative Absolute, by a *with*-phrase, or by a Clause introduced by *when*, *since*, *although*, or *if*. Thus:

$$\text{hoc factō} = \begin{cases} \text{with this done} \\ \text{this having been done} \\ \text{when this had been done, etc.} \end{cases}$$

¹In origin, the construction is simply a Sociative Ablative, precisely like the English construction in “with this done,” “with Mark as leader,” etc. The English Nominative Absolute is itself probably an old Sociative construction from which the case-ending has been lost, so that what is left seems to be a Nominative.

PERFECT TENSES WITH THE MEANING OF THE
PRESENT, ETC.

309. In several verbs the tenses of completed action have come to express a present, past, or future state. Thus *nōvī*, originally *I have become acquainted with* (from *nōscō*, *I become acquainted with*) practically means *I know*. Similarly, *nōveram* means *I knew*, and *nōverō*, *I shall know*.

310. A few verbs have wholly lost the forms made from the Present stem and are confined to the Perfect system. Thus *meminī*, *I remember* (originally *I have called to mind*). Such verbs are called *Defective*, because they lack many forms.

MIDDLE, OR REFLEXIVE, VERBS

311. Middle, or Reflexive, Verbs are those which express an act as done by the subject *to* or *for himself*. The terminations are the same as those of the Passive. Thus to express the idea "I exercise (myself)," one may use either the Active *exerceō* with an Object *mē* (*mē exerceō*), or the Reflexive *exerceor*.

DEPONENT VERBS

312. A number of verbs which originally were reflexive have come to be practically Active in meaning. Thus *revertor*, *I return*, from *re-*, *back*, and *vertor*, *I turn myself*; *vēscor*, *I eat*, originally *I feed myself*, from *vēscō*, *feed*. But in many verbs we can no longer trace the rise of the use of the Passive form.

These verbs are called *Deponents*, because they have "laid aside" their Active forms. We may then say that:

313. *Deponents are verbs with Passive Form but Active Meaning.*

314. The Principal Parts are of course those of the Passive. Thus:
Conjugation I *Vagor*, *vagārī*, *vagātus sum*, *roam*, *wander about*.

II *Vereor*, *verērī*, *veritus sum*, *fear*, *respect*.

III *Sequor*, *sequī*, *secūtus sum*, *follow*.

IV *Orior*, *orīrī*, *ortus sum*, *rise*, *arise*.

315. *Transitive Deponents* have the four Participles, all but the Future Passive being ordinarily of Active meaning. Thus:

verēns, *fearing*

veritūrus, *about to fear*

veritus, *having feared*

verendus, *to be feared*

316.

VOCABULARY

(Add the Deponent Verbs in 314.)

altus, -a, -um, *high, lofty.*
 contineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum,
 2 (con-+teneō, hold together),
 hold in, hem in, keep.
 dēcertō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (dē+
 certō, strive it out), *settle the
 war, fight it out.*
 dum, Conj., *while.*
 flūmen, -inis, N. 3, *river.*
 interim, Adv., *meanwhile.*
 mōns, montis, -ium, M. 3, *moun-
 tain.*
 meminī, -isse, Defect., *remember.*
 nātūra, -ae, F. 1, *nature.*
 ob, *against, before; on account
 of*¹ (like propter). Prep. of
 Space-Relation, taking Acc.
 pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positum, 3,
 place.

pōns, pontis, -ium, M. 3, *bridge.*
 regiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *region.*
 revertor, revertī (Infin.), revertī
 (Perf.), *reversum, 3, return.*
 Not Deponent in Perf.
 rūs, rūris, N. 3, *country.*
 undique, Adv., *on all sides.*
 urbs, -is, -ium, F. 3, *city.*
 uterque, utraque, utrumque (de-
 clined like uter, 130, +que),
 each (of two), either.
 vallis, -is, -ium, F. 3, *valley.*
 vēsor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 (cf.
 vertō), *keep turning, hover;
 be busy, be engaged.*
 vēscor, vēscī, —, 3, *feed one-
 self with, live on; eat.* Takes
 Ablative (originally expressing
 the idea of Means).

317.

READING MATTER

(Mark Writes to a Friend)

Tū dē pugnā quae mox pugnābitur iam audīvistī. Sed cīvi-
 tātem nostram nōn nōvistī. Ego tibi dīcam nātūram locī.

Oppidum in quō habitō positum est in valle, quae monti-
 bus altīs undique continētur. Hōs montīs bene nōvī; nam in
 iīs ferē cotīdiē, dum exerceor, vagor. Tū forte, haec cum legēs,
 mihi verēberis; sed nihil in eā regiōne umquam yīdī perīculōsī.

Ad hōs montīs explōrāndōs herī iterum prōcessī, aliquot par-
 vīs amīcīs praecēdentibus aut sequentibus. Flūmen parvum
 secūtus sum, quod ab his montibus oritur.² In³ eō flūmine ali-

¹ Prepositions originally expressed space-relations. But they all gained figurative forces in addition, as we have now seen in the case of ab, dē, ex, cum, in; ad, contrā, ob, post, propter, etc.

² Orior, though of the 4th Conj., has several 3d Conj. forms. ³ On, over.

quot sunt pontēs. Ex utrāque parte¹ loca castrīs idōnea invēnī.

Hōe factō² revertī. Dum revertor, Servium vīdī, qui ex oppidō prōcesserat, turbā amicōrum sequente. Omnis condiscipulōs ad certāmen vocābat. Ego, quia inermis eram, mē continuī, eumque neglēxī. Itaque is sibi melior miles vīsus est. Haec omnia, cum dēcertābimus, mihi ob oculōs versābuntur.³ Bene meminerō. Interim Servius sibi magnopere placet, atque glōriā vēscitur. Sed ea quae ad artem militārem pertinent nōn nōvit.

Venī ab istā tuā urbe ad nostram pugnam videndam.⁴ Tū rūs amās, et tibi nunc ōtium est.

¹ From each side. In English, ON each side.

² Ablative Absolute ("with this done," "this being done," "after doing this").

³ Will hover before the eyes for me (= before my eyes).

⁴ Notice that ad with the Gerundive can express the idea of Purpose.



SUBIACO IN THE SABINE MOUNTAINS, EAST OF ROME

LESSON XLIV

SUMMARY OF POINTS OF DIFFICULTY IN THE THIRD DECLENSION

(For Review and Reference)

318. We have now finished the Third Declension (except for a few irregular words), and may sum up its points of difficulty.

319. *Nouns* of the Third Declension are divided into Consonant Stems, i-Stems, and Mixed Stems, with characteristics as follows:

1. Consonant Stems have the Ablative Singular in **-e**, the Genitive Plural in **-um**, and the Accusative Plural in **-ēs** for the Masculine-Feminine, and **-a** for the Neuter.

2. Most Masculine or Feminine i-Stems, together with Mixed Stems, are declined like Consonant Stems in the Singular and i-Stems in the Plural (that is, with the Genitive in **-ium** and the Accusative in **-īs** or **-ēs**).

3. But a few Masculine or Feminine i-Stems preserve the characteristic marks of the i-Decension in the Singular also, showing it in an Accusative **-im** (sometimes alongside of **-em**) or an Ablative **-ī** (sometimes alongside of **-e**), or in both cases.

4. Neuter i-Stems have **-ī** in the Ablative Singular, and an **-i-** in every Plural termination.

320. *Adjectives and Participles* of the Third Declension are likewise divided into Consonant Stems, i-Stems, and Mixed Stems, with characteristics as follows:

1. Only Comparatives and a few Adjectives of one ending are Consonant Stems.

2. All other Third-Decension Adjectives are i-Stems, and these have the **-i** in the Ablative Singular (**-ī**), as well as in the regular places in the Plural.

3. Present Participles are Mixed Stems (Abl. Sing. -e); but when used as Adjectives, they are i-Stems (Abl. Sing. -ī). Thus:

Mārcō praeſente, with *Mark present* (*Mark being-present*), but in *praeſentī negōtiō*, *in the present business*.

HELPS IN DISTINGUISHING I-STEMS OR MIXED STEMS

321. The only sure general sign is -ium in the Genitive Plural. But a few other signs will be helpful, namely:

322. I-Stems are:

1. All Neuters in -e, -al, or -ar, with long penult in the Genitive. Thus *animal*, *animālis*.

2. Masculine or Feminine Nouns in -is or -ēs, with the same number of syllables in the Genitive.¹ Thus *fīnis*, Genitive *fīnis*, *caedēs*, Genitive *caedis*.

323. Mixed Stems are:

1. Nouns in -ns, -rs, -rx, -lx, and some in -x. Thus *mōns*, *pars*, *nox*.

2. Most monosyllables in -ps or -bs. Thus *urbs*.

GENDERS IN THE THIRD DECLENSION

324. A few general statements may be made about Third-Decension Genders:

1. Neuter are:

- a. Nouns in -e, -al, -ar. Thus *animal*.
- b. Most nouns in -en. Thus *nōmen*.
- c. Most s-Stems. Thus *corpus*, *corporis*.

2. Masculine are:

- a. Most Mute Stems.² Thus *pēs*, *pedis*.
- b. Most Stems in l and r. Thus *victor*, *victōris*. (But most with short o in the Genitive are Neuter. Thus *rōbur*, *rōboris*.)
- c. N-Stems in -ō, -ōnis (*not* in -iō, -iōnis). Thus *sermō*, *sermōnis*.

¹ But *miles*, Genitive *militis* (*longer* here) is a Consonant Stem.

² The Mutes are consonants making complete stops: c, k, q, g, t, d, p, b.

3. Feminine are:

a. All Nouns in **-iō**, **-iōnis**, and most of those in **-ō**, **-inis**. Thus **regiō**, **regiōnis**, and **multitūdō**, **multitūdinis**.

b. Nouns in **-tās**, **-tātis**, or **-tūs**, **-tūtis**. Thus **cīvītās**, **cīvītātis**, **virtūs**, **virtūtis**.

c. Nouns in **-ēs** with the same number of syllables in the Genitive, the majority of those in **-is**, and most of the Mixed Stems. Thus **caedēs**, **turris**, **nox**. (But several Mixed Stems in **-ns** are Masculine, as **mōns**, **pōns**.)

325. MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

(The Friend's Answer to Mark's Letter)

1. I have been in your state. 2. I know well the nature of the place where you are going to fight-it-out. 3. I know the little valley in which your town is placed. 4. I know the lofty mountains by which that valley is hemmed in on every side. 5. I have seen the little bridges, while¹ following-up the river to the place where² it rises. 6. I have wandered in the forest on³ either side. 7. I remember it⁴ all well. 8. It is a beautiful region.

9. When everything is ready, with⁵ the kings elected and the rules of war established, I shall come to⁶ see the battle. 10. Meanwhile I shall myself study the art of war.

11. You will be chosen one of the kings. 12. The⁷ boy who lives on glory will never be chosen. 13. Under⁸ your leadership, your side will conquer. On account of your judgment, I do not fear.

14. When⁹ this is done, I shall return at once to the city.
15. I love the country, but I am busy in school now.

¹ Say "while I follow-up." The Present is regular in this use.

² The Roman would say *unde*, "from which," "whence."

³ Look again at p. 123, footnote 1.

⁴ Be more definite in the Latin (say *these things*).

⁵ Use the Ablative Absolute construction.

⁶ Read 302 again. Say "to the battle to-be-seen."

⁷ How do you translate such a "the" as this?

⁸ Say "(with) you leading." What construction?

⁹ Say "(with) this done," "this having been done."

LESSON XLV

IRREGULAR NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

326.

DECLENSION OF *vīs*, *force, F.*

<i>Nom. Sing.</i>	<i>vīs</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	<i>vīrēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	" <i>vīs (rare)</i>	"	<i>vīrium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	" <i>vī (rare)</i>	"	<i>vīribus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	" <i>vīm</i>	"	<i>vīrīs or -ēs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	" <i>vīs</i>	"	<i>vīrēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	" <i>vī</i>	"	<i>vīribus</i>

327. DECLENSION OF *plūs*, *more, AND complūrēs*, *a good many*

M. and F.

N.

M. and F.

N.

SINGULAR

<i>Nom.</i> _____	<i>plūs</i>
<i>Gen.</i> _____	<i>plūris</i>
<i>Dat.</i> _____	_____
<i>Acc.</i> _____	<i>plūs</i>
<i>Voc.</i> _____	_____
<i>Abl.</i> _____	<i>plūre</i>

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i> <i>plūrēs</i>	<i>plūra</i>	<i>Nom.</i> <i>complūrēs</i>	<i>complūria or -a</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>plūrium</i>	<i>plūrium</i>	<i>Gen.</i> <i>complūrium</i>	<i>complūrium</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>plūribus</i>	<i>plūribus</i>	<i>Dat.</i> <i>complūribus</i>	<i>complūribus</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>plūrīs or -ēs</i>	<i>plūra</i>	<i>Acc.</i> <i>complūrīs or -ēs</i>	<i>complūria or -a</i>
<i>Voc.</i> _____	_____	<i>Voc.</i> _____	_____
<i>Abl.</i> <i>plūribus</i>	<i>plūribus</i>	<i>Abl.</i> <i>complūribus</i>	<i>complūribus</i>

a. In the Singular, *plūs* is used only as a neuter *Substantive*, often with a Genitive of the Whole.

328. DECLENSION OF *duo*, *two (SIMILARLY ambō, both)*

<i>Nom.</i> <i>duo</i>	<i>duae</i>	<i>duo</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>duōrum</i>	<i>duārum</i>	<i>duōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>duōs or duo</i>	<i>duās</i>	<i>duo</i>
<i>Voc.</i> _____	_____	_____
<i>Abl.</i> <i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>

TWO ACCUSATIVES

329. Specimen Sentences:

Mārcum rēgem faciēmus, *we shall make Mark king.*

Mārcum rēgem ēligēmus, *we shall elect Mark (as) king.*

Mārcus omnīs discipulōs alacrīs ad bellū faciet, *Mark will make all the schoolboys eager for the war.*

a. In the above examples, there are, in each sentence, *two Accusatives*, a Direct Object (thus Mārcum), and another word (thus rēgem) standing in a *Predicate* relation to the verb.

b. In the first two examples, the Predicate Accusative is a Noun (rēgem); in the last one, it is an Adjective (alacrīs).

c. Several other verbs have similar power. We may then say that:

330. *Verbs of Making, Choosing, Having, Regarding, Calling, or Showing may take, in addition to a Direct Object, a Predicate Accusative. This may be either a Noun or an Adjective.*

a. In the Passive construction, the Direct Object of the Active Voice becomes the Subject, and the Predicate Accusative becomes a Predicative Nominative. Thus:

Mārcus rēx ēligētur, *Mark will be chosen king.*

TWO NEW CONSTRUCTIONS ARISING OUT OF THE
ABLATIVE OF MEANS

ABLATIVE OF THE MEASURE OF DIFFERENCE

331. Specimen Sentences:

Lucius capite altior est quam Cornēlius, *Lucius is taller by a head than Cornelius.*

Lucius multō altior est quam Cornēlius, *Lucius is taller by much (=much taller) than Cornelius.*

a. In these sentences, the Ablative is a rough expression of *Means*,—that is, it expresses that *by which* the things compared differ (just as English “*by*” does in “*taller by a head*”). But that by which the things compared differ is the *measure* of the difference.

We may accordingly lay down the rule that:

332. *The Measure of Difference is expressed by the Ablative.*

ABLATIVE WITH ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, AND vēscor

333. Several deponent verbs take an Ablative which was originally one of Means.

a. Thus, as we saw in 312 and 316, vēscor originally meant *feed oneself with*, the thing with which the feeding was done being expressed by the Ablative of Means. But the practical meaning of *feed oneself with* is *eat*. Hence in time the Ablative must have seemed to express simply the Direct Object.

The same is true of fruor, *profit-oneself-by*, i. e., *enjoy*; potior, *make oneself powerful by*, i. e., *gain possession of*, *get*; ūtor, *help oneself with*, i. e., *use*; fungor, *busy oneself with*, i. e., *perform*. Hence we may lay down the rule that:

334. Ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, and vēscor take their Object in the Ablative.

Scūtō et gladiō ūtor, *I use a shield and a sword.*

Hostēs oppidō potiuntur, *the enemy get-possession-of the town.*

a. Ūtor may take a Second Ablative, in Predicate relation.

Mārcō amīcō ūtor, *I use Mark (as) a friend.*

335.

VOCABULARY

ambō (Declension 328), *both.*

commodē (as before), *conveniently, properly*, Compar. com-modius, Superl. commodissimē.

complūrēs (327), *a good many.*

dīlīgēns, -ēns, Gen. -entis, *diligent.* Compar. dīlīgentiōr, Superl. dīlīgentissimus.

dīlīgenter, Adv., *diligently.* Compar. dīlīgentiōs, Superl. dīlīgentissimē.

duo (328), *two.*

fruor, fruī, fructus sum, 3, *profit-by, enjoy.*

fungor, fungī, functus sum, 3, *perform, discharge.*

obstō, obstāre, obstitī, obstatū-rus, 1 (ob+stō, stand against), *oppose, prevent.* Takes Dat.

officium, -ī, N. 2, *office, duty.*

ops, opis, F. 3, *help; in Pl., re-sources, means.*

plus (327), Gen. pluris, *more.* Compar. of multum, *much.*

potēns, -ēns, Gen. potentis, *hav-ing power, influential.* Compar. potentior, Superl. poten-tissimus.

potestās, -ātis, F. 3, *power, con-trol, opportunity.*

potior, potirī, potitus sum, 4, *gain possession-of, get.* (Cf. potēns.)

rēgnūm, -ī, N. 2, *kingship, king-dom.*

ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum, 3, *use.*

vīs, vīs, F. 3, *force, violence; Pl. vīrēs, virium, strength.*

336.

READING MATTER

1. Mārcus ex cōsuētūdine suā tōtam regiōnem dīligerenter¹ iam explōrāvit. Vallem, montīs, flūmen, pontīs, silvās nōvit. Haec omnia omnēs nunc explōrābimus. Mārcō duce commodē¹ ūtēmūr. Nēmō nōs commodius² aut dīligeriūs dūcet.

2. Quī vestrum rēgnō potientur? (Ans.) Mārcum rēgem faciēmus. Nēmō eī obstābit. (First speaker) Nōnne duo ex vōbīs aptī sunt ad vōs dūcendōs? Nōnne Lūcius quoque potēns est? (Ans.) Ita; ambō potēntēs sunt; sed Mārcus nōn sōlum potentior² est quam Lūcius, sed omnium est potentissimus. Ille plūs vīriū corporis quam Lūcius nōn habet, sed in omnibus officiīs servandīs multō dīligeritior est. Itaque complūrēs potestātī favent Lūci, ferē omnēs Mārci. Huius cōsiliō et ope saepe iam frūctī sumus. Hic nunc, omnibus rēgnī officiīs dīligeritissimē³ fungēns, nōs dīligeritissimōs³ faciet mīlitēs.

337.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Do you know this region? 2. (Ans.) Yes. I have explored it with Mark, whom I used as a guide. 3. (First speaker) So you have profited by Mark's diligence. 4. (Ans.) Yes, he knows everything; no one discharges his duties more diligently or more properly. 5. He even makes all his friends more diligent. No one has more (of) power among the boys.

6. Who are the two most influential boys of the school? 7. (Ans.) Mark and Lucius are (by) much the most influential. 8. A-good-many oppose Mark, but more favor him. 9. Lucius will also get a kingship. 10. Both are strong in body. But Mark will conquer Lucius; for he will fight not only with strength of body but with judgment. 11. He will use *all* his resources.

¹Notice how Adverbs are made,—from Adjectives of the First and Second Declension, in -ē (thus certus, certē; aeger, aegrē), from Adjectives of the Third Declension, in -ter (*dīligens*, *dīligerenter*).

²Notice also how you compare,—Adjectives in -ior, -issimus, and Adverbs in -ius, -issimē.

³*Most diligently* = *very diligently*. The Superlative often means *very*.

LESSON XLVI

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

338. Beside the Indicative and Imperative Moods, which we have been using above, Latin has another Mood, called the Subjunctive. These three make up what are called the *Finite Moods*.

339. THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

CONJ.	I	II	III		IV
ACTIVE					
1st Sing.	amem	moneam	tegam	capiam	audiam
2d "	amēs	moneās	tegās	capiās	audiās
3d "	amet	moneat	tegat	capiat	audiat
1st Pl.	amēmus	moneāmus	tegāmus	capiāmus	audiāmus
2d "	amētis	moneātis	tegātis	capiātis	audiātis
3d "	ament	moneant	tegant	capiant	audiant
PASSIVE					
1st Sing.	amer	monear	tegar	capiar	audiar
2d "	amēris	moneāris	tegāris	capiāris	audiāris
	or-re	or-re	or-re	or-re	or-re
3d "	amētur	moneātūr	tegātūr	capiātūr	audiātūr
1st Pl.	amēmur	moneāmur	tegāmur	capiāmur	audiāmur
2d "	amēminī	moneāminī	tegāminī	capiāminī	audiāminī
3d "	amentur	moneantur	tegantur	capiantur	audiantur

a. In the formation of the Present Subjunctive, the four Conjugations divide after the first, the mood-sign being *-ē-* in the First Conjugation, and *-ā-* in the other three (with shortening in the regular places; 100, 2).

b. The Passive corresponds to the Active, just as in the Indicative.

340. The Present Subjunctive of the Irregular Verb *sum* is:

1st Sing.	sim	1st Pl.	sīmus
2d "	sīs	2d "	sītis
3d "	sit	3d "	sint

ORIGIN AND MEANINGS OF THE LATIN SUBJUNCTIVE

341. The Latin Subjunctive is a *mixed* mood, just as the Latin Ablative is a mixed case. It is made up of the remains of *two* moods which originally were entirely distinct, in form as well as in meaning: an old Subjunctive, and an old Optative. The Latin Mood takes its name from the first.

a. Just as the Ablative Case has inherited the powers of the cases that compose it, though bearing the name of only one of them, so the Subjunctive Mood has inherited the powers of the moods that compose it, though bearing the name of only one of them.

342. The Latin Subjunctive has a variety of forces. We will begin with those that were inherited from the old Subjunctive.

SUBJUNCTIVE USES INHERITED FROM THE OLD
SUBJUNCTIVE

343. The old Subjunctive probably originally expressed Will, and later gained the power of expressing Anticipation. Both forces will be seen in the following:

Priusquam pugnēmus, artī militārī studeāmus, before we fight (Anticipation), *let us study the art of war* (Will).

a. The *fighting* (*pugnēmus*) is here expressed as merely *anticipated, expected, looked forward to, counted upon*; while the *studying* (*studeāmus*) is expressed as *wanted, willed, urged, intended*.

b. In place of saying *Subjunctive of Will* and *Subjunctive of Anticipation*, it is convenient to use the shorter phrases *Volitive Subjunctive* (compare the English word "volition"), and *Anticipatory Subjunctive* (compare English "anticipate" and "anticipation").

c. Notice that the Volitive Subjunctive is close to the Imperative in meaning, the Anticipatory close to the Future Indicative.

d. The Volitive Subjunctive is generally best translated by the emphatic auxiliary *will* of the first person and *shall* of the second and third (*I will, you shall, he shall*), or by *let* (*let me, let him, etc.*), or by *is to, are to*, etc. All these express that which the speaker *WANTS*, and *means to have*.—The Anticipatory Subjunctive is best translated by *shall* in all persons.

344. The negative for the Volitive Subjunctive is *nē*; for the Anticipatory, *nōn*.

345.**VOCABULARY**

<i>cautus</i> , -a, -um, <i>cautious</i> .	<i>potius</i> , Adv., <i>preferably, rather</i> .
<i>confirmō</i> , -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, <i>strengthen, establish</i> .	<i>prior</i> , prius, Compar. Adj., <i>former, first; in front</i> .
<i>decem</i> , indeclinable Adj., <i>ten</i> .	<i>prius</i> , Compar. Adv. (cf. <i>prior</i>), <i>before, first, sooner</i> .
<i>dēliberō</i> , -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, <i>liberate</i> .	<i>prius quam</i> , or <i>priusquam</i> , Conj., <i>sooner than, before</i> .
<i>iungō</i> , <i>iungere</i> , iūnxī, iūnctum, 3, <i>join</i> .	<i>suādeō</i> , <i>suādere</i> , <i>suāsī</i> , <i>suāsum</i> , 2, <i>advise, urge</i> . Takes Dat., because originally meant <i>make agreeable to</i> . (Cf. <i>suāvis</i> .)
<i>adiungō</i> , -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, 3 (<i>ad + iungō</i>), <i>join (to)</i> .	<i>suāvis</i> , -e, <i>sweet, agreeable</i> . Word of Quality, taking Dat.
<i>nē</i> , Adv., <i>not</i> .	<i>trēs</i> , <i>tria</i> , Gen. <i>trium</i> , <i>three</i> .
<i>optimus</i> , -a, -um, <i>best</i> . Superl. Adj. for <i>bonus</i> , <i>good</i> .	<i>tertius</i> , -a, -um, <i>third</i> .
<i>optimē</i> , <i>in the best way, best</i> . Superl. Adv. for <i>bene</i> , <i>well</i> .	

346.**READING MATTER**

(Different boys want different things and propose them)

Nunc rēgēs duōs ēligāmus. (Second boy) Quōs ēligāmus?¹
 (First boy) Mārcus certē prior ēligētur. Tum Lūcium ēligāmus.
 (A third) Priusquam rēgēs omnīnō ēligāmus, lēgēs pugnae cōstituāmus. Id nunc commodius faciēmus. (A fourth) Minimē. Id nunc nē faciāmus. Ēligāmus potius rēgēs duōs. Hīs duōbus tertium adiungāmus puerum, tribusque sīc ēlēctī omnem dēmus potestātem lēgum cōstituendārum. Potentissimī et optimī ēlēctī erunt. Illī cauti erunt, atque optimē omnia administrābunt. (A fifth) Ego aliter sentiō. Ambōbus, quī rēgnīs potītī erunt, potestās suāvis erit. Officiō suō fruentur, nōn fungentur. Virēs suās iungent, atque omnibus opibus ūtentur ad illam potestātem cōfirmandam. Etiam plūs cupient habēre potestātis. Hoc ego vōbis potius suādeō: Ex tōtā scholā puerōs ēligāmus decem, quī² lēgēs dent. Nam decem diligentius dēliberābunt quam aut duo aut complūrēs.

¹ Whom shall we choose? ² . . . who shall give us rules (Purpose).

LESSON XLVII

VARIOUS USES THAT MAY BE MADE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF WILL AND THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF ANTICIPATION

347. The feeling of Will may of course exist in different degrees of intensity, varying from a mere proposal or suggestion,¹ as in "now let us choose two kings," with which our last Reading Matter began, to a strong urgency, or insistence, ending even in an absolute command or prohibition (i. e., a command *not* to do a thing).

348. In using the Volitive Subjunctive in any of these ways you are *telling* somebody what you want (*declaring your will*).

349. But you may of course, on the other hand, *ask* yourself what you want, or ask somebody else what *he* wants. That is, you may *deliberate with yourself*, or *you may ask another for instructions*. Such questions may best be called *Questions of the Will*, or *Volitive Questions*.²

a. Thus you may say to yourself, *quid faciam? what shall I do?* or you may ask another person, *quid faciam? what shall I do?*

b. The negative for *all questions* in Latin, volitive as well as any other, is *nōn*. Thus *quid faciam, quid nōn faciam? what shall I do, what shall I not do?*

350. Thus far, we have been speaking of independent sentences. But we may also, of course, do these same things in *dependent clauses*,—telling what we or somebody else wants, or asking what we or somebody else wants.

¹Often called "Exhortation."

²Often called "Deliberative Questions."

351. Thus, as we have already seen in the last Reading Matter, we can put the act wanted into a dependent clause introduced by a relative, and can thereby express our *Plan* or *Purpose*, as in *puerōs ēligāmus decem, quī lēgēs dent* let us select ten boys, who shall give us rules (i. e., for the purpose of giving us rules). And we shall presently find in other Reading Matter that we may do the same thing by a clause introduced by *ut*, in which way, by which, as in *artī militārī studeāmus, ut commodē pugnēmus*, let us study the art of war, by which (i. e., by which studying) let us fight properly (in English, in order that we may fight properly, or that we may fight properly).¹ Or, if a comparative is used, we may express our purpose by a clause introduced by *quō* (Ablative, expressing both Means and the Measure of Difference), as in *artī militārī studeāmus, quō commodius pugnēmus*, let us study the art of war, by which means (and by which amount) let us fight more properly (in English, in order that we may fight more properly).¹ Or, if we don't want the act to take place, we may express our purpose by a clause, introduced by *nē*, not, as in *artī militārī studeāmus, nē male pugnēmus*, let us study the art of war, let us not fight badly (in English,¹ that we may not fight badly, or lest we fight badly).

a. Notice that *ut* and *nē* make a pair of natural opposites, *ut* introducing an act wanted, and *nē* an act not wanted.

352. Or, again, we may attach the act wanted or not wanted (1) to another verb, which in itself expresses or suggests wanting, as in *suādeo exspectētis* (or *ut exspec-*

¹ The English expression has arisen from a different mood-feeling from that of the Latin. But of course, in our final translating, it is the English way that we must use.

tētis),¹ *I advise that you wait*, or suādeō nē exspectētis, *I advise that you do not wait* (= *I advise you not to wait*); or (2) to a verb that expresses *not wanting* (a verb of *hindrance, prevention, or check*). In the latter case we must of course use a *negative*. The negatives found are nē, quōminus,² and quīn,³ *that not*.

Obstō nē pugnētis, *I oppose your fighting* (originally, *I oppose: you shall not fight*).

Obstō quōminus pugnētis, *I oppose your fighting* (originally, *I oppose: by which you shall fight the less*).

Nōn obstō quīn pugnētis, *I do not oppose your fighting.*⁴

a. This last connective, quīn, is used only after a negative, expressed or implied (here nōn).

353. Or, again, we may attach the expression of what we want or do not want to a verb or phrase of *fear* or *anxiety*, as in timeō ut⁵ cautī sint, *I am afraid: I want them to be cautious* (in English, *I am afraid that they MAY NOT be cautious*), or timeō nē vulnerentur, *I am afraid: I do not want them to be wounded* (in English, *I am afraid they MAY be wounded*). Such clauses are conveniently called *Clauses of Fear or Anxiety*.

a. These last clauses, after verbs of *Wanting, Hindering, Fearing* and the like, **352, 353**, since they stand in a sort of *case-relation* to the main verb, are called *Substantive Clauses*.

¹ There is no connective in this use originally. None was needed for the positive idea. The unnecessary *ut* has come in, as the natural opposite of nē (**351, a**), from the purpose clause. In this use, we may call it *formal ut*. In most constructions of the kind shown, formal *ut* may be used or not, as the speaker pleases. We will indicate this by parentheses.

² Quōminus = quō+minus, and meant originally *by which the less*.

³ Quīn originally meant *by which . . . not*. It is made up of a relative adverb quī, *by which*, and -ne, *not* (with loss of the final e).

⁴ Nōn here modifies the *whole combination* of the main verb and dependent clause. The meaning is *I do NOT—oppose-by-which-you-shall-not-fight*.

⁵ This *ut* is likewise purely *formal*, having come in as the opposite of nē.

354. The dependent clauses which we have been looking at tell what is wanted or not wanted. But we may of course also hang a question of what is wanted or not wanted upon some verb expressing or suggesting the idea of a question, as in *dēlīberāmus quōs ēligāmus*, *we are deliberating whom we shall choose* (or, *whom to choose*).

355. You will soon get to recognize easily, as you read, what these various Subjunctive sentences or clauses do in particular. The important thing, for the present, is to feel the *volitive force* common to them all (the idea of *wanting* something, *expecting* something), and to distinguish it from the *anticipatory force* (the force of merely *looking forward* to something), which you will find in other examples. It will help you, too, if you will constantly keep in mind that, in dependent clauses, the positive conjunction *ut* is used if the act is wanted (or *quō*, if a comparative follows), and one of the negative conjunctions, *nē*, *quōminus*, or *quīn*, if the act is *not* wanted.

356. The Anticipatory Subjunctive has not so large a range as the Volitive. It had ceased to be used in independent sentences (and also in most dependent clauses), before the Romans began to write books, being driven out by the Future Indicative. It remained, however, in steady use in *a few kinds* of dependent clauses, especially those introduced by conjunctions meaning "before" or "until," which naturally (if the act has not yet taken place) suggest the idea of *looking forward* (Anticipation).

357. The next two Lessons are for practice in getting the feeling of the Volitive Subjunctive and the Anticipatory Subjunctive as you read your Latin, and of recognizing the corresponding ideas where they occur in your English exercises.

LESSON XLVIII

358.

VOCABULARY

celeriter, Adv., *swiftly, quickly.* dum (same word as before), *while; until.*

fortasse, Adv., *perhaps.*

iter, *itineris, N. 3, way, road; journey; march.*

mātūrus, -a, -um, *ripe.*

mātūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *make ripe; hasten, make haste.*

melius, Adv., *better;* cf. melior.

mora, -ae, F. 1, *delay.*

nē, Adv., *not;* as Conj., *that not, lest.*

perveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -vēn-tum, 4 (per + veniō, come through), *arrive.*

pilum, -i, N. 2, *javelin.* A heavy missile, about six feet long.

proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum, 3 (make off), *set out, depart.*

quō, by which, in order that. Conj. used with Comparatives.

ut or utī, Conj., *in which way, as; whereby, in order that; that; so that.*

saltem, Adv., *at least.*

359.

READING MATTER

(Remember that every Subjunctive you meet for the present will express either Will or Anticipation.)

1. (A boy says) Pugnēmus priusquam patrēs nostrī hunc lūdum prohibeant. Saltem mox pugnēmus, ut bellum celeriter cōficiātur. Quid obstat? Hāc morā dēfatigātus sum. (Another says) Minimē. Cum pugnāverimus, bellum, ita ut tū dīcis,¹ cōfectum erit. At hic lūdus optimus inter omnīs lūdōs est. Ego suādeō potius exspectēmus² dum³ cōnsilia nostra mātūra sint. Id optimum est. Saltem exspectēmus dum amīcus Mārcī perveniat; quī ex urbe mātūrat proficisci, atque etiam nunc fortasse in itinere est.

Interim Mārcō et Lūciō potestās dētūr lēgum cōstituen-dārum. Haec iīs suāvis erit, atque ambō dīlēgitissimē et

¹ Ut with Indicative means as. Ita ut dicis means, so as you say = just as you say.

² I advise rather let us wait, = I advise that we wait.

³ Wait until . . . What follows must be an act anticipated.

optimē dēliberābunt. Vel hīs duōbus tertius adiungātur. Hī dum dēliberābunt, nōs cotidiē exerceāmur, quō¹ commodius armīs ūtāmūr, utque yīrēs nostrae cōfirmentur. Sīc multō melius pugnābimus.

2. (A boy, to his father) Nōnnūlli puerī pīla complūria fēcērunt. (The father) Ego suādeō, pilīs nē² ūtāminī. Perīculōsa sunt.

360.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. (A boy reports to the teacher) Some of the boys are tired-out with the delay, and wish to finish the war quickly. 2. Isn't this best? What prevents? 3. (Ans.) I advise that they at least wait until Mark's friend shall arrive. 4. Perhaps he has already set out from the city and is on the way. 5. Meanwhile let them drill³ every-day, in-order-that⁴ they may (say "shall") fight more properly, and that⁴ they may (say "shall") get⁵ into condition.⁵ 6. This will be much better.

7. (A father says) I give⁶ you the same advice. The plans for (say "of") the fight are not mature. 8. Let two boys be elected, who shall⁷ make-haste to establish the rules. 9. Or let these two join a third boy to themselves, to assist⁸ them.

10. Shall⁹ the boys⁹ use javelins? 11. (Ans.) I advise them not to use javelins.¹⁰

¹ In order that the more properly. Why is quō used?

² I advise don't use , I advise you not to use

³ Use the reflexive voice.

⁴ Purpose. Do you want quō or ut here? What decides the question?

⁵ Say "establish (cōfirmō) their strength."

⁶ Say "I advise the same (thing) to you."

⁷ You see that this also expresses purpose. Notice carefully that purpose closely associated with a person will be expressed by a qui-clause, with an act by a quō- or ut-clause (as in the English sentence 5 above).

⁸ This expresses the purpose of appointing the third boy. Say therefore "who shall assist." You must never use the Latin Infinitive to express purpose.

⁹ Called a "Deliberative Question." It is, as you see, merely a Question of the Will (it asks what the person spoken to wants done); and this name, or the name Volutive Question, would be simpler and better.

¹⁰ Say "I advise them they shall not use javelins."

LESSON XLIX

361.

VOCABULARY

caedō, caedere, cecidī, caesum, 3, *cut, kill.* (Cf. caedēs, slaughter.)

currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum, 3, run.

dōnec, Conj., until (same meaning as dum).

frōns, frontis, -ium, F. 3, forehead; front.

gravis, -e, heavy; serious.

īnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, 3 (in + sequor, follow against), *follow up, pursue.*

mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum, 3, send.

nūntius, -ī, M. 2, messenger; message. (Cf. nūntiō.)

optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, wish, hope.

ōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, beg, entreat.

perīculōsior, more dangerous. Compar. of perīculōsus, dangerous.

prōnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (prō + nūntiō), proclaim.

putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, think.

quīn, Conj., by which not, that not.

quōminus, Conj., by which the less, that not.

secundum, along. Prep., taking Acc. of Space-Relation.

362.

READING MATTER

(The Anxious Father)

1. Timeō nē puerī, temerē pugnantēs, vulnerentur. Aliud quoque timeō. Nōnne aliquī, secundum flūmen currentēs aut aliōs īsequentēs, ī id cadent? Tē ūrō, mē adiuvā. Prōnūntiēmus nē omnīnō pugnent puerī. (Ans.) Minimē. Tū, putō, filiō tuō timēs. Nihil obstat quīn¹ tū eum ā pugnā prohibeās. Meum nōn prohibēbō.

2. Puerī nunc dēliberant, pīlīsne² ūtantur. Hoc sī facient, timeō nē in ūra vulnerentur. Gladiī etiam ex rōbore factī facile frontēs aut oculōs aut ūra caendent. (Another father) Dē gladiīs nōn timeō; nam puerī hī³ capita nōn petent. Sed certē eīs imperēmus pīlīs³ nē ūtantur; idque statim prōnūntiēmus. Pila

¹ Why does quīn have to be used here?² Pīlīsne = pīlīs plus interrogative -ne. Translate by whether.³ What is the force of the position?

gravia sunt, ac multō periculōsiōra quam gladiī. Optimum est (ut) ad puerōs sine morā nūntium mittāmus, quī haec nūntiet. (First speaker) Timeō ut hic nūntius iīs placeat.

3. Nōndum, crēdō, Mārcī amīcus ille ab urbe profectus est. Nōs exspectēmus dōnec (or dum) perveniat? (Ans.) Ab urbe, crēdō, iam proficīscī mātūrāvit, moxque ad nōs perveniet. (First speaker) Id optō.

363.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Sextus will be a bad soldier. He cries for nothing.¹ 2. (Another) His father fears that Sextus' forehead or eyes or mouth may be cut. 3. He also fears that, pursuing others swiftly and rashly along the river, he may fall into it. 4. He will order him² not to fight. 5. (First speaker) I hope so. I beg you, advise him to do³ this.

6. Many fathers oppose our using javelins. 7. I'm afraid that they may send a messenger to announce⁴ this. 8. (Another boy) I myself am afraid that in the fight we may not be cautious. 9. Javelins are heavy, and will easily hurt faces. 10. It is best that we shall not use them. 11. (Another) I think so, too. Let us proclaim this at once. 12. What⁵ prevents us from doing it?

¹ Say "without any cause."

² Say "that he fight not."

³ Of course you must use a Conjunction and Finite Verb, not an Infinitive.

⁴ Evidently Purpose. Do you want connective *qui*, *ut*, or *quō*, and why?

⁵ Implies "nothing prevents." What Conjunction, then?



GLADIATORS' HELMETS FROM POMPEII

LESSON L

THE SUBJUNCTIVE (Continued)

USES INHERITED FROM THE OLD OPTATIVE

364. We have learned to recognize the two forces inherited by the Latin Subjunctive from the old Subjunctive, and are ready to learn those that were inherited from the old *Optative*.

365. The Optative probably expressed Wish or Desire originally, and gained at a later time the other powers which we find it to possess, namely those of Obligation or Propriety, Natural Likelihood, Possibility, and Mental Certainty - in an imagined case.

a. *Utinam, would that*, is often added to the expression of a Wish.

366. Examples of the Leading Forces inherited from the Old Optative:

Utinam filii mei bene studeant, would that my sons would study well! (Wish).

A lēgibus nōn discēdāmus, we should not depart from the rules (Obligation or Propriety).

Cur nōn facile vincāmus? why shouldn't we win easily? i. e., we are likely to win easily (Natural Likelihood).

Puerōs cotidiē sē exercentēs videās, you can see the boys drilling every day (Possibility).

Mārcō duce certē vincāmus, with Mark as leader we should certainly win (Mental Certainty).

a. These forces may appear in dependent clauses as well. Thus:

Nūlla causa est cūr a lēgibus discēdāmus, there is no reason why we should depart from the rules. (Dependent Clause of Obligation or Propriety. This is simply a longer way of saying *we should not depart from the rules*.)

Nūlla cāusa est cūr nōn facile vincāmus, there is no reason why we shouldn't win easily. (Dependent Clause of Natural Likelihood. This is only a longer way of saying *we are likely to win easily*.)

367. We may now put together, in the form of a table, what we have learned about the leading powers which the mixed mood called the Subjunctive inherited from the two originally separate moods of which it is made up. And we may conveniently add a working name for each power, as follows:

368. *The Latin Subjunctive inherited the power of expressing:*

I.	Will (<i>Volitive Subjunctive</i>)
II.	Anticipation (<i>Anticipatory Subjunctive</i>)
III. Wish (<i>Optative¹ Subjunctive</i>)	
IV. Obligation or Propriety (<i>Subjunctive of Obligation or Propriety</i>)	
V. Natural Likelihood (<i>Subjunctive of Natural Likelihood</i>)	
VI. Possibility (<i>Potential² Subjunctive</i>)	
VII. Mental Certainty (<i>Subjunctive of Mental Certainty</i>)	

a. In the independent sentence, the mood-feeling is always that of the speaker himself. In the dependent clause, it may be either that of the speaker or that of the subject (or agent) of the main act. Thus in *pugnēmus*, *let us fight*, it is *I*, the speaker, that want the fighting to be done; but in *dux imperat ut pugnēmus*, *the general orders that we fight*, it is the general that wants it.

b. The negative for Will and Wish is *nē*, for all other mood-forces *nōn*. But remember that for all questions the negative is *nōn*.

c. We may now define the moods as expressions of *Attitudes of Mind*, i.e., of *ways of looking at an act*. Thus (Subjunctive) the *wanting* attitude, the *expecting* attitude, the *wishing* attitude, etc. The Indicative looks at an act as a *fact*.

¹ From *optō*, meaning *I wish*. It is from this particular use of the mood that the old Optative receives its name.

² From Latin *potēns*, *having power*. The Potential Subjunctive, like the corresponding English "can" or "may" with the Infinitive, expresses what one *can do*, or *may do*.

THE FOURTH DECLENSION

369. In the Fourth Declension the Stem ends in -ū-.

cāsus, *chance*, M. cornū, *horn*, N.

Stem	cāsu-	cornū-	Endings	
			M. and F.	N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	cāsus	cornū	-us	-ū
	cāsūs	cornūs	-ūs	-ūs
	cāsuī, -ū	cornū	-uī, -ū	-ū
	cāsum	cornū	-um	-ū
	cāsus	cornū	-us	-ū
	cāsū	cornū	-ū	-ū
<i>Pl.</i>	cāsūs	cornua	-ūs	-ua
	cāsum	cornuum	-uum	-uum
	cāsibus	cornibus	-ibus	-ibus
	cāsūs	cornua	-ūs	-ua
	cāsūs	cornua	-ūs	-ua
	cāsibus	cornibus	-ibus	-ibus

370. Nouns of the Fourth Declension in -us are mostly Masculine. Those in -ū are Neuter.

a. Masculines and Feminines are declined alike in this Declension.

371.

VOCABULARY

appellō, -are, -avī, -ātum, 1, *address; call, name.*

armō, -are, -avī, -ātum, 1, *arm.*

cāsus, -ūs, M. 4, *chance; accident; case.*

cōnātus, -ūs, M. 4, *attempt, undertaking.*

cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *attempt, undertake.*

cornū, -ūs, N. 4, *horn; wing (of an army).*

cupidē, Adv., *eagerly.*

dēcipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 (dē + capiō, *catch away*), *catch, deceive.*

exercitus, -ūs, M. 4, *army.*

gravor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 (*take heavily; cf. gravis*), *be annoyed.*

laetor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 (*cf. laetus*), *be delighted, rejoice.*

praeter, Prep., *beside, along, past; besides.* Takes Acc. of Space-Relation.

prīmus, -a, -um, *first.* Superl. of prior, *former.*

prīmō, Adv., *at first.*

qui? Adv., *how?*

strepitus, -ūs, M. 4, *noise.*

utinam, *would that.*

372.

READING MATTER

(Be ready to state the mood-feeling of each Indicative or Subjunctive in this dialogue. You will find every kind that you have learned, except one.)

Quis¹ est ille cornuum sonus? (Another boy, impatient)
 Qui ego sciam? Hic, non ibi, sum. (First speaker) Cūr sic
 gravēris? Quid cōnāris? Pugnam cupidē petis? (A third boy,
 entering) Quid vōs facitis? Nōn obstō quīn pugnētis, sed suādeō
 exspectētis dōnec vērum bellum incipiat. (First speaker) Tūne
 cornua audīvistī? (The newcomer) Audīvī, et cāsū hīs oculīs
 causam strepitūs vīdī. Servius amīcōs suōs armātōs iterum
 praeter oppidum dūcit. Prīmus inter nōs esse cupit. Videās
 magnum exercitum puerōrum parvōrum, qui eum sequuntur.
 (Ans.) Utinam hōc cōnātū dēsistat. Ad eum nūntium mittāmūs,
 qui eum dēcipiat, rēgem appellāns. (The newcomer) Lūdus
 optimus hic sit; sed timeō nē caēdat nūntium Servius. Nam
 prīmō, omnia temerē crēdēns, laetētur, posteā autem maximē
 gravētur. (Ans.) Nūllum sit periculum. Ego nūntius erō.

373.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. O great king,—for so you have been named by your schoolmates,—would—that I might be chosen among your first soldiers!
2. (Servius) I have been chosen king? I am greatly delighted.
3. But how have you heard this? 4. (Ans.) It isn't true! You are prepared to believe anything² good² about yourself. 5. You would never be chosen king. 6. Why do you so eagerly attempt it? 7. Now are you still going to lead your army past the town, wearying everybody with the noise of horns, or shall you desist from your undertaking? 8. (Servius) I am awfully³ mad.³ 9. (The tease) What are you going to do (about it)? Are you going to kill me? 10. (Ans.) You deceived me at first. Now, however, I see. 11. But I shall do nothing.

12. Sextus happens to be⁴ sick now, and is not going to fight.
13. (Ans.) Why shouldn't he be sick? He never exercises.

¹ Agrees in gender with its noun.

³ = "am greatly annoyed."

² Say "all things good."

⁴ = "by chance is."

LESSON LI

374.

VOCABULARY

cōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *think, plan.*

deinceps, Adv., in succession, one after the other.

forsitan, Adv., perhaps. Always with the Subjunctive of Possibility.

genus, generis, N. 3, *race, kin; kind, class.*

grātia, -ae, F. 1 (cf. *grātus*), *popularity, favor.*

hortor, -ārī, -ātūs sum, 1, *exhort, urge.*

necesse, N., indecl., necessity. In predicate, = *necessary.*

opus, operis, N. 3, *work, task.*

paucī, -ae, -a, *few, a few (only).*

persuādeō, -suādēre, -suāsī, -suāsum, 2 (per + *suādeō*, thoroughly advise), *persuade.*

ratiō, -ōnis, F. 3 (thinking; hence) *theory, science; manner.*

singulī, -ae, -a, *single, one at a time; one each.*

vix, Adv., scarcely, hardly.

voluntās, -ātis, F. 3, *will.*

375.

READING MATTER

(Electioneering)

1. Nōs cōgitās cornuum strepitū terrēre? Arma eius generis¹ nōn periculōsa sunt. Gladiīs, nōn cornibus, nōs pugnābimus.
2. (Two plotters. One says) Cūr nōn uterque² exercitus complūrēs ēligat ducēs, quī singulī deinceps imperent? (Ans.) Bene. Forsitan nōs ipsī ēligāmur. Pauci tam idōneī sunt.
3. Apud omnēs prīmō Mārcus magnā in grātiā erat. Nunc complūrēs eī diligentissimē obstant, quia optant ut ipsi ēlegantur.
4. (A boy comes up to electioneer) Optō ut Mārcus ēligātur.³ Ego saltem laeter. Sed aliquis dīcat: "Is etiam nunc dē studiīs, nōn dē operibus bellī faciendīs cōgitat. Cūr eī faveāmus? Alium vel complūrēs ēligāmus." Id sī aliquis dīcet, vix quicquam contrā eum dīcāmus. (Ans.) Mārcus nōn dē studiīs sed dē bellō nunc cōgitat. Bellī studet ratiōnī. Proelia magnōrum ducum

¹ Arms belonging to this class. Possessive Genitive, but suggests the idea of Description (*arms of this kind, SUCH arms*).

² Each (of the two).

³ Substantive Clause of Wish.

legit.¹ Nēmō praeter mē id vīdit, sed omnēs facile videant. Praeter Mārcum et Lūcium, nūllī sunt ā quibus exercitūs nostrī commodē dūcantur.² Necesse est ut iī ēlīgantur,³ quamquam tua obstat voluntās. Tē hortor, Mārcō nē obstēs.

376.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. (Two friends of Mark discuss the situation.) This⁴ is a great task. What is Mark planning? 2. Why should⁵ he read (up) old battles? Let us urge him to desist. 3. (Ans.) He is studying the theory of war most-diligently, in order that he may conquer the enemy by brains.⁶ 4. But let us not say this to anybody. 5. We are all friends to-one-another⁷ now; but we are about-to fight. 6. In battles it is necessary to deceive an enemy.

7. (Second speaker) What do you think about the plan of choosing several leaders, who shall command one-at-a-time in succession? 8. (Ans.) At first that boy persuaded me, but now I do not approve. 9. Several leaders could⁸ hardly lead well. 10. And few of us are fit.

11. I hope that Lucius may not choose us by chance among his soldiers. 12. I should hate⁹ to be of his army. 13. (Ans.) That is not his will. 14. We are not of that kind. 15. We are not in great favor with¹⁰ him.

¹ Is reading (up).

² By whom . . . can. What is the idea of the Subjunctive?

³ Substantive Volitive Clause. Comes from a use with two separate sentences: "let these be chosen: it is necessary."

⁴ Must of course agree with the predicate.

⁵ "Should" here expresses Obligation or Propriety. How may you express this idea in Latin?

⁶ Say "by judgment."

⁷ Say "among ourselves."

⁸ How may you express the "can" or "could" idea in Latin? And what do we call a Subjunctive with this idea?

⁹ = "be annoyed."

¹⁰ Use apud.

LESSON LII

THE SUBJUNCTIVE (Continued)

377. THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

CONJUGATION	I	II	III	IV	
ACTIVE					
1st Sing.	amārem	monērem	tegerem	caperem	audīrem
2d "	amārēs	monērēs	tegerēs	caperēs	audīrēs
3d "	amāret	monēret	tegeret	caperet	audīret
1st Pl.	amārēmus	monērēmus	tegerēmus	caperēmus	audīrēmus
2d "	amārētis	monērētis	tegerētis	caperētis	audīrētis
3d "	amārent	monērent	tegerent	caperent	audīrent
PASSIVE					
1st Sing.	amārer	monērer	tegerer	caperer	audīrer
2d "	amārēris	monērēris	tegerēris	caperēris	audīrēris
	or -re	or -re	or -re	or -re	or -re
3d "	amārētur	monērētur	tegerētur	caperētur	audīrētur
1st Pl.	amārēmur	monērēmur	tegerēmur	caperēmur	audīrēmur
2d "	amārēminī	monērēminī	tegerēminī	caperēminī	audīrēminī
3d "	amārentur	monērentur	tegerentur	caperentur	audīrentur

a. Notice that you can form the First Person Singular of the Imperfect Subjunctive Active by adding -m to the Present Infinitive Active.

378. The Imperfect Subjunctive of sum is:

1st Sing.	essem	1st Pl.	essēmus
2d "	essēs	2d "	essētis
3d "	esset	3d "	essent

TENSE-MEANING OF THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

379. The Imperfect Subjunctive is a tense of the past, just as the Present Subjunctive is a tense of the present or future. In what follows, compare the examples corresponding in number. You will find that the only difference lies in the point of view.

a. The same Subjunctive tenses are used for acts seen with reference to a future point of view as for acts seen with reference to the present point of view, just as in English. (Thus we use *shall* both in "we are waiting until James *shall come*," and in "we shall wait until James *shall come*"). Hence in our examples we shall not need to give separate illustrations for the future point of view.

380. Past Point of View

1. *Quid facerem?* *What was I to do?* (then).
2. *Trīs ēlēgimus puerōs, qui lēgēs cōstituerent,* *we chose three boys, who were to (or should) establish the rules.* (Past Purpose.)
3. *Timēbam nē complūrēs puerī vulnerārentur,* *I was afraid that a number of boys might be wounded.* (Past Fear.)
4. *Vōs monū nē pīlīs ūterēminī,* *I advised you (that you should not use,=) not to use javelins.* (Past Will.)
5. *Exspectābāmus dum amīcus perveniret,* *we were waiting until our friend should arrive.* (Past Anticipation.)
6. *Optābam ut Mārcus vinceret,* *I hoped that Mark might conquer.* (Past Wish.)
7. *Magnam vidērēs caedem,* *you might (then) see a great slaughter.* (Past Possibility.)

a. The English auxiliaries show precisely the same shift to express the shift of the point of view. Thus (from the above):

Past Point of View

was to
should
might

Present Point of View

1. *Quid faciam?* *What am I to do?* (now, or in the future).
2. *Trīs ēlēgimus puerōs, qui lēgēs cōstituant,* *we are choosing three boys, who are to (or shall) establish the rules.* (Present Purpose.)
3. *Timeō nē complūrēs puerī vulnerārentur,* *I am afraid that a number of boys may be wounded.* (Present Fear.)
4. *Vōs moneō nē pīlīs ūtamini,* *I advise you (that you shall not use,=) not to use javelins.* (Present Will.)
5. *Exspectāmus dum amīcus perveniat,* *we are waiting until our friend shall arrive.* (Present Anticipation.)
6. *Optō ut Mārcus vincat,* *I hope that Mark may conquer.* (Present Wish.)
7. *Magnam videās caedem,* *you may (now) see a great slaughter.* (Present Possibility.)

Present Point of View

am to
shall
may

381. We have learned that there are two ways, in dependent clauses, of expressing the idea of futurity from the present point of view, namely the Future Indicative and the Anticipatory Subjunctive (according to the construction needed). On the other hand, there is only one possible way of expressing futurity to the *past* in a corresponding clause, namely the *Anticipatory Subjunctive*. The Indicative has no single form that can convey the idea.

382. When, then, you want to express any past-future idea by a single verb in a dependent clause, you must use the Anticipatory Subjunctive, even if, from the present point of view, the Future Indicative would be used. Thus:

Past Point of View

Annus aderat cum ex scholā ex-cēderēmus (Anticipatory Subjunctive), *the year was at hand in which we should leave the school.*

Present Point of View

Annus adest cum ex scholā ex-cēdēmus (Future Indicative), *the year is at hand in which we shall leave the school.*

a. Remember now that, in your reading, an Imperfect Subjunctive of Anticipation from a past point of view (i. e., a *Past-Future Subjunctive*) may correspond to either a Present Subjunctive or a Future Indicative, from the present point of view.

383.

VOCABULARY

aliquantus, -a, -um, some. Neut. as Substantive = *somewhat*.
consequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, 3 (con + sequor), *follow vigorously, overtake; gain.*
facile, Adv. (as before), *easily.*
 Compar. *facilius*. Superl. *facillimē.*¹

facilis, -e (as before), *easy.* Compar. *faciliōr*, Superl. *facillimus.*²
difficilis, -e (dis-³ + *facilis*), *difficult.* Compar. *difficiliōr*, Superl. *difficillimus.*
quidem, Adv., indeed, at any rate.
Nē . . . quidem, not even.

¹ Follows *facilis* in its Comparison. See next note.

² A special way of comparing, confined to a few Adjectives in -ilis.

³ *Dis-* means *asunder, apart*, and then *not* (*dis-facilis, not-easy*).

384.

READING MATTER

1. (Mark, to a supporter) *Sī élēctus erō, aliquantō maiōrem numerum puerōrum hostibus dabō. Victōria facilis erit.* (Ans.) Utinam quidem vincās; et vincās forsitan. Sed magnopere timeō nē vincāris. Nūlla saltem causa est cūr cōnātum tuum difficiliōrem faciās quam necesse est. Id quod nunc cōnāri cōgitās certē difficillimum¹ sit. Cūr maiōrem partem hostibus dēs? (Mark) Quō maiōrem exercitus meus cōsequātur glōriam.²

2. (Mark reports at home) *Ego et Lūcius rēgēs élēcti sumus. Lūciō aliquantō maiōrem numerum mīlitum dedī.* (His father) Cūr id fēcisti? Lūcius tē facillimē vincet. Saltem nūlla causa erat cūr cōnātum tuum difficiliōrem quam necesse erat facerēs.³ (Mark) Id fēcī quō maiōrem exercitus meus cōsequerētur³ glōriam. Victōria facillima erit. Lūcius nē cautus quidem est. Cautum hostem vix ille vincat. Corporis modo⁴ vīribus ille pugnābit.

385.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. (Lucius, to a lieutenant) Does Mark not even *desire* victory?
2. Why did he give me a much larger number of soldiers than was necessary?
3. (Ans.) He did this in order that he might gain somewhat greater glory.
4. He did not fear, indeed, that you would conquer him.
5. But there is no reason why you should not conquer.
6. Victory will be easy enough.
7. But it is very difficult (say "most difficult") to *wait*.

¹ *Very difficult.*

² What two words are emphasized by the order, and how?

³ Why is the tense different from the corresponding one above?

⁴ *Only*, emphasizing the preceding word.

LESSON LIII

THE GENITIVE OF MATERIAL OR COMPOSITION

386. Examples:

Haec multitudo puerorum, this multitude of boys.

Spatium pedum decem, a space of ten feet.

a. The Genitive in such expressions has come down from an original Genitive of the Whole. Thus, in our first example, out of *boys in general* (the *Whole*), this multitude contains a *Part*. But the feeling naturally comes to be simply that of the Material of which the multitude is composed.¹ We may then lay down the rule that:

387. *Material or Composition may be expressed by a Genitive attached to a Noun.*

THE DESCRIPTIVE GENITIVE

388. Examples:

1. *Homō eius generis, a man of this class.*

2. *Homō magnae virtutis, a man of great courage.*

3. *Spatium decem pedum, a space of ten feet.*

4. *Murus decem pedum, a wall of ten feet.*

a. We have already had *eius generis* (in 375), and have seen that, while it originally is a mere Possessive Genitive (thus, *a man belonging to this class*), it practically amounts to a *Description* (*a man of this class, a man of this kind*). Through this and similar phrases the Genitive comes to be thought of as *having the power of describing*, and it is then used in combinations in which it could not have been used originally, as in *homō magnae virtutis* (example 2). This is *nothing but descriptive*.

¹ Cf. such expressions as "a cup of water," of which the original conception was, "a cup containing (not all the water in the world, but) *some water*." The word "*some*" here marks distinctly the conception of a *part*,—which, in general, we have lost out of our English speech.

b. We have also had **spatium pedum decem** in 386, under the head of the Genitive of Composition. The original meaning was *a space made up of feet, ten in number*. But this likewise suggests *Description according to size or measurement*; and the case is then used descriptively in combinations in which it could not have been used originally, as in **mūrus decem pedum** (example 4), which is *nothing but descriptive*.

c. You see, then, that a Genitive Noun with a modifier may be used to describe, expressing either the idea of the *Kind* (as in examples 1 and 2) or the idea of *Measure* (as in 3 and 4).

But there is another case which is used in a similar way, and we will look at this before laying down our formal rule.

THE DESCRIPTIVE ABLATIVE

389. Examples:

1. **Homō eōdem genere**, *a man from the same class*.
2. **Homō magnā virtūte**, *a man with great courage*.
3. **Homō magnīs oculīs**, *a man with big eyes*.
4. **Homō bonō in nōs animō**, *a man with kindly feeling toward us*.
5. **Magnō honōre apud nōs es**, *you are in great honor among us*.

a. Evidently these examples also describe, through the *from*, *with*, and *in* ideas.¹ If the three cases making up the Latin Ablative had remained distinct, we should have had an Ablative of Description, a Sociative of Description, and a Locative of Description.

b. In these examples, we find again the idea of Kind, as in the Genitive (cf. **magnaे virtutis** and **magnā virtūte**). But we also find the ideas of Physical Characteristics (in 3), of Mental State (in 4), and of Situation (in 5). The last two, though occurring frequently, are confined to a few phrases.

We may now make our general statement for the descriptive use of the two cases, as follows :

390. 1. Kind or Measure may be expressed by the Genitive of a Noun accompanied by a Modifier.

2. Kind or Physical Characteristics may be expressed by the Ablative of a Noun accompanied by a Modifier; also, in a few phrases, Mental State or Situation.

¹This is shown by the occasional actual occurrence of **ex**, **cum**, and **in**.

391. In tracing the history of these constructions, we have seen two important principles in the growth of language:

1. We have seen a case-use *gain an entirely new force*, through the chance occurrence of that force in a particular set of phrases. This often happens. We may conveniently make ourselves a formula by which to refer hereafter to the process,—namely, **x, x+y, y** (where **x** is the original force, **x+y** the original one plus the new one, and **y** the new one, now used freely *by and for itself alone*, in phrases where it could not have started).¹

2. We have also seen (both in **388** and in **389**) that two or three different constructions may suggest the *same* new idea, and so *all* contribute to the same new construction, which is thus like a river made up of two or three distinct streams.² Constructions thus arising may be called Constructions of *Several Origins*, or, more briefly, *Composite Constructions*.

392.**VOCABULARY**

adgredior, adgredī, adgressus	iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (cf. sum, 3 (ad+gradior, go at), attack.
contrōversia, -ae, F. 1, <i>contro-versy</i> .	dīiūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (dis+iūdicō, judge between), <i>de-cide (between)</i> .
dolus, -ī, M. 2, <i>trick, stratagem</i> .	paulum, -ī, N. 2, <i>a little</i> .
iūdex, iūdicis, M. 3, <i>judge</i> .	post (same word as before, but used as Adv.), <i>afterward, later</i> .
iūdiciūm, -ī, N. 2, <i>judgment, opinion</i> .	

393.**READING MATTER**

1. (A friend, to Mark) Cōnsilium cēpistī³ ut dolō et ratiōne, nōn vī, vincerēs. Ita saltem iūdicō; nam huius generis semper

¹ This rise of new meanings in a construction is precisely like the familiar rise of new meanings in *words*, as we see it in our own language. Very few are confined to their original meaning. Often, too, the original meaning entirely disappears. Thus the word “villain” meant at first merely a “peasant” (person attached to a *villa*), and then, through the prejudice of the upper classes, a “peasant, who is naturally a base person,” and then merely a “base person.”

² It is mainly *because of* such practical coincidences of forces that the three cases that make up the Latin Ablative came to be thought of as one.

³ *Have taken up a plan, have formed a plan.*

fuistī. Iūdiciū tuum nōn probō. Tū quidem magnae virtūtis magnīque cōsili es. Sed amīcī Lūciī, quōs tū nōn ēlīgēs, magnīs sunt corporū vīribus. (Mark) Omnia tibi paulō post dīcam. Nunc autem puerīs suādeāmus ut iūdicēs ēlīgant, quī, cum in proeliō contrōversiae orientur, inter pugnantīs dīiūdicēnt.

2. Mārcus discipulīs persuāsit ut iūdicēs ēlīgerent, quī, cum contrōversiae orīrentur, inter pugnantīs dīiūdicārent.

394.**MATTER FOR TRANSLATION**

1. (Lucius, to a friend) What is Mark planning? 2. Will he, in the battle, yield to the larger number? 3. He does not seem to me to be of that kind. 4. He is a boy of great courage, and with great strength of body. 5. (Ans.) He has formed a plan,—so I judge at any rate,—to conquer us by theory. 6. We shall see a little later.

7. (Lucius) Why did he persuade us to elect judges to decide between the fighters? 8. Did he fear that, when the-battle-should-take-place, controversies would arise? 9. None (=no controversies) will arise. This is my judgment. 10. We shall attack him without stratagem, and easily conquer him by force.



VIEW FROM PROBABLE SITE OF HORACE'S FARM
Sabine Mountains, twelve miles above Tivoli

LESSON LIV

THE FIFTH DECLENSION

395. In the Fifth and last Declension, the Stem ends in -ē-.

diēs, day, M. and F. *rēs, thing, F.*

<i>Stem</i>	<i>diē-</i>	<i>rē-</i>	<i>Endings</i>
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>-ēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>diēī</i>	<i>reī</i>	<i>-ēī or -eī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>diēī</i>	<i>reī</i>	<i>-ēī or -eī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>diem</i>	<i>rem</i>	<i>-em</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>-ēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>diē</i>	<i>rē</i>	<i>-ē</i>
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>-ēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>diērum</i>	<i>rērum</i>	<i>-ērum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>diēbus</i>	<i>rēbus</i>	<i>-ēbus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>-ēs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>-ēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>diēbus</i>	<i>rēbus</i>	<i>-ēbus</i>

a. Notice that an e-sound appears in every ending.

b. In the Genitive and Dative Singular we find long e (ē) after a vowel, but short e after a consonant. Thus *diēī*, but *reī*.

396. Nouns of the Fifth Declension are Feminine, except *diēs, day*, and *merīdiēs, midday*. And *diēs* is usually Feminine when meaning an appointed time, or time in general.

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUN *quis*

397. *Quis*, the vaguest of the Indefinite Pronouns, means *any one, some one*, and is used chiefly with *sī, nisi, nē*, and with Interrogative or Relative words. It always stands after one or more words of its clause.

a. This indefinite *quis* is declined like the second part of *ali-quis*. See 207, and a. Thus *ali-quid, ali-qua, ali-quod, etc.*, *any*, and *nē quis, nē qua, nē quod, etc., lest any . . .*

ABLATIVE OF THE TIME AT OR WITHIN WHICH

398. Specimen Sentences:

Gaius, Mārcī amīcus, tertīo diē pervaeniet, *Gaius, Mark's friend, will arrive (will come through) on the third day.*

Tribus diēbus pervaeniet, *he will arrive in (within) three days.*

a. In the first example the Ablative *tertīo diē* evidently expresses the time *at which* Gaius will arrive, while in the second the Ablative *tribus diēbus* expresses the time *within which* he will arrive.

We may accordingly lay down the rule that:

399. *The Time At or Within Which anything is or is done may be expressed by the Ablative.*

a. But once in a while prepositions are used. These are *in, at or in, and cum, with*. We may compare our own varying usage. Thus:

"And in the dawn he bade them all farewell" ("Time when" expressed through the *Locative* idea).

"And with the dawn he bade them all farewell" ("Time when" expressed through the *Sociative* idea).

b. This occasional use of the Prepositions *in* and *cum* shows us that the Latin Ablative of Time is of *double origin*, like a river made by two streams that have flowed together,—though it is probable that the Locative stream was larger than the Sociative, just as, in the corresponding English expressions of time, "in" or "at" is commoner than "with."

THE IMPERSONAL USE OF VERBS

400. Specimen Sentences:

Diū pugnātum est, (*it was fought for a long time, =) there was a long battle.*

Mihi nocētur, (*it is being injured to me, =) I am being injured.*

a. These verbs, as you see, have no subject, and represent the mere action as such. They are accordingly called *Impersonal*. It is evident that *any* verb might be used in this way. Notice, too, that:

b. The Dative (*mihi*) of the Active is retained.

We may then state the Roman usage as follows:

401. Any Verb may be used in the Third Singular Passive without a Subject, and is then called Impersonal.

402. Verbs governing a Dative in the Active are used ONLY Impersonally in the Passive. The Dative remains.

403.**VOCABULARY**

aciēs, -ēi, F. 5, sharp edge; line of battle.

adsuēfaciō, -facere, -fēci, -factum, 3, accustom.

circum, around, around in. Prep., taking Acc., or Adv.

circumveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -venītum, 4 (circum + veniō, come around), surround.

communicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, communicate.

convertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, 3 (con- + vertō, turn thoroughly), turn about.

diēs, diēi, M. and F. 5, day.

dīvidō, dīvidere, dīvīsi, dīvīsum, 3, divide.

extendō, extendere, extendī, extētentum and extēnsūm, 3 (ex + tendō), stretch out, extend.

gradus, -ūs, M. 4, step.

Instruō, **Instruere**, **Instrūxi**, **Instrūctum**, 3, draw up.

ordō, **ordinis**, M. 3, order, rank.

pār, pār, Gen. paris, equal, even. **perītus**, -a, -um, having experience of, experienced in. Takes Objective Genitive.

prōgredior, **prōgredī**, **prōgressus sum**, 3 (prō + gradior), go forward, advance.

quis (qui), Indefinite Pronoun, any. (See 397, a).

recipiō, recipere, recēpī, receptum, 3 (re + capiō), take back.

Mē recipiō, I return, I retreat.

rēs, reī, F. 5, thing, affair, matter. **Rēs mīlitāris**, warfare.

septimus, -a, -um, seventh.

signum, -ī, N. 2, sign, signal; standard. **Convertō signa**, turn the standards, wheel about.

404.**READING MATTER**

(The preparations) Duo exercitūs diem cōstituērunt, quā diē¹ in aciē dēcertārent. Hic diēs dictus est ex eō diē septimus. Interim Mārcus suōs reī mīlitāri adsuēfaciēbat,² ut, cum pugnā-

¹ Latin often repeats the Antecedent in the Relative Clause.

² Was accustoming=was trying to accustom. In this way the Imperfect gets the power of expressing Attempted Action.

rēturn,¹ quaecumque necesse essent, haec statim facerent. Cotīdiē aciem īstruēbat,² īstrūctam³ circum silvās dūcēbat. Tum exercitū in duōs dīvidēbat exercitūs quī inter sē⁴ pugnārent. Mīlitēs alterius⁵ exercitūs docēbat pugnantīs⁶ ḍordinēs servāre, paribus gradibus⁷ prōgredī, aut fugā simulātā sē recipere, tum signis conversis cornibusque extentis alterum exercitū circumvenire, atque omnibus ex partibus eum adgredī. (Ques.) Nōnne Lūciūm aliquis dē eius cōsiliīs docēbit? (Ans.) Prohibitum est nē quis cōsilia ducis suī cum alterō duce commūnicāret.

2. Timeō nē, cum contrōversiae orientur, difficile sit inter pugnantīs dīūdicāre. (Ans.) Id iūdicēs, reī mīlitāris perīti, facile facient. (First speaker) Iūdicēs nōn omnia vident.

405.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Mark's army was now studying military theory. 2. Every-day he would-divide⁸ his (men) into two parties. 3. He would-draw-up each party in line-of-battle. 4. He was-trying-to-teach⁹ the soldiers to advance side-by-side,¹⁰ or to retreat, keeping their ranks. 5. One party would-pretend flight, the other would-pursue; then, a little later, the former would-wheel-about and, with its wings extended, would-surround the other and attack it.

6. By (say "on") the seventh day, when the-battle-will-be-fought,¹¹ Mark's soldiers will have been accustomed to all thēse matters, and will do at once whatever shall be necessary.

7. Are Lucius' soldiers experienced in these matters? 8. (Ans.) No one knows. 9. It has been forbidden that anyone shall communicate the plans of his army to (Latin *with*) the other army.

¹ What kind of Subjunctive? Of what kind is the next?

² Every day was drawing up=every day would draw up. The Imperfect, as you see, comes to have the power of expressing Habitual Action.

³ Drawn up=when drawn up, after drawing it up.

⁴=with each other.

⁸ Read footnote 2 again.

⁵ Of one army (of the two).

⁹ Read footnote 2, p. 158, again.

⁶ With what agreeing? Be careful.

¹⁰ Say "with equal steps."

⁷ With equal steps.=side by side.

¹¹ Use Impersonal Verb.

LESSON LV

DECLENSION OF *domus*, F., *house or home*

406. *Domus* is declined in full according to the Fourth Declension, but has also a number of forms of the Second Declension. Generally speaking, these Second Declension forms are more common than the others.

Sing. Nom. domus

Gen. domūs or domī

Dat. domūi or domō

Acc. domum

Voc. domus

Abl. domū or domō

Pl. Nom. domūs

Gen. domuum or domōrum

Dat. domibus

Acc. domūs or domōs

Voc. domūs

Abl. domibus

THE ORDINARY EXPRESSION OF PLACE

407. As we have repeatedly seen in our reading,

The idea of Place is regularly expressed as follows:

1. *Place From Which by the Separative Ablative with ab, dē, or ex.*
2. *Place To Which by the Accusative with ad or in.*
3. *Place In Which by the Locative Ablative with in.*

Thus:

Ab urbe venit, he comes from the city.

Ad urbem venit, he comes to the city.

In urbe est, he is in the city.

408. But a few classes of words were in such common use in the expression of these ideas that the preposition never came into regular use with them (just as, in English, we say "go home," never "go to home"). These are: Names of Towns and Small Islands, the words for *home* and *the country* (*domus* and *rūs*), and a few others. With these words the Place From Which is expressed by the bare Ablative, the Place To Which by the bare Accusative, and the Place In Which by the bare Locative.—Now in general the Locative case is mixed with the Ablative. But in the Singular of the First and Second Declensions the Locative has a separate case-form, *which happens to end just like the Genitive*. Hence the following usage:

PLACE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH NAMES OF TOWNS
AND SMALL ISLANDS, AND WITH *domus* AND *rūs*

409. Special Constructions of the Place From Which,
To Which, or In Which.

1. *To express the Place From Which, names of Towns and Small Islands are put in the Ablative without a Preposition.*

Rōmā¹ profectus est, he has set out from Rome.

Capreīs² profectus est, he has set out from Capri.

a. Similarly *domō*, *from home*, *rūre*, *from the country*.

Domō vēnit, he has come from home.

Rūre vēnit, he has come from the country.

2. *To express the Place To Which, names of Towns and Small Islands are put in the Accusative without a Preposition.*

Rōmam revertētur, he will return to Rome.

Capreās revertētur, he will return to Capri.

a. Similarly *domum*, *home*, and *rūs*, *to the country*.

Domum revertētur, he will return home.

Rūs revertētur, he will return to the country.

3. *To express the Place In Which, names of Towns and Small Islands are put in the Locative,—which in the Singular Number of the First or Second Declension is identical with the Genitive, and elsewhere with the Ablative.*

Amīcus meus Rōmae est, my friend is in Rome.

Amīcuś meus Corfiniū³ est, my friend is in Corfinium.

Amīcus meus Tibure⁴ est, my friend is in Tivoli.

Amīcus meus Capreīs est, my friend is in Capri.

a. Similarly *domī*, *at home*, and *rūrī* or *rūre*, *in the country*.

Amīcus meus domī est, my friend is at home.

Amīcus meus rūrī est, my friend is in the country.

¹ From Nominative *Rōma*.

³ From Nominative *Corfinium*.

² From Nominative *Capreae* (Pl.).

⁴ From Nominative *Tibur*.

LOCATIVE ABLATIVE WITH OR WITHOUT A PREPOSITION

410. *With a number of words in very common use, the Place In Which (literal or figurative) may be expressed by the Ablative either with or without in.*

a. So for example with *locō*, *parte*, *regiōne*, *cornū* (*wing*), and with Adjectives meaning *middle* or *all*. Thus:

• *eō locō* or *in eō locō*, *in that place*.

• *eā regiōne* or *in eā regiōne*, *in that region*.

• *totā Italiā* or *totā in Italiā*, *in all Italy, throughout Italy*.

ABLATIVE OF THE POINT OF VIEW FROM WHICH

411. *The Romans often used the Ablative with ab or ex to express the Point of View From Which something is looked at (where our conception is that of the Place Where).*

Hostēs nōn ā fronte adgrediēmur, we shall not attack the enemy on the front (in Latin, from the front).

Prope ā meā domō habitat, he lives near my house (near, reckoned from my house).

a. Among the commonest examples are *ā fronte*, *on the front*, *ā tergō*, *on the rear*, *ā latere*, *on the side*, *ab* or *ex utrāque parte*, *on either side*, *omnibus ex partibus*, *on all sides*, etc.

412.

VOCABULARY

aestās, -ātis, F. 3, *summer*.

agmen, agminis, N. 3 (cf. *agō*, drive, lead), *army* (on a march).

agō, agere, ēgī, actum, 3, drive, lead; carry on, do; pass, spend (of time).

Capreae, -ārum, F. 1, *Capri*.

Corfinium, -ī, N. 2, *Corfinium*.

deinde, Adv. afterward, next; in the second place.

domus, -ūs and *-ī*, F. 4 and 2, *house, home*.

hiems, hiemis, F. 3, storm; winter.

impetus, -ūs, M. 4 (cf. *in* and *petō*), *attack*.

Italia, -ae, F. 1, *Italy*.

Pompeī (pronounce Pompei'-yī), *-ōrum*, M. 2, *Pompeii*.

prīnum, Adv. (the first thing), first, in the first place.

Rōma, -ae, F. 1, *Rome*.

simul, simultaneously, at the same time, together.

tardē, Adv., slowly, late.

tergum, -ī, back, rear (of an army).

*Tibur, Tiburis, N. 3, *Tivoli*.*

READING MATTER

413. 1. Quā (in)¹ regiōne Ītaliae, Mārce, iste amīcus tuus habitat? (Ans.) Hieme Rōmae habitat, aestāte aut Tibure aut Pompeīs aut Capreīs. Etiam rūrī prope ā Rōmā vīllam parvam habet, et ibi saepe, domō Rōmā² profectus, reliquā partem diēi agit. (Ques.) Nuncne domī est, aut iam hīc Corfinī? (Ans.) Domō, crēdō, profectus est, sed Corfinium nōndum pervenit. Tardē certē venit.

2. Quid Mārcus hīs diēbus faciēbat? (Ans.) Suōs reī militāri adsuēfaciēbat; nam magnā ille est diligētiā. Nōnnumquam agmen, aut paribus gradibus, aut nūllīs ordinib⁹, circum silvās agēbat, ut corpora suōrum labōre cōfirmārentur. Nōnnumquam exercitum in duās dīvidēbat partēs, quārum altera, cornibus extentīs, alteram circumveniēbat, in eamque simul ā fronte, ab latere, ā tergō impetum faciēbat.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

414. 1. What was Lucius doing in these days? 2. (Ans.) Sometimes he would lead his army around-in the woods, sometimes he would draw up a line-of-battle. 3. (Ques.) Did he teach his men to retreat, then to wheel-about and make an attack simultaneously on the front, on the side, and on the rear? 4. (Ans.) No, Lucius did none³ of these things. He is not (a boy) of great diligence of mind. 5. He did not fear that he would be beaten. 6. And so he will effect nothing.

7. In what part of Italy do you live? 8. (Ans.) In winter I live in Pompeii or Rome, the summer I pass in Corfinium among the mountains. 9. I love to be in the country, and so I am⁴ never slow⁴ to set-out⁴ from home. Neither am I ever slow to return home; for I enjoy life at home also.

¹ Parentheses mean that the preposition may be used or not, at will.

² *From home from Rome* (English, less exactly, *from his home in Rome*).

³ Use *nihil (nothing)*.

⁴ Say "I never set out slowly."

LESSON LVI

THE PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

415. The Perfect Subjunctive Active is formed by adding *-erim*, etc., to the Perfect Stem, and the Passive by the Perfect Passive Participle plus *sim*, etc. When, then, you have learned it for one verb, you can form it for any other from the last two Principal Parts.

		ACTIVE		
CONJUGATION	I	II	III	
1st Sing.	amāverim	monuerim	tēxerim	
2d "	amāverīs	monuerīs	tēxerīs	
3d "	amāverit	monuerit	tēxerit	Similarly cēperim, etc.
1st Pl.	amāverīmus	monuerīmus	tēxerīmus	audīverim, etc.
2d "	amāverītis	monuerītis	tēxerītis	
3d "	amāverint	monuerint	tēxerint	
PASSIVE				
1st Sing.	amātus sim	monitus sim	tēctus sim	Similarly
2d "	" sīs	" sīs	" sīs	captus sim, etc.
3d "	" sit	" sit	" sit	audītus sim, etc.
1st Pl.	amātī sīmus	monitī sīmus	tēctī sīmus	
2d "	" sitis	" sītis	" sītis	
3d "	" sint	" sint	" sint	

a. Notice that, in the Active, every ending contains an i-sound.

b. Notice also that (except in the First Person Singular) the Perfect Subjunctive is exactly like the Future Perfect Indicative *in spelling*; but the *-i-* of the *Subjunctive* is long, except in the places of regular shortening (**100, 2**).

416. The Perfect Subjunctive of *sum* is:

1st Sing.	fuerim	1st Pl.	fuerīmus
2d "	fuerīs	2d "	fuerītis
3d "	fuerit	3d "	fuerint

SEMI-DEPONENT VERBS (i. e., Verbs *Half-Deponent*)

417. Semi-Deponents are verbs of which the *Perfect* System is Passive in form but Active in meaning. Thus:

audeō	audēre	ausus sum, dare
gaudeō	gaudēre	gāvīsus sum, rejoice, be glad of
soleō	solēre	solitus sum, be accustomed
fido	fidere	fīsus sum, trust

THE CONSECUTIVE SUBJUNCTIVE OF FACT

(*Existing in Dependent Clauses only*)

418. Specimen Sentences:

1. Mārcus tālis est puer qui labōrāre amet, *Mark is such a boy that loves to work* (in English, *such a boy that he loves*, or simply *a boy that loves*).
2. Ita rūs amō, ut maximam partem aestātis ibi semper agam, *I so love the country that I always spend most of the summer there.*
3. Numquam in nostrā scholā tam male est, quīn aliquis puerōs parvōs dēfendat, *it is never so bad in our school that some one does not defend the little boys* (*quīn=that . . . not*).
4. Effēcimus ut in hāc scholā parvī puerī ā magnīs nōn lacessantur, *we have brought-it-about that in this school the little boys are not worried by the big ones.*

Study of the Above Sentences

419. In all four examples, notice the following points of likeness:

1. What is expressed by the Subjunctive is a *fact*. If the clauses were independent, the *Indicative* would be used in all (*Mārcus . . . amat, ego . . . agō*, etc.). Hence we may conveniently say that these Subjunctives are not *true* Subjunctives, but belong to the *province of Fact*. *They are usually best translated by the English Indicative.*

2. The dependent clauses express something that *follows from the nature of something else*, given in the main sentence (*such that he, etc., loves so much that he, etc.*). Such clauses are accordingly called *Consecutive* (from *cōsequor, follow*).

420. The differences are as follows:

1. The first clause *describes* the antecedent (Mark is *such a boy that . . .*). Hence we may call it a *Descriptive Clause*.
2. The second and third clauses express *result* (loves *so much that . . .*, never is *so bad that . . .*). Hence we should call them *Clauses of Result*.
3. The last clause (*ut nōn lacessantur*) expresses the *Object of effectus*, just as an Accusative Noun would (it is *the thing which we have brought about*). Hence we should call it a *Substantive Clause of Fact*.

We may combine these statements in a rule:

421. In Dependent Clauses of Consecutive nature or origin, the Subjunctive is used to express Facts (negative *nōn*), as follows:

1. In Descriptive Clauses of Fact, with a Relative Pronoun.
2. In Result Clauses of Fact, with *ut*, *ut nōn*, or *quīn*.
3. In Substantive Clauses of Fact, with *ut* or *ut nōn*, after verbs of *Bringing About* or *Existence*.¹

Is, ille, ETC., WITH DESCRIPTIVE MEANING (= *tālis*)

422. Thus far, we have seen *is*, *ille*, *hic*, and *iste* used only as Determinative Pronouns, telling *who* is meant, etc.

But they are also freely used with *Descriptive* force, telling *what kind of person is meant*,—i. e., with the same meaning as *tālis*, *such*. Thus:

*Marcus is est quī labōrāre amet, Mark is one that loves to work, or
Mark is a boy that loves to work.*

- a. Note that English “a . . . who” is always descriptive.
- b. One may also use a Descriptive Clause *without* any introductory word at all, after expressions of existence or non-existence. Thus:

Sunt quī hoc crēdant, there are (people) who believe this.

- c. Summary. *The Descriptive Subjunctive Clause is used after descriptive antecedents not complete in themselves, and after general expressions of existence or non-existence* (since these demand a descriptive idea to fill them out).

¹ An extension from the idea of Effecting. “It has been brought about that” suggests “it is now the case that.”

423.

VOCABULARY

(For *audeō*, *gaudeō*, *soleō*, *fīdō*, see 417).

commūnis, -e, common.
cōfidō, -fīdere, -fīsus sum, 3 (con-
 + fīdō), trust (to), confide (in).
dīversus, -a, -um, different.
Gāius, -ī, M. 2, a name.
intervāllum, -ī, N. 2, interval.
loquor, *loquī*, locutus sum, 3, talk,
 converse.

modus, -ī, M. 2, measure; method,
 way, manner, fashion; kind.
prōvideō, -vidēre, -vidī, -vīsum, 2
 (prō + videō), foresee, provide.
quaerō, *quaerere*, quaeſīvī, quae-
 situm, 3, inquire, ask, seek.
tālis, -e, such.
ūnā, Adv., in unison, together.

424.

READING MATTER

(Be ready to explain every Subjunctive in this Lesson. If anywhere you don't see at once, run down the list in the table in 368. If your example does not belong to any of these, it must be some kind of Consecutive Clause of Fact. In that case, see, finally, under *which* of our three kinds in 421 it comes.)

1. (Gāius, amīcus Mārcī, Corfinium pervenit, domūque Mārcī inventā ex servō ita quaerit) Mārcusne domī est? Ego Gāius sum. (Servus respondet) Nunc abest, sed domum mox revertētur. Dīxit ut sē hīc exspectārēs. Nōn longum erit intervāllum.

2. (Mārcus revertitur. Duo amīci inter sē loquuntur. Mārcus) Ubi hunc annum ēgistī? (Gāius) Dīversis (in) locīs; sed semper fuī in Italiā. Hiemem ēgī Rōmae. Rōmā nunc veniō; sed hāc aestāte fuī etiam Capreīs, Pompeīs, Tibure. Nunc gaudeō ūnā tēcum¹ Corfinī esse, et dē commūnibus studiis nostrīs loquī.

3. (Mārcus ea quae fēcit Gāiō dīcit. Is ita respondet) Sī quis est tālis qui pericula amet, tū certē is es. Sī quis est qui semper omnia ausus sit, tū is es. Sed nēmō est qui sē numquam dēcipiat. In hāc rē, putō, vincēris. Ipse effēcistī ut hostis multitudine² militum multō validior sit. Iūdiciū tuum nōn laudō.

¹ With Personal, Rel., and Interrog. Pronouns, *cum*, *with*, is enclitic.

² "Much stronger by means of" suggests the idea "much stronger *in*," i.e., the idea of the Respect in Which the enemy is stronger (x+y).

LESSON LVII

DETERMINATIVE CLAUSES

425. Specimen Sentence (from last Reading Matter):

Mārcus ea quae fēcit Gāiō dīcit, *Mark tells Gaius the things which he has done.*

a. In this sentence, *ea* is evidently Determinative. It means "the things." But it isn't, by itself, determinative enough. We should still have to ask, "what things do you mean?" To this, the answer is given by the fact stated in the Relative Clause, "(the things) which he has done." The clause here *pieces out* an incomplete Determinative word. We should accordingly name it a *Determinative Clause*.

Such clauses are extremely common. You have repeatedly read them, and have written Latin examples of them yourself.

b. The idea is in strong contrast with that of the *Descriptive Clause*. The Determinative Clause, with its Antecedent word (e. g., *is*), is like a big Determinative Pronoun (*pointing at something*). The Descriptive Clause, with its Antecedent word, is like a big Adjective (*describing something*).

c. Of course *anything* may be determined, by the mention of some fact that fixes it,—thus a person, a thing, a time, as in the following:

(From 204) Sōlus erat cum iīs puerīs quī eum lācessēbant, *he was alone with the boys who were worrying him.* Determinative quī-Clause (fixing the boys meant).

(From the same passage) Tum cum tū Sextum audiēbās, nōs nōn aderāmus, *at the time when you heard Sextus, we were not present.* Determinative cum-Clause (fixing the time meant).

We may then lay down our rule as follows:

426. *An Indicative Clause, with an appropriate Relative or Conjunction, may be used to determine an antecedent of any kind (a person, a thing, a time; etc., etc.).*

THE DATIVE OF TENDENCY, PURPOSE, OR RESULT¹

427. Specimen Sentences:

Cui hoc bellum bonō erit? *to whom will this war be (for) a good thing*
(i. e., *whom will it tend to benefit?*)

Hī mīlitēs nōbīs auxiliō venient, *these soldiers will come for an aid*
to us (i. e., *to-aid us*).

Hoc bellum puerōrum magnae mihi cūrae est, *this war of the boys*
is (for) a great anxiety to me.

a. In each of these sentences, besides a Dative of the Person Concerned (*cui*, *nōbīs*, *mihi*; 260), there is another Dative (*bonō*, *auxiliō*, *cūrae*) with the idea of *Direction* ("to" or "for"). It expresses that *toward which* something tends (Tendency; thus *bonō*); or something which it is meant to reach (Purpose; thus *auxiliō*); or something which it *does* reach (Result; thus *cūrae*).

b. The nouns so used are all Abstract,² and Singular.

We may then lay down the rule that:

428. *The Dative of many Abstract Nouns may be used to express Tendency, Purpose, or Result.*

DATIVE OF THE CONCRETE OBJECT FOR WHICH

429. Specimen Sentences:

Locum castrīs cēpistis? *have you taken a place for a camp?*

Diem proeliō cōnstituistis? *have you appointed a day for the battle?*

a. Here the Dative is again one of Figurative Direction, expressing that for which something is intended. But the nouns used are *Concrete*.³ The verbs with which they are employed express *Choosing* or *Appointing*. Hence we may lay down the rule that:

430. *A Dative of the Concrete Object For Which something is intended may be used with phrases containing verbs of Choosing or Appointing.*

¹ Also called the *Predicate Dative* (it is regularly predicative).—The name "Two Datives" is also given to the combination (see a).

² Denoting things that cannot be perceived by the senses, as "care."

³ Denoting things that can be perceived by the senses, as "camp."

DATIVE AND ABLATIVE WITH *fido* AND *cōfidō*

431. Specimen Sentences:

Tibi cōfidō, I trust (to) you.

Multitudinī suae cōfidunt, they trust (to) their numbers.

Multitudine suā cōfidunt, they trust in their numbers.

As you see from these sentences,

432. *Fidō* and *cōfidō*, trust, may take the Ablative. But they may also take the Dative (so regularly of a person).¹

THE ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT, DURATION, OR DEGREE

433. Specimen Sentences:

Mūrus multōs pedēs longus est, the wall is many feet long.

Duās hōrās cotidiē ambulō, I walk two hours every day.

Multum cotidiē ambulō, I walk much (a good deal) every day.

a. As you see, the Accusatives in these examples all indicate Extent,—of space, of time, or of the amount of activity. Hence, distinguishing by appropriate names, we may say that:

434. *Extent of Space, Duration of Time, and Degree are expressed by the Accusative.*²

435.

READING MATTER

(Continue to study the Subjunctives with especial care.)

(Mārcus respondet) Mihi nōn multum cōfidis. Sed nōn efficis ut verear.³ Mē nōn nōvistī. Sunt quī pericula semper timeant. Ego eius modī⁴ nōn sum. Sunt quī omnia audeant. Neque eius sum generis. Is⁵ sum quī, cōsiliō fidēns, semper solitus

¹They take the *Dative* as verbs of Attitude (cf. English "trust to"). The *Ablative* construction is Locative (cf. English "trust in").

²This Accusative is like the one with *per*. It expressed originally the idea of continuous contact.

³"You do not make that I fear." In English, *you do not make me fear*. What kind of clause?

⁴*Of this fashion, of this kind.*

⁵Is is here descriptive, = *tālis*. Translate by *I am one who*.

sim omnīs cāsūs prōvidēre. Quod¹ nunc fēcī. Nam pŕimum mīlitēs optimī gēneris ēlēgī, et quī mihi cōfīderent. Deinde hōs reī mīlitārī adsuēfēcī, ita ut omnia facere didicerint. Inter alia didicērunt fugam pŕimō simulāre, tum signa convertere, inque hostēs omnibus ex partibus simul impetum facere. Cōgitō Lūcium hōc modō² dēcipere. Nam iī quōs ille ēlēgit,³ multitūdine suā cōfīsī, temerē nostrōs cōsequēntur, neque ullum timēbunt cāsum. (Gāius) Nōnne Lūcius quoque hōc intervällō aliquot diērum ūtitur? (Mārcus) Forsitan is agmen suum aliquot hōrās per silvās ēgerit, et mīlitēs eius inter sē gladiis et scūtīs pugnāverint; sed certē nihil aliud (=else) ēgērunt.

436.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Let us talk together (= between ourselves). You have inquired about my plans. 2. In-the-first-place, Lucius is not of-a-kind⁴ to have foreseen that⁵ which I am planning. 3. There are boys who work with brains. 4. He is not of this class. 5. He is one⁶ who has been accustomed to conquer; and so he trusts himself. 6. He has always profited-by the carefulness⁷ of his friends in all things, so that he has never been careful⁷ himself.

7. In-the-second-place, by⁸ giving him a much larger army, I have made him not fear⁹ any danger. 8. He trusts much in his strength. (Gaius) I shall rejoice if you conquer him by this method.

¹ And this. Quod fēcī is not dependent, but goes right on. (Call it a Forward-Moving Relative Clause or Sentence).

² By this method. Means suggesting a new force, that of Way or Manner (x+y). We shall see this force in its full and separate power later. It starts up from several sources.

³ Is this clause Determinative or Descriptive?

⁴ Say "such who has foreseen," using tālis or is (it makes no difference which).

⁵ Use is (Neut. Pl.). Is it Determinative or Descriptive here?

⁶ Use is. Is it Determinative or Descriptive here?

⁷ Use diligētia and diligēns for "carefulness" and "careful."

⁸ Use the Ablative Absolute (*a much larger army having been given him*).

⁹ Say "have made that he does not fear."

LESSON LVIII

THE PAST PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

437. The Past Perfect Subjunctive is formed in the Active by adding -issem, etc., to the Perfect Stem, and in the Passive by combining the Perfect Passive Participle with essem, etc. When, then, you have learned it for one verb, you can form it for any other from the last two Principal Parts.

ACTIVE			
CONJUGATION	I	II	III IV
1st Sing.	amāvissem	monuissem	Similarly
2d "	amāvissēs	monuissēs	tēxissem, etc.
3d "	amāvisset	monuisset	cēpissem, etc.
1st Pl.	amāvissēmus	monuissēmus	audīvissem, etc.
2d "	amāvissētis	monuissētis	
3d "	amāvissent	monuissent	

PASSIVE			
CONJUGATION	I	II	III IV
1st Sing.	amātus essem	monitus essem	Similarly
2d "	" essēs	" essēs	tēctus essem, etc.
3d "	" esset	" esset	captus essem, etc.
1st Pl.	amātī essēmus	monitī essēmus	audītus essem, etc.
2d "	" essētis	" essētis	
3d "	" essent	" essent	

438. The Past Perfect Subjunctive of the Irregular Verb *sum* is:

1st Sing.	fuissem	1st Pl.	fuissēmus
2d "	fuissēs	2d "	fuissētis
3d "	fuisset	3d "	fuissent

THE ABLATIVE OF CAUSE OR REASON

439. Specimen Sentences:

Vulnere aeger sum, I am ill from (or with) a wound.
Glōria tuā gaudeō, I rejoice in your glory.

a. In both these sentences the Ablative expresses *Cause* or *Reason* (English *from*, *with*, *in*, *on account of*, *because of*). No preposition appears.

Our rule will then be:

440. *Cause or Reason may be expressed by the Ablative.*¹

THE ABLATIVE OF RESPECT

441. Specimen Sentences:

Lūcius multitudine suōrum valet, Lucius is strong in the number of his soldiers.

Mārcus et Lūcius virtute parēs sunt: ingeniō nōn sunt parēs, Mark and Lucius are equal in courage: in intellect they are not equal.

a. In these sentences the Ablative answers the question, *In what respect?* *Wherein?*

We may then lay down the rule that:

442. *The Respect in Which the meaning of a Verb or Adjective is to be taken may be expressed by the Ablative.*²

¹The construction is of composite origin, the idea having been expressed originally by three entirely distinct cases, the Ablative, the Sociative, and the Locative. Our English ways of expressing the idea correspond (thus “desperate from his trouble,” “desperate with his trouble,” “desperate in his trouble”); only, in English the use of the differing *Prepositions* has kept the three constructions from coming to be thought of as one.

²The construction is of composite origin, having come from three distinct sources, the true Ablative of the Point of View from Which (thus “equal *from the Point of View of courage*”), the Sociative (thus “strong *with the number of his soldiers*,” “*by means of* the number of his soldiers”), and the Locative (thus “equal *in courage*”). We have the same ways of expressing the idea in English, but the use of differing *Prepositions* keeps them from becoming one in our thought.

THE SUBSTANTIVE quod-CLAUSE OF FACT

443. Specimen Sentences:

Id mihi placet, quod puerī pilis nōn utuntur, this pleases me, (namely) that the boys do not use javelins.

Mihi placet quod puerī pilis nōn utuntur, it pleases me that the boys do not use javelins.

Quod pueri pilis nōn utuntur laudō, I praise (the fact) that the boys do not use javelins.

a. In the first sentence the quod-Clause explains *id*, standing in a sort of Apposition to it. In the second and third sentences, the use is the same, except that the clause stands *by itself*, as the Subject or Object of the verb.

b. In all three examples the quod-Clause is like a Noun or Pronoun,—i. e., it is *Substantive*. And, in all, it states a *fact*.

We may then lay down the rule that:

444. *A Substantive quod-Clause of Fact (Indicative) may be used in explanation of some antecedent word; or it may itself form the Subject or Object of a Verb.*

a. **Quod-Clause of Respect.** The Substantive quod-Clause may be used in loose connection with the main sentence, meaning *with respect to the fact that, as to the fact that, as for* Thus:

Quod tu victoriā exspectās, vidēbimus cum pugnābimus, as for the fact that you expect victory (=as for your expecting victory), we shall see when we fight.

445.

VOCABULARY

<i>aequus, -a, -um, equal; fair; favorable.</i>	<i>libenter, Adv., willingly.</i>
<i>aequē, Adv., equally.</i>	<i>moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum, 2, move.</i>
<i>auctōritās, -ātis, F. 3, authority.</i>	<i>opus (same word as before), with est and Abl. = there is need of.</i>
<i>concēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3 (con- + cēdō, yield thoroughly), yield, grant, concede.</i>	<i>Originally this Abl. was one of Means (thus there is work to be done with)</i>
<i>cōpia, -ae, F. 1, abundance, supply. In Pl., resources; (military) forces.</i>	<i>saepe (as before), often. Compar. saepius, Superl. saepissimē.</i>
<i>disciplīna, -ae, F. 1, discipline.</i>	<i>tempus, temporis, N. 3, time.</i>
<i>imperium, -ī, N. 2, command, empire.</i>	<i>ūniversus, -a, -um, all (without exception).</i>

446.

READING MATTER

(Note that *times*, as well as persons, are here described.)

1. Mārcus tālis erat quī, cōnsiliō fidēns, semper solitus esset omnīs cāsūs prōvidēre. Lūcius is erat quī, vīribus suīs cōnfīsus, nihil umquam timuisset. In eius modī certāminibus saepe vīcerat, nōnnumquam cāsū, saepius vīribus magnīs suīs, saepissimē autem cōnsiliis et opibus Mārcī in omnibus rēbus frūctus.¹ Sed nōn ūnā² nunc cōnsilia capiēbant. Hoc autem tempus tāle erat quō (or cum) cōnsiliō ac iūdiciō magis quam vīribus opus esset. Quā rē³ is quī omnia perīcula prōviderat⁴ meliōre (in) locō erat quam is quī nihil timuerat.⁴

2. Grātiā aequē valēbant Mārcus et Lūcius, auctōritāte plūs⁵ valēbat⁵ Mārcus. Hic et dūrus et aequus erat. Quā rē cōpiae eius per hōs diēs semper in opere versātae sunt; neque ūllum fuerat tempus cum is meliōre (in) locō apud condiscipulōs fuisse. Placēbat⁶ hīs quod tam multa discēbant, et movēbantur perīculō in quō erant. Itaque ūniversī eī auctōritātem atque imperium libenter concēdēbant, disciplinamque servābant.

447.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. There were many in Mark's forces who at first had not trusted his judgment; for Mark was the one⁴ who had brought it about that they were less strong in number than the enemy.
2. But *all* were moved now by the danger; and there was need of discipline.
3. So they yielded everything to Mark's authority and command.
4. Their leader was both stern and fair.
5. It also pleased them that they were very-often learning new things together.
6. For which reason all were engaged equally willingly in doing work; nor had there ever been a time when Mark had been in greater popularity, or had been more powerful.⁵

¹Having enjoyed, i. e., because he had enjoyed.

²Together.

³Abl. of Cause, because of which thing, wherefore, for which reason.

⁴Is this idea primarily Determinative, or primarily Descriptive?

⁵More powerful. Plūs is an Acc. of Degree.

⁶Impersonal (*it pleased*).

LESSON LIX

448.

THE IMPERATIVE (Finished)

		ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
		SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
I.	{ Pres. 2d	amā	amāte	amāre	amāminī
	{ Fut. 2d	amātō	amātōte	amātor	
	{ Fut. 3d	amātō	amantō	amātor	amantor
II.	{ Pres. 2d	monē	monēte	monēre	monēminī
	{ Fut. 2d	monētō	monētōte	monētor	
	{ Fut. 3d	monētō	monentō	monētor	monentor
III.	{ Pres. 2d	tege	tegitē	tegere	tegiminī
	{ Fut. 2d	tegitō	tegitōte	tegitōr	
	{ Fut. 3d	tegitō	teguntō	tegitōr	teguntor
	{ Pres. 2d	cape	capite	capere	capiminī
	{ Fut. 2d	capitō	capitōte	capitor	
	{ Fut. 3d	capitō	capiuntō	capitor	capiuntor
IV.	{ Pres. 2d	audī	audīte	audīre	audīminī
	{ Fut. 2d	audītō	audītōte	audītor	
	{ Fut. 3d	audītō	audiuntō	audītor	audiuntor
Irreg. Verb sum	{ Pres. 2d	es	este		
	{ Fut. 2d	estō	estōte		
	{ Fut. 3d	estō	suntō		

449. The (so-called) Present Imperative refers to the immediate future, the Future to a more *distinctly* future time, or to future time in general (hence especially used in laws, treaties, and maxims). The negative is **nē**.

THE SUPINE

450. The Supine is a Verbal Noun of the Fourth Declension. It has two cases only in ordinary use, an Accusative in **-um** and an Ablative in **-ū**. The Accusative is identical *in form* with the Perfect Passive Participle Neuter (though of a different Declension).

451.

SUPINES

CONJUGATION	I	II	III	IV
Acc.	amātum	monitum	tēctum	captum
Abl.	amātū	monitū	tēctū	captū

452. Specimen Sentences:

Tē monitum veniō, *I come to warn you.*

Hoc facile factū est, (*this is easy in-the-doing, =) this is easy to do.*

As you see from these examples,

453. 1. *The Supine in -um is used to express Purpose after Verbs of Motion.¹*

2. *The Supine in -ū is used to express Respect with Adjectives.*

THE ABLATIVE OF ACCORDANCE

454. Specimen Sentences:

Mōre suō, *in accordance with his custom.*

Ex cōsuētūdine suā, *in accordance with his custom.*

Cōsuētūdine suā, *in accordance with his custom.*

Voluntāte eius, (*in accordance with his will, =) with his good-will, with his approval.*

a. Each of these examples expresses that *in accordance with which* something is done. With **cōsuētūdine**, one may use the Preposition or omit it. With the others it is not commonly used in prose: Hence we may lay down the rule that:

455. *That in Accordance with which one acts or judges may be expressed by the Ablative of certain words, regularly without a Preposition.²*

a. So especially **mōre** and **cōsuētūdine**, **iudiciō**, **exemplō**, **voluntāte**.

b. With *most* words, **dē** or **ex** must be used to express the idea.

¹ In origin, the Accusative Supine in -um is simply an old Accusative of the end of motion. **Monitum veniō** is like **domum veniō**.

² The frequent use of **ex** with **cōsuētūdine**, and the *regular* use of **dē** or **ex** with all but a small list of words, show the construction to be of true Ablative (i. e., *Separative*) origin. It expressed the idea of that *from which* the act proceeded (thus **mōre suō**, “proceeding from his custom”).

ABLATIVE, ETC., WITH A COMPARATIVE

456. Specimen Sentences:

Tu fortior frātre es, *you are braver than your brother.*

Tu fortior es quam frāter, *you are braver than your brother.*

Scūtum habēs meō melius, *you have a better shield than mine.*

Sextī scūtum longius est quam Mārcī, *Sextus' shield is longer than Mark's.*

a. You see that the idea *than* after a comparative may be expressed either by the Ablative,¹ or by *quam*, the second word then being in the same case as the first. But you also find *only* *quam*, if the first word is in any case but Nominative or Accusative.²

The examples represent regular usage. Our rules will then be:

457. *A Comparative Adjective is often followed by the Ablative meaning "than." But *quam* may generally be used instead, and MUST be used if the first of the words compared is in any case but Nominative or Accusative.*

458.

VOCABULARY

apertus, -a, -um, open.

citrā, *this side.* Prep., taking Acc.

decimus, -a, -um, *tenth.*

dexter, -tra, -trum, *right; dexter,*

-ae, as Noun, *right hand.*

ēducō, ēducere, ēdūxī, ēductum,

3 (ē + dūcō), *lead out.*

morior, morī, mortuus sum, 3, *die.* Partic. mortuus, = *dead.*

passus, -ūs, 4, *pace* (with both feet; = about five English feet).

prō (as before), *in front of;* hence as a representative of, in behalf of, for; hence further, in place of, as.

quadringentī, -ae, -a, *four hundred.*

septem, indecl. Adj., *seven.*

sinister, -tra, -trum, *left; sinistra,*

-ae, as Noun, *left hand.*

tangō, tangere, tetigī, tāctum, 3, *touch.*

tempestās, -ātis, F. 3, *weather; bad weather, storm.*

trānsgradior, -gredi, -gressus sum, 3 (trāns + gradior, step across), *cross.*

ultrā, beyond, on the other side of. Prep., taking Acc.

ūsus, -ūs, M. 4, *use; experience.*

¹ The idea is of the thing reckoned from as a standard.

² Because then the second word does not itself depend upon the Comparative idea (thus the shield is not longer than *Mark*).

459.

READING MATTER

(Watch for *is* describing persons and things, including *times*.)

1. Magnae secūtae sunt tempestātēs, quae et puerōs et multōs ex patribus eōrum domī continērent.¹

2. Eō tempore cum (*or quō*) bonam exspectābant² tempestātem, ferē sīc dē commūnī studiō loquēbantur: (Talk of some fathers) Hoc tempus id est cum opus sit³ bonīs et aequīs iūdicibus. Magnāne sunt auctōritātē et grātiā iī quōs puerī ēlēgērunt?¹ (Ans.) Ita; iī sunt quī magnum reī militāris ūsum habuerint.¹ Hīs ambō exercitūs aequē cōfidunt. Nēminī quidem plūs quam hīs cōfidunt; nam nēmō hīs perītior (comparative) est. Hās lēgēs iam prōnūntiāvērunt:

3. (Lēgēs pugnae) Intervāllum septem diērum estō. Hīs diēbus nēmō finis alterius exercitūs trānsgressor. In apertā valle ab utrāque parte flūminis ante diem pugnae dictum nēmō versātor. Nēmō cōnsilia ducis suī cum militib⁹ alterius ducis commūnicātō.

4. Locum castrīs Mārcus ad dextram, Lūcius ad sinistram capitō. Haec castra aequō spatiō ā flūmine absuntō. Hoc spatiū quadringentōrum passuum estō.

5. Septimō diē dēcertantō. Eius diēi decimā hōrā⁴ ūnus ex iūdicibus signum cornū datō. Tum ducēs suum quisque exercitū ēdūcuntō vel citrā vel ultrā flūmen pugnātum.

6. Scūtīs et gladiīs modo in proeliō ūtuntor. Pilīs nē ūtuntor. Alia omnia Rōmānō faciuntō mōre.

7. Quī gladiō tāctus erit,⁵ prō mortuō habētor, exque exercitū suō ā tergō excēditō.

8. (Comment of a listener) Haec facilia dictū sunt, factū erunt difficillima. Quī pugnātum vēnerint, iī nōn libenter discedent.

¹ Does this clause determine or describe?

² At the time when. A Determinative cum-Clause (425, c).

³ The present time is one when, = is such that. What kind of clause?

⁴ The Romans reckoned twelve hours, from sunrise to sunset.

⁵ Who shall be touched, he . . . = he who, etc.

LESSON LX

THE INFINITIVES (Finished)

460. 1. We have seen how to form the Present Infinitives (**92, 179**).

2. The Perfect Infinitives correspond in form to the Perfect Indicatives. Thus Active Indicative **amāvī**, *I have loved*, Infinitive **amāv-isse**, *to have loved*; Passive Indicative **amātus sum**, *I have been loved*, Infinitive **amātus esse**,¹ *to have been loved*.

3. The Future Infinitive Active is formed by the Future Active Participle with **esse**. Thus **amātūrus esse**,¹ *to be going to love*. The Future Passive is peculiarly formed, namely by the Supine in **-um**, coupled with **īrī**. Thus **amātum īrī**, *to be going to be loved*.

461. The Infinitives for our specimen verbs are thus:

I		II	
ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
amāre	amārī	monēre	monērī
amāvisse	amātus esse	monuisse	monitus esse
amātūrus esse	amātum īrī	monitūrus esse	monitum īrī
III		IV	
ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
tegere	tegī	capere	capī
tēxisse	tēctus esse	cēpisse	captus esse
tēctūrus esse	tēctum īrī	captūrus esse	captum īrī
IV		IRREGULAR VERB sum	
ACTIVE	PASSIVE	IRREGULAR VERB sum	
audīre	audīrī	esse	
audīvisse	audītus esse	fuisse	
audītūrus esse	audītum īrī	futūrus esse or fore	

¹Esse is very frequently omitted in the Perfect Passive Infinitive, and almost always so in the Future Active Infinitive. In our reading, this freedom of choice will be shown by parentheses.

THE MEANINGS OF THE INFINITIVE TENSES¹

462. The tenses of the Infinitive express an act as, at the time of the verb on which they depend, *completed* (Perfect Infinitive), *in progress* (Present Infinitive), or *yet to come* (Future Infinitive). They are thus purely relative tenses, like those of the Participle. Thus:

Dicitur labōrāvisse, he is said to have worked (Perfect Infinitive).

Dicitur labōrāre, he is said to be working (Present Infinitive).

Dicitur labōrātūrus esse, he is said to be going to work (Future Infinitive).

USE OF THE INFINITIVE IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

463. When, instead of being put directly (Direct Discourse), one's words or thoughts are made to depend upon a verb of saying, thinking, or the like, they are said to be in *Indirect Discourse*.

a. Thus in "I think (or *know*, or *believe*) him to be honest," the words "him to be honest" are an *indirect* expression of the thought, "he is honest." In "he says that he shall be present," the words "that he shall be present" are an *indirect* expression of the words, "I shall be present."

b. English can use the Infinitive with such verbs as *think*, *believe*, *know*, etc. (as above). Latin, by a striking usage, can employ it also with such verbs as *say* (*dīcō*), where we have to use a *clause*, commonly introduced by *that*,—which may, however, be omitted.

¹The Latin Present Infinitive was at first merely a verbal noun, in two cases,—a Dative in *-ī*, and a Locative in *-e*. These were used like the cases of any other nouns in the same period. Thus "I drive the slave to work" (Dative of Direction), "I see the slave at work,—in the act of working" (Locative). As the *verb*-feeling grew, the case-endings became meaningless, and were then used to express voice; and forms also then sprang up to express the other two tense-ideas (Perfect and Future).

The English "to-Infinitive" has had in part exactly the same history. It was originally a Dative Noun, helped out by the Preposition "to." The original Dative forces still remain in common use, as in "he went out *to play*," and "I drove him *to work*." But all consciousness of the *case* has passed away, so that the Infinitive may to day be used also as *Subject* (thus in "to play is easier than to work") or *Object* (thus in "I love to play").

c. Thus the ideas of the three statements, *ego audīvī*, *I have heard*, *ego audiō*, *I hear*, and *ego audiam*, *I shall hear*, may be expressed in dependence upon a verb of saying in any tense, becoming *Infinitive*, as in the following:

464. Specimen Sentences:

- *Dicit sē audīvisse, he says (that) he has heard* (he says *audīvī*).
- Dicit sē audīre, he says (that) he hears* (" " *audiō*).
- Dicit sē audītūrum (esse), he says (that) he shall hear* (" " *audiam*).¹
- Dixit sē audīvisse, he said (that) he had heard* (he said *audīvī*).
- Dixit sē audīre, he said (that) he heard* (" " *audiō*).
- Dixit sē audītūrum (esse), he said (that) he should hear* (" " *audiam*).

a. You see that in each of these sentences the Infinitive makes an indirect Statement, and that its Subject is in the Accusative.

Our rule will then be:

465. The Infinitive is used to express an indirect Statement after verbs of Saying, Thinking, Perceiving, Knowing, and the like. The Subject of the Infinitive is put in the Accusative.¹

a. The Subject is sometimes omitted, when perfectly clear. Thus:

- Dicit parātum esse, he says that he is ready.*
- Dixit audīvisse, he said that he had heard.*

466. For verbs having no participial stem (thus *studeō*, *studēre*, *studui*,—) the Future Infinitive is replaced by *fore* or *futūrum esse* with *ut* and the Subjunctive (of expected future fact; 421, 3); and the same equivalent may be used for the Future Infinitive of any verb. Thus:

Nōn crēdō fore ut ille studeat, I don't believe that it will be (the case) that he will study, = I don't believe that he will study.

¹ This use of the Infinitive has grown out of case-uses (see last footnote), as in "I drive him to work" (Dative of Direction), and "I see him at work" (Locative), which last easily suggests, "I see that he is working." From verbs of perceiving, the use probably first extended itself to verbs of knowing or thinking, and then to verbs of saying. The Accusative, originally the object of the main verb, came to be felt as the *Subject* of the *Infinitive*.

467.

VOCABULARY

collis, -is, M. 3, *hill*.

committō, -mittere, -mīst̄, -mis-sum, 3 (con- + mittō, bring together), *join; commit*.

contendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum, 3 (con- + tendō, stretch thoroughly), *strain; strive, hasten*.

dēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, 3 (dē + ducō), *lead off*.

exterus, -a, -um, *outside*, Compar. **exterior**, *outer*, Superl. **extrēmus** or **extimus**, *outermost, extreme (or the edge of)*. **impedimentum**, -ī, N. 2, *hindrance*.

medius, -a, -um, *middle or the middle-of*.

sub, *under*. Prep., taking Acc. of motion, and Abl. of rest.

468.

READING MATTER

1. (A judge) Multī venient pugnam spectātum. Hī pugnanti-bus impēdimentō erunt. Quō modō hoc prohibeāmus? (Another) Id facillimum erit factū. Hōs ūniversōs ante pugnam in extrē-mam vallem sub collēs dēdūcēmus. Prō certō habeō¹ ambōs exercitūs, signō datō, in medium vallem contentūrōs (esse), ibique proelium commissum īrī. (The third) Facile erit eōs quī aderunt sub collēs dēdūcere; sed manēbunt sub collibus?

2. (One asks) Quem vōs putātis victūrum (esse)? Lūci exer-citus aliquantō maior est quam Mārcī. (Another) Mārcus multō diligentior Lūciō est. Prō certō habeō eum suō mōre omnēs dolōs cōgitāvisse, atque etiam nunc reī militārī domī studēre.

3. Ūnus ē iūdicib⁹ crēdēbat Mārcum victūrum (esse). Prō certō habēbat omnēs dolōs ab eō cōgitātōs (esse).

469.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. I feel sure that Mark has formed plans, is drilling his men, and will conquer.
2. But I believe that those who come to witness the battle will be a great hindrance² to the fighters.
3. (Ans.) The judges say that they shall lead-off³ all these (people) under⁴ the different hills on⁴ the edge-of-the valley.
4. The armies will hasten toward the middle-of-the valley, and the battle will be joined there.

¹ Hold for certain, =feel sure.

² Be careful about the case.

³ Idea of rest, or of motion?

⁴ See the Latin idea, in 468, 1.

LESSON LXI

INFLECTION OF THE REGULAR VERB (Finished)

THE GERUND

470. 1. We have seen that, in many combinations, the Future Passive Participle has gained the power of expressing the *leading idea* in its phrase, as in **cupidus bellī gerendī**, *desirous of war to be waged*, which amounts to saying *desirous OF WAGING war*. The Gerundive is thus nearly the equivalent of a Verbal Noun. It is in *thought* the leading and governing word, but not yet grammatically so.

2. It naturally came in time to take this one step further, and became a *complete* Verbal Noun, in the Neuter Gender and Singular Number. It is then called the *Gerund*. Thus in:

Cupidus bellum gerendī, desirous of waging war.

We may then define the Gerund as follows:

471. The Gerund is a Complete Verbal Noun. As Verbal, it has the power of governing a Substantive. As a Noun, it is itself governed in case.

The Gerund exists only in four cases. Thus, for **amō**,

Gen. amandī

Dat. amando

Acc. amandum

Abl. amandō

472. Since the Gerundive and Gerund are closely corresponding constructions, we may conveniently sum up their uses together, as follows:

473. The Gerundive and Gerund exist only in the Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative cases. The case-uses are in general the same as those of Nouns. Thus:

474. GERUNDIVE

Gen. **cupidus pugnae videndae**, desirous of seeing the fight.

Dat. **diem cōstituērunt operī faciendo**, they have appointed a day for doing the work.

Acc. **alacer ad pugnam videndam**, eager for seeing the battle.

Abl. **diligentia in bellī legendīs**, diligence in reading-up wars.

GERUND

cupidus pugnam videndi, desirous of seeing the fight.

diem cōstituērunt pugnando, they have appointed a day for fighting.

alacer ad pugnandum, eager for fighting.

diligentia in legendō, diligence in reading.

a. In the Dative, or after a Preposition, the Gerundive is necessary if a Substantive is used. Otherwise the choice is free.

THE NATURAL HARMONY OF TENSES ("Sequence of Tenses")

475. 1. If you are thinking of two acts as connected (main and subordinate), they (1) are likely to be in the same division of time; and (2) the subordinate act is likely to be seen in its temporal relation to the main act (which makes the point of view). Thus "I watched" (yesterday) "a man who was stealing" (then, of course).

2. In the Subjunctive, as you already know and feel, the tenses of the present or future point of view are the Present and Perfect, of the past point of view the Imperfect and Past Perfect.

Hence, in combinations of verbs and dependent clauses:

476. A verb of the present or future is generally accompanied by the Present or Perfect Subjunctive, a verb of the past by an Imperfect or Past Perfect Subjunctive.

477. Table of the Natural Harmony of Tenses ("Sequence").

IN THE PAST	IN THE PRESENT	IN THE FUTURE
Past Act and Past Point of View	Present Act and Present Point of View	Future Act and Future Point of View
Thus <i>Quaesīvī quid agerem</i> , I asked (then) what I was (then) to do.	Thus <i>Quaerō quid agam</i> , I ask (now) what I am (now) to do.	Thus <i>Quaeram quid agam</i> , I shall ask (then) what I am (then) to do.
<i>Dux erat qui nihil prō- vidisset</i> , he was a leader who had foreseen nothing.	<i>Dux est qui nihil prō- viderit</i> , he is a leader who has foreseen nothing.	<i>Dux erit qui nihil prō- viderit</i> , he will be a leader who will have foreseen nothing.

NEW FORCE GAINED BY THE CONSECUTIVE qui-CLAUSE

The Causal or Adversative qui¹-Clause

478. Specimen Sentences:

1. **Magnae secūtae sunt tempestātēs, quae puerōs domī continebant,** great storms followed, which kept the boys at home.
(From the Reading Matter in 459, 1.)
2. **Magnae hae sunt tempestātēs, quae hōs puerōs, pugnandi cupidōs, domī continuerint,** great storms are these which (and since they) have kept these boys, eager for fighting, at home.
3. **Dolet Lūcius, qui pugnāre magnopere cupiat,** Lucius grieves, who (= since he) is very eager to fight.
4. **Mārcus, qui pugnāre magnopere cupiat, tamen dē his tempestātibus nōn dolet.** Mark, who (= although he) is very eager to fight, nevertheless doesn't grieve about these storms.

a. In the first sentence the qui-Clause is a consecutive clause, such as we have already had a number of times.

b. In the second sentence the qui-Clause is consecutive, and very like the one in the first; but it also, in consequence of the nature of the combination, suggests an additional idea of Cause or Reason; i.e., you feel that it not only expresses the result of the greatness of the storms, but the reason why the speaker says "great."—In this way the Subjunctive qui-Clause gets a new power, that of expressing Cause or Reason; and it is then naturally employed to express Cause or Reason alone, as in the third example.²

c. The Adversative use (i.e., to express *Opposition*, as in the fourth example) grows out of the Causal use.

We may then lay down the rule that:

479. A Relative Clause in the Subjunctive may be used to express Cause or Opposition (Causal or Adversative qui-Clause).

¹This is to be understood as meaning any form of the Relative,—any case, gender, or number, or any relative Adverb (as *ubi* or *unde*).

²Another instance of the rise of a new force in a construction, illustrated by our formula (force originally consecutive [x], then consecutive plus causal [x+y], then causal only [y]).

480.

VOCABULARY

ācer (as before), <i>fierce</i> . Compar.	quārē (cf. 446, 1, and footnote 3),
ācrior, Superl. ācerrimus. ¹	Rel. and Interrog. Adv., <i>for which reason, wherefore, why</i> .
āriter, Adv. for ācer, <i>keenly, fiercely</i> . Compar. ācrius,	spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, <i>hope</i> .
Superl. ācerrimē.	tardus, -ā, -um, <i>slow, tardy; inclined</i> .
patiōr, patī, <i>passus sum</i> , 3, <i>suffer, allow, permit</i> .	tantus, -ā, -um, <i>so great, so much</i> .

481.

READING MATTER

1. (A timid mother) Tū scīs mē ex hōc bellō aliquid semper exspectāvisse incommodī. Quārē hīs tantīs tempestātibus gaudēō. Diem puerī cōnstituērunt dēcertandō. Sed spērō fore ut ipsā morā ūniversī tardiōrēs ad pugnandum sint. (Another mother) Tū gaudēs, quae timeās nē filiō tuō noceātur. Sed nōn est timendum.² Iūdicēs perītī sunt tālēs rēs administrandī, nec patientur quemquam cuiquam nocērē. (First speaker) Quod tū dīcis³ iūdicēs hominēs peritōs esse, id mē nōn tantum movet. Hī puerī ācriōrēs⁴ sunt, ācriusque⁴ contendent.

482.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. One mother says that she is-glad-of these (so-)great storms. 2. She feels sure that her son will be injured in the fighting. 3. This does not move me much. 4. (Same ideas, in past.) A certain mother said yesterday that she was-glad-of these storms; that she felt sure that her son would be injured. 5. I think that she will not allow him to fight.

6. Why don't *you* practice? Are you slow for fighting? 7. (Ans.) The boys formed their plans at a time when I was ill (*descriptive idea*); for-which-reason I was not chosen. 8. (First speaker) I am desirous of witnessing⁵ the battle, but I hope⁶ the boys will not fight too fiercely.

¹As you see, Adjectives in -er have a peculiar way of forming the Superlative,—namely, in -errimus, as if by adding -rimus to the -er. Adverbs formed from them follow (Adj. ācerrimus, Adv. ācerrimē).

²Impersonal, *it is not to be feared*, = one should not fear.

³See 444, a.

⁴The Comparative often means "too."

⁵Gerund, for practice.

⁶Note omission of "that."

LESSON LXII

IRREGULAR VERBS

483. In the last Lesson, we finished the inflection of the regular verbs.

484. There are a few verbs left, which present a little irregularity. *This irregularity is confined, so far as the endings are concerned, to the forms made from the Present Stem.*

a. Hence if you merely know the Principal Parts of a given irregular verb, all the forms from the *Perfect Stem* will follow with certainty.

b. Further, in the forms belonging to the Present Stem, you can always make the Imperfect Subjunctive Active, as in Regular Verbs, by adding -m to the Present Infinitive Active.

c. In most cases, the irregularity of ending is confined to the Present Indicative Active, as in the first verb to be given.

485. CONJUGATION OF possum, am able, can
Principal Parts: possum, posse, potuī, ——

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Pres.</i>	possum ¹ potes potest possumus potestis possunt	possim possīs possit possīmus possītis possint
<i>Imperf.</i>	poteram, -ās, -at, etc.	possem, -ēs, -et, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	poterō, -is, -it, etc.	

¹ Old Latin has an Adjective meaning *able*, in two forms, *potis* and *pote*. These forms were originally of different genders, but came to be used for any gender. Among other uses, they were compounded with *sum*. The forms above arose from these compounds. Thus *potis-sum* (*possum*), *I am-able*; *pote-es* (*potes*), *you are-able*.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Perf.</i>	potuī, -istī, -it, etc. ¹	potuerim, -īs, -it, etc.
<i>Past Perf.</i>	potueram, -ās, -at, etc.	potuissem, -ēs, -et, etc.
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	potuerō, -is, -it, etc.	
INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLE
<i>Pres.</i>	posse	potēns (which has be-
<i>Perf.</i>	potuisse	come an Adjective)

NEW FORCES GAINED BY THE CONSECUTIVE cum-CLAUSE

486. Specimen Sentences:

Puerī cōnsilia eō tempore (or tum) cēpērunt cum ego aeger essem. Posteā, cum mē habērem melius, a Mārcō accipī cupiēbam. Sed, cum mē in armīs nōn exercuissem, is mē nōn accēpit. *The boys formed their plans at a time when I was ill. Later, when I was feeling better (had myself better), I wished to be accepted by Mark. But, since I had not drilled, he did not take me.*

a. In the first sentence (you yourself wrote it in translating 482, 7), the **cum**-Clause is a simple descriptive clause, like those which we have several times had. It describes its antecedent, namely, **eō tempore**. The boys formed their plans *at a time when I was ill*,—*at a time of illness on my part*. This was the Situation, the State of Affairs, the Circumstances. Hence we may call such a clause a *Descriptive cum-Clause of Situation*.

b. In the second sentence, the **cum**-Clause, which is in itself precisely like the first one, similarly gives the situation for the main verb, **cupiēbam**.—But it was *because of* this situation (namely, my feeling better) that I wished to be accepted. Hence an additional idea of *Cause or Reason* comes into the construction (“when” and “because;” **x+y**).

c. The natural consequence was that the construction was next used to express the idea of Cause or Reason alone (**y**), with the original idea of time wholly gone out of it, as in the third sentence in the passage above (“since I had not practiced”).

¹ The forms of the Perfect Stem, together with the Present Participle **potēns**, are from an old Second Conjugation verb **poteō**, **potēre**, **potuī**, which has otherwise disappeared.

d. But the main act *may* be performed, not *because* of the character of the situation, but *in spite of it*, as in the following:

Cum mē omnīnō nōn exercissem, Lūcius mē accēpit, *when* (or *although*) *I had not practiced at all; Lucius accepted me.*

Here the additional idea is that of Opposition ("when" and "although"). The clause then comes also to be used with this new idea alone ("although").

We may sum up these uses in the following rules:

487. A Subjunctive cum-Clause may be used to describe the Situation under which the main act took place (Descriptive cum-Clause of Situation).

488. A Descriptive cum-Clause of Situation may be used with an additional idea of Cause or Opposition (Descriptive cum-Clause, with additional Causal or Adversative Idea).

489. A Subjunctive cum-Clause may be used to express Cause or Opposition alone (Causal or Adversative cum-Clause).

490.

VOCABULARY

centuriō, -ōnis, M. 3, centurion (commander of a company).

cohors, cohortis, -ium, F. 3, cohort (tenth part of a legion).

cōsistō, -sistere, -stiti, —, 3 (con-+sistō, cf. stō; stand firmly), *take position; halt.*

cum (same word as before), Conj., *when, as; since; although.*

ducenti, -ae, -a, two hundred.

īferus, below. Compar. īferior, *lower*, Superl. īfimus or īmus, *lowest.*

lēgātus, -i, M. 2, ambassador; *lieutenant* (high officer).

legiō, -ōnis, F. 3, legion.

licet, licēre, licuit and licitum est, 2, Impers., be permitted.

mille, indecl. Adj. or Noun, a thousand. Pl. as Noun, **mīlia, -ium, N. 3. Mīle passuum = 5,000 feet, or a Roman mile.**

multus (as before), *much*, Compar. plūs, *more*, Superl. plūrimus, *most* (or a great deal, Pl., *a great many*).

possum, posse, potuī, —, irr., be able, can. With plūs, etc., *be more able, can do more, etc.*

prōcurrō, -currere, -currī and -cucurrī, -cursum, 3(prō-+currō), run forward, charge.

superus, -a, -um, above. Compar. *superior*, *higher*, Superl. suprēmus or summus, *highest*.

tribūnus, -i, M. 2, tribune.

491.

READING MATTER

1. (At Mark's house. Mark, to his father) Omnia mōre et exemplō Rōmānō fēcī. Exercitum in legiōnēs et cohortēs dīvīsi. Hōs lēgātōs, tribūnōs, centuriōnēs ēlēgī. Summī sunt cōnsili. Plūrimōs dolōs sciunt, et plūrimū¹ auctōritāte valent.

2. (The father) Lūcius multitudine plūs² potest. Quid vōs in pugnandō potestis? (One answers) Multum² nōs possumus.

3. (Mark) Prīmō nihil² poterant meī, atque disciplīna eōrum mala erat; imperium autem cum mihi concessissent, mox multa didicērunt. Nunc eōs exercuī, ita ut summī³ et infimī³ aliquot hōrās atque multa mīlia passuum ambulāre possint; ut ducentōs vel quādringentōs passūs celeriter currere possint; ut servātis ordinibus vel prōcurrere vel sē recipere possint; ut, unā fugientēs, vel simul vel deinceps cōsistere possint.

4. (The father) Numquam crēdīdī fore ut tuī tantum possent. O magna vīs disciplīnae, quae ex puerīs militēs perītissimōs faciat! 5. Nunc, cum haec didicerītis, mihi liceat omnia bona vōbīs optāre. Vincat Mārcī exercitus!

492.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

- (The father) But when Lucius had chosen his army,⁴ didn't he also, according to the Roman custom, divide it into legions and cohorts, and choose lieutenants, tribunes and centurions?
- Don't his soldiers concede command to him?
- Can't they also walk many miles, and run two hundred or four hundred paces?
- Haven't they learned a-great-many stratagems?
- Hasn't Lucius also drilled the highest and the lowest, so that they can run forward together, and then halt one-after-another or retreat keeping their ranks?
- Your men can (do) very-much.
- Can they (do) more than Lucius's soldiers (can)?

8. (Mark) Since Lucius has never been diligent, it is permitted to think that he has not been diligent in drilling his men.

¹ Acc. of Degree. Adjectives so used (cf. multō, etc.) are much like Adverbs. Translate *are very strong*.

² Like plūrimū above.

³ = *the greatest and the least*.

⁴ Clause of Situation.

LESSON LXIII

IRREGULAR VERBS (Continued)

493. CONJUGATION OF *volō, nōlō, mālō*

Principal Parts { *volō, velle, volūī, —, will, want*
*nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —, be unwilling*¹
*mālō, mālle, māluī, —, prefer*¹

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	INDIC.	SUBJ.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>volō</i>	<i>velim</i>	<i>nōlō</i>	<i>nōlim</i>
	<i>vīs</i>	<i>velīs</i>	<i>nōn vīs</i>	<i>nōlis</i>
	<i>vult</i>	<i>velit</i>	<i>nōn vult</i>	<i>nōlit</i>
	<i>volumus</i>	<i>velīmus</i>	<i>nōlumus</i>	<i>nōlimus</i>
	<i>vultis</i>	<i>velītis</i>	<i>nōn vultis</i>	<i>nōlitis</i>
	<i>volunt</i>	<i>velint</i>	<i>nōlunt</i>	<i>nōlint</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>volēbam</i>	<i>vellem</i>	<i>nōlēbam</i>	<i>nōllem</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>volam</i>		<i>nōlam</i>	
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>volūī</i>	<i>voluerim</i>	<i>nōluī</i>	<i>nōluerim</i>
<i>Past Perf.</i>	<i>volueram</i>	<i>voluissem</i>	<i>nōlueram</i>	<i>nōluissem</i>
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	<i>voluerō</i>		<i>nōluerō</i>	
	INDIC.	SUBJ.	IMPERATIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mālō</i>	<i>mālim</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>nōlī</i>
	<i>māvīs</i>	<i>mālīs</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>nōlītō</i>
	<i>māvult</i>	<i>mālit</i>		<i>nōlītōte</i>
	<i>mālumus</i>	<i>mālīmus</i>		
	<i>māvultis</i>	<i>mālītis</i>		
	<i>mālunt</i>	<i>mālint</i>		
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>mālēbam</i>	<i>māllem</i>		
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>mālam</i>			
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>māluī</i>	<i>māluerim</i>		
<i>Past Perf.</i>	<i>mālueram</i>	<i>māluissem</i>		
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	<i>māluerō</i>			
	INFINITIVE			
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>velle</i>		<i>nōlle</i>	<i>mālle</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>voluisse</i>		<i>nōluisse</i>	<i>māluisse</i>
	PARTICIPLE			
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>volēns</i>		<i>nōlēns</i>	

¹ *Nōlō* is from *nōn* and *volō*, *don't want, mālō* from *magis volō*, *want more*.

CONDITIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

494. A Conclusion is a statement, the truth or realization of which depends upon the truth or realization of something else called a Condition (*if*-clause, or an equivalent). Thus “if he has come” (Condition), “we are safe” (Conclusion). The negative for both is *nōn*.

a. Conditions are introduced by *sī*, *if*, *nisi*, *unless*, Relatives, or Conjunctions (thus *quī* or *quicunque*, *whoever*, *cum*, *whenever*, etc.).

b. Conditions and Conclusions may deal with a single case (Individual), or *any number* of cases of a kind (General). Thus:

“If he has come, he brings presents.” (Individual.)

“If ever he comes, he brings presents.” (Generalizing.)

“When he comes, he brings presents.” (Generalizing Conjunction.)

“Whoever comes, brings presents.” (Generalizing Relative.)

NEUTRAL CONDITIONS AND CONCLUSIONS, PRESENT OR PAST

495. Specimen Sentences:

Id sī fēcisti, bene fēcisti, if you have done this, you have done well.

Id sī facis, bene facis, if you are doing this, you are doing well.

a. As you see, these conditions imply nothing as regards the truth or falsity of the condition and conclusion. We may then call them *neutral*, and may state the usage as follows:

496. *Neutral Conditions and Conclusions in the Present or Past are expressed by the Indicative.*

FUTURE CONDITIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

497. Specimen Sentences:

Id sī faciēs, bene faciēs, if you (shall) do this, you will do well.

Id sī faciās, bene faciās, if you should do this, you would do well.

a. Both examples refer to the Future. The difference is merely one of greater or less *vividness*. The Indicative (*if . . . shall*) is more vivid, the Subjunctive (*if . . . should*) less vivid.

b. The Present Subjunctive, as we call it, clearly here refers to the *Future*. Similarly the Perfect Subjunctive may be employed as a *Future Perfect*, as in *id modo sī fēcerīs, bene fēcerīs, if you should have done merely this, you would have done well.*

We may then lay down our rules as follows:

498. 1. *More Vivid Future Conditions and Conclusions are expressed by Indicative tenses of Future time (the Future and Future Perfect).*

2. *Less Vivid Future Conditions¹ and Conclusions² are expressed by Subjunctive tenses of Future time (the so-called Present and Perfect).*

499.

VOCABULARY

amplus, -a, -um, ample, large.

amplius, Compar. Neut., as Substantive, more; as Acc. of Degree, more, further.

dignus, -a, -um, worthy, and indignus, -a, -um, unworthy.

Take Abl. (Construction of doubtful origin.)

fides, -ei, F. 5, faith, loyalty; promise, word.

honestus, -a, -um, honorable.

imperator, -oris, M. 3, general. iubeō, iubēre, iussi, iussum, 2, bid, order. Takes Infinitive.

mālo, mālle, māluī, ——, irr., want more, prefer.

malus (as before), bad, Compar.

peior, worse, Superl. pessimus, worst.

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, ——, irr., not want, be unwilling.

perterreō, -terrēre, -terruī, -territum, 2 (per + terreō), thoroughly frighten, terrify.

quandō, Conj., since, as.

quoniam, Conj., since.

rumpō, rumpere, rūpī, ruptum, 3, break.

sīve or seu, Conj., or if, or; sīve sīve (seu seu), whether or

superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (cf. superus, above, over), overcome, defeat, conquer.

vetō, vetare, vetuī, vetitum, 1, forbid. Takes Infinitive.

volō, velle, voluī, ——, irr., want, will.

¹ Formed by the coming-together of four kinds of independent conditions. Thus:

	CONDITION	CONCLUSION
Volitive:	<i>let him come (veniat):</i>	
Anticipatory:	<i>I expect him to come (veniat):</i>	<i>I should (in that case) be</i>
Optative:	<i>I hope he may come (veniat):</i>	<i>glad (gaudeam).</i>
Potential:	<i>he may perhaps come (veniat):</i>	

When these constructions were used *dependently* (with *sī*, etc.), the differences of feeling of course disappeared, leaving only the idea common to all the forms, namely that of a *Condition*.

² The Subjunctive Conclusion is simply a statement of Mental Certainty.

500.

READING MATTER

(A soldier to Mark) Tēcum, imperātor, licetne mihi loquī? (Ans.) Tē dīcere iubeō. (Soldier) Hāc rē perterritus sum, quod malā tempestāte tam multōs diēs proelium exspectāvimus. Fortisitan aliquis iam Lūcium dē tuīs cōsiliīs certiōrem¹ fēcerit. Etiam nunc, sī quis eum certiōrem fēcerit, facile victor sit. (Ans.) Quandō tū dixistī, respondēbō; sed īrātus sum quod omnīnō timuistī. Pessimum est exemplum. Num tū Lūcium certiōrem facere vīs? (Soldier) Ego certē nōlō; numquam voluī fidem rumpere; sed nōn volō ut alius id faciat. (Ans.) Quem tū putās velle? Id quod tū facere nōn vīs, omnēs nostrī facere nōlint, quoniam honesta volumus omnēs.

Et honesta aequē vult Lūcius. Dignus est fidē nostrā. Sīve nōs vincēmus sīve ille vincet, nihil sē indignum fēcerit.² Etiam sī quis nostrum cum eō dē cōsiliīs nostrīs loquī velit, nōn liceat; vetet illum Lūcius omnīnō dīcere. Is est hostis noster qui superārī mālit quam hōc modō vincere. Summā ille est fidē. Quārē nōlī³ amplius dē hāc rē vel mēcum vel cum aliīs loquī.

501.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. (Another repeats the scolding outside.) If we should make you general, should you want to talk with any one who should want⁴ to inform you about the plans of the enemy? 2. (Ans.) I should not want (to). 3. (The other) Why should you think that Lucius wants (to)? 4. The boys of our school are all honorable. 5. It is not permitted to believe anything unworthy of them.

6. You said that you were terrified lest some one should break faith. 7. Whether we shall fight now or after many days, no one will do this, since all would prefer to be defeated. 8. But as you have thought the worst, we order you to say nothing further. 9. If you talk about this again, we shall forbid you to fight along (*unā*) with the rest. 10. You will not be worthy.

¹ Make more certain, inform.

³ Be unwilling (to), =do not.

² What difference from fēcerit above? ⁴ Really a condition, =if he.

LESSON LXIV

IRREGULAR VERBS (Continued)

CONJUGATION OF *fiō*, *become*

502. *Fiō*, *become*, serves as the Passive of *faciō*, *make*, in the Present System. The Perfect System and the Future Passive Participle are formed regularly from *faciō*.

Principal Parts: *fiō*¹ fierī factus sum

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres.	<i>fiō</i>	—	<i>fiam</i>	<i>fiāmus</i>
	<i>fis</i>	—	<i>fiās</i>	<i>fiātis</i>
	<i>fit</i>	<i>fiunt</i>	<i>fiāt</i>	<i>fiant</i>
Imperf.	<i>fiēbam</i>		<i>fierem</i>	
Fut.	<i>fiam</i>			
Perf.	<i>factus sum</i>		<i>factus sim</i>	
Past Perf.	<i>factus eram</i>		<i>factus essem</i>	
Fut. Perf.	<i>factus erō</i>			

IMPERATIVE

INFINITIVE

PARTICIPLE

Pres.	<i>fi</i> <i>fite</i>	<i>fieri</i>	<i>factus</i>
		<i>factus esse</i>	<i>faciendus</i>
		<i>factum īrī</i>	

GERUND

GERUNDIVE

<i>faciēndī</i>	<i>faciēndī</i> , -ae, -ī
<i>faciēndō</i>	<i>faciēndō</i> , -ae, -ō
<i>faciēndūm</i>	<i>faciēndūm</i> , -am, -um
<i>faciēndō</i>	<i>faciēndō</i> , -ā, -ō

SUPINE

factum, -ū

a. Compounds of *faciō* with Prepositions usually have the regular Passive. Thus the Principal Parts of *cōficiō* are:

Active: *cōficiō*, *cōficere*, *cōfēcī*, *cōfectum*.

Passive: *cōficior*, *cōficiī*, *cōfectus sum*.

¹The i is long throughout, except in *fit* and before short e (thus *fieri*, *fierem*).

503.

CONJUGATION OF eō, go

(Note the contracted forms.)

Principal Parts: eō īre īī (or īvī) itum

	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
Pres.	eō	īmus	eam	eāmus
	īs	ītis	ēas	eātis
	it	eunt	eat	eant
Imperf.	ībam		īrem	
Fut.	ībō			
Perf.	īī (or īvī)	iīmus	īerim	
	īstī (or iistī)	īstis (or iistis)		
	iit (or īt)	īerunt (or īere)		
Past Perf.	ieram		īssem	
Fut. Perf.	ierō			
	IMPERATIVE		INFINITIVE	
Pres.	ī	īte	Pres.	īre
Fut.	ītō	ītōte	Perf.	īsse (or iisse)
	ītō	euntō		
			Fut.	itūrus esse
			Fut. Pass.	eundum (est, Impersonal)
	GERUND			
	eundi, eundō, eundum, eundō			

PICTURESQUE USES OF THE TENSES: HISTORICAL PRESENT, etc.

504. By the use of tenses properly belonging to the present point of view, a past scene may be vividly brought before the mind, and its events pictured as *now taking place*. The dependent clauses may be made picturesque, by the same means, or they may be put in the sober tenses of the past. Thus:

Dux mīlitī imperat ut eat, } the leader orders the soldier to go.
 Dux mīlitī imperat ut īret, }

a. A Present Tense so used is called an *Historical Present*.¹

¹ Our best English uses the picturesque tenses very little. And we regularly use them in *all* parts of the sentence, if in any.

THE AORISTIC NARRATIVE CLAUSE WITH **ubi**, **ut**, **postquam**, OR **simul** (**atque**)

505. Specimen Sentences:

Ubi	{	<i>hostis vīdit, cōsilia mutāvit.</i>
Ut		
Postquam		
Simul (atque)		
<i>when</i>	{	<i>he saw the enemy, he changed his plan.</i>
<i>when or as</i>		
<i>after</i>		
<i>as soon as</i>		

a. You notice that the four conjunctions of time here employed introduce a clause in *narration*, i. e., they *tell* you something (*vīdit*), in the progress of a story, as a preparation for the main event (*mutāvit*). And you notice also that the tense used is an *aorist* (not "when he *had seen*," which would be situation, but merely "when he *saw*"). This is the regular usage. We may then lay down the rule that:

506. *An Aoristic Indicative Clause with ubi, ut, postquam, or simul (atque), may be used in narration to introduce the main event.*

The tense is the Perfect or the Historical Present.

a. The Aoristic Narrative Clause is interchangeable with the Descriptive **cum**-Clause of Situation (487). Thus you may say:

(either) ubi hostis vīdit,	{	<i>cōsilia mutāvit,</i>
<i>when he saw the enemy,</i>		
(or) cum hostis vīdisset,	{	<i>he changed his plan.</i>
<i>when he had seen the enemy,</i>		

THE ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT

507. As we have repeatedly seen,

Accompaniment is expressed by cum and the Ablative.

Cum amīcō profectus sum, I set out with a friend.

a. *But in military language cum may be omitted, if the noun has a modifier, and this is not a numeral. Thus:*

Omnibus cōpiis profectus sum, I set out with all my forces.

(but) *Cum unā legiōne profectus sum, I set out with one legion.*

508.

VOCABULARY

adpropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1,
approach. Word of Relation.
conlocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (cf.
con- and locus), *place, station*.
dēcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3
(dē + cēdō), *go away, withdraw*.
eō, īre, īf (or īvī), *itum, irr., go*.
fīō, fierī, *factus sum, irr., become*.
Used also as Passive of faciō.
intrā, *within*. Prep., taking Acc.
meridiēs, -ēī, M. 5, *midday*.

palūs, -ūdis, F. 3, *swamp*.
posterus, -a, -um (cf. post, after),
following. Compar. posterior,
later, Superl. postrēmus or
postumus, *latest*.
suspīcor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1,
suspect.
triplex, -ex, Gen. -icis, *triple*.
ubi (as before) *where; also*
when.
ut (as before), *as; also when*.

509.

READING MATTER

(Fair weather. The battle) Posterō diē post meridiem duo exercitūs ad sua quisque castra eunt. Omnia mōre Rōmānō fiunt. Lūcius aciem triplicem īstruit. Mārcus, quia minōrem habēbat numerum, maiōrem partem suōrum in duplīcī aciē cōnstituit; reliquōs intrā silvam prope palūdem quandam conlocat. Haec autem palūs ā silvā ad flūmen pertinēbat.

Paulō ante decimam hōram, iūdicēs eōs qui pugnam spectātum vēnerant certiōrēs fēcērunt tempus pugnandī adesse; ipsī sub collēs in extrēmam vallem dēcēderent;¹ qui ex eō locō excessissent² priusquam dēcertātum esset,² eōs ex valle pulsum īrī.

Ubi signum pugnae datum est, Lūcī exercitus ad flūmen contendit. Mārcī autem mīlitēs, ita ut iussī erant, minus celeriter pontī adpropinquāvērunt. Lūcius eum prior trānsgressus in mīlitēs Mārcī omnibus cōpiīs impetum ācerrimē fēcit. Hī, sē perterritōs esse simulantēs, terga vertērunt atque secundum flūmen cucurrērunt. īnsecūtī sunt hostēs.

Etiam tum, sī Lūcius dē dolīs suspicātus esset,³ facile propter numerum suōrum victor esset.³ Sed nihil est suspicātus.

¹Command of judges (Vol. Subj.). ²Past Fut.-Perf. (English "should").

³A Future Condition and Conclusion from a past point of view: *Even then, if Lucius should suspect stratagems, he would easily be victor.*

LESSON LXV

COMPARISON

510. Introductory. You have already become familiar with the common types of regular comparison, both for Adjectives and for Adverbs, and with the comparison of nearly all the more important irregular words also; but the whole will now be put together for review, distributed among three Lessons.

REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

511. 1. The Comparative is regularly formed by adding **-ior**, the Superlative by adding **-issimus**, to the stem of the Positive minus its final vowel, if it has one. Thus:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>certus</i>	<i>certior</i>	<i>certissimus</i>
<i>diligēns</i>	<i>diligentior</i>	<i>diligentissimus</i>

2. Adjectives in **-er** form the Superlative in **-errimus**, as if by adding **-rimus** to the **-er**. Thus:

<i>ācer</i>	<i>ācrior</i>	<i>ācerrius</i>
<i>aeger</i>	<i>aegrior</i>	<i>aegerrimus</i>

3. Certain Adjectives in **-ilis** form the Superlative in **-illimus**, as if by adding **-limus** to the stem of the Positive minus its final vowel. Thus:

<i>facilis</i>	<i>facilior</i>	<i>facillimus</i>
<i>difficilis</i>	<i>difficilior</i>	<i>difficillimus</i>

4. But many Adjectives form the Comparative and Superlative by prefixing **magis**, *more*, and **maximē**, *most*, to the Positive. This is true of most Adjectives in which the vowel of the stem is itself preceded by another vowel. Thus:

<i>idōneus</i>	<i>magis idōneus</i>	<i>maximē idōneus</i>
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THE ABLATIVE OF WAY OR MANNER

512. Specimen Sentences:

Cāsū eum vīdī, I saw him by chance.

Hoc modō vincō, I conquer by this method (=in this way).

Pedibus ībō, I shall go (with the feet =) on foot.

Cum cūrā omnia explōrās, you explore everything with care.

Magnā cum cūrā omnia explōrās, you explore everything with great care.

a. You see that Way or Manner may be expressed by the Ablative.¹

b. The construction, being very common, in the main resisted the coming-in of prepositions.²

The usage may then be stated thus:

513. Way or Manner may be expressed by the Ablative, regularly without a Preposition.

*But Abstract Nouns in less frequent use take **cum** if there is no Modifier, and **MAY** take it even if there is one.*

THE HISTORICAL INFINITIVE

514. Specimen Sentences:

Duo exercitūs prōcurrērunt, proelium commisērunt. Subito hostēs fugere, the two armies rushed forward, and joined battle. Suddenly the enemy fled.

a. Such constructions occur in lively passages.—As you see, the Infinitive here makes a *statement*, just as an Indicative would do.³ And you notice that, like an Indicative, it has its Subject in the Nominative. We may then lay down the rule that:

515. In lively narration, the Infinitive may be used in place of an Indicative. Its Subject is then in the Nominative.

¹The construction is of composite origin, formed from the coming-together of Ablative, Sociative, and Locative uses. Cf. English “from design,” “with design,” “in haste” (all expressing Manner). But in English the Prepositions keep the three constructions from coming to seem like one.

²In the oldest stage of language there were no prepositions.

³This construction probably originated in a Locative use of the Infinitive, when the two forms (-e and -i) still had their case-forces. Thus, *lo! the enemy in flight!*

CLAUSE OF CAUSE OR REASON WITH *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*,
OR *quando*

516. Specimen Sentences:

Gaudeō quod tū valēs, I am glad that (= because) you are well.

Quia valeō, pugnābō, because I am well, I shall fight.

Quoniam otium habēs, venī, since you have leisure, come.

Quando puerī pugnātūr sunt, ego certē aderō, since the boys are going to fight, I shall certainly be present.

a. In these examples, as you see, the Indicative clause states a fact, as the *Cause* or *Reason* for something given in the main sentence.

We may then lay down the rule that:

517. *Cause or Reason may be expressed by an Indicative Clause with *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, or *quando*.*¹ABLATIVE WITH VERBS OF SEPARATION

518. Specimen Sentences:

Castrīs suōs ēdūcit, he leads his men out of the camp.

Ex castrīs suōs ēdūcit, he leads his men out of the camp.

Pugnā dēsistunt, they cease from fighting.

a. Verbs of separation are mostly compounds containing one of the separative prepositions, *ab*, *dē*, *ex*. The three examples illustrate the general usage of nouns depending upon them. In the first two, literal separation in place is expressed, and either with or without a preposition. In the last, figurative separation is expressed, and no preposition is used. This corresponds to the regular usage.

We may then lay down the rule that:

519. *Verbs of Separation take the Ablative, with or without a Preposition. But verbs expressing Figurative Separation only regularly omit the Preposition.*

¹ You can easily see how the force of Cause or Reason came into the clause with *quod*. "I am glad that" naturally suggests "I am glad because." *Quia* (which is an old Neuter Pl. of *qui*, just as *quod* is a Neuter Sing.) got its causal force in the same way. *Quoniam* and *quando*, which were originally conjunctions of time meaning *when*, have gained their causal force in the same way as English "since."

520.

VOCABULARY

circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datum, 1 (circum + dō), *throw around, surround.*
 clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *shout.*
 clāmor, -ōris, M. 3, *shout.*
 cōfertus, -a, -um, *crowded.*
 cōfestim, Adv., *immediately.*
 cursus, -ūs, M. 4, *running, run.*
 dēmum; Adv., *at last, finally.*
 ēiciō, ēicere, ēiēcī, ēiectum, 3 (ē+iaciō), *throw out.* Mē ēiciō, *I rush out.*

īnsidiae, -ārum, F. 1, *ambush, ambuscade.*
 interclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsum, 3 (inter+claudō, shut), *shut in, hem in, block.*
 lābor, lābī, lāpsus sum, 3, *slip.*
 manus, -ūs, F. 4, *hand; band.*
 subsidium, -ī, N. 2, *reserve, reinforcement, help.*
 trānseō, -īre, -īī, -ītum, irr. (trāns+eō), *go across, cross over, go over.*

521.

READING MATTER

(The End of the Battle)

Ubi autem priōrēs mīlitēs Lūcī magnō cursū euntēs palūdī adpropinquāvērunt, ex exercitū Mārcī iī quī (in) extrēmō dextrō cornū cōnstiterant restitērunt, hostibusque obstābant. Idem ab aliis deinceps factum est, ita ut tōta mox aciēs contrā mīlitēs Lūcī cōstitissent. Hī autem, cum maximē temerē essent cōsecūtī, nunc inter flūmen et Mārcī exercitum interclūsī erant; nam ā sinistrō latere palūs prōgredī vetābat.

Tum iī quōs Mārcus in īnsidiīs conlocāverat magnō (cum) clāmōre sē ex silvīs ēiciunt, suisque subsidiō veniunt; simulque tertia aciēs, cum ad sinistram cōfestim trānsīsset, hostēs etiam ab hōc latere circumvenit. Sīc Mārcus, flūmine et palūde ūsus, minōre exercitū exercitum maiōrem undique circumdederat. Tum dēmum vērum commissum est proelium. Lūcius suīs clāmāre¹ ut omnibus vīribus pugnārent. Hī autem, ut² in tālī rē fit,² ita inter sē cōfertī erant ut manibus armīsque nōn possent commodē ūti; et quīdam etiam, ex īferiōre locō in flūmen lāpsī, magnō in periculō erant. Itaque iūdicēs imperāvērunt ut omnēs pugnā dēsistērent; Mārcum³ enim superāvisse.³

¹ Historical Infinitive.² As happens in such a case.³ The Accusative-with-Infinitive betrays Indirect Discourse.

LESSON LXVI

IRREGULAR VERBS (Finished)

522. CONJUGATION OF *ferō, bear*

Principal Parts: ferō ferre tulī lātum				
	Active		Passive	
	INDIC.	SUBJ.	INDIC.	SUBJ.
Pres.	ferō	feram	feror	ferar
	fers	ferās	ferris	ferāris or -e
	fert	ferat	fertur	ferātur
	ferimus	ferāmus	ferimur	ferāmur
	fertis	ferātis	feriminī	ferāminī
	ferunt	ferant	feruntur	ferantur
	ferēbam	ferrem	ferēbar	ferrer
Imperf.				
Fut.	feram		ferar	
Perf.	tulī	tulerim	lātus sum	lātus sim
Past Perf.	tuleram	tulissem	lātus eram	lātus essem
Fut. Perf.	tulerō		lātus erō	
IMPERATIVE				
Pres.	fer ¹	ferte	ferre	feriminī
Fut.	fertō	fertōte	fertor	
	fertō	feruntō	fertor	feruntor
INFINITIVE				
Pres.	ferre		ferri	
Perf.	tulisse		lātus (esse)	
Fut.	lātūrus (esse)		lātum īrī	
PARTICIPLE				
Pres.	ferēns		Perf.	lātus
Fut.	lātūrus		Fut.	ferendus
SUPINE GERUND GERUNDIVE				
lātum, -ū	ferendī, etc.		ferendī, ferendae, ferendī, etc.	

¹ Dicō, dūcō, faciō, and ferō have Imperatives dic, dūc, fac, fer.

CONDITIONS AND CONCLUSIONS CONTRARY TO FACT

(*New Force Gained by the Subjunctive Tenses of the Past*)

523. In the Reading Matter of 509 we had the sentence:

Etiam tum, si Lūcius dē dolīs suspicātus esset, facile propter numerum suōrum vīctor esset, even then, if Lucius should suspect stratagems, he would easily be vīctor on account of the number of his men.

a. The mind of the teller of the story was here fixed upon a point in the past, at which the outcome of the battle was still in the future. *Si suspicātus esset* is a *past future-perfect* and *vīctor esset* is a *past future* (i. e., the expression of a mental certainty about something which *at this past time was sure to come*).

b. But as we look back from the *present* point of view, we see that both condition and conclusion express something which we know to be *contrary to the actual fact*. Lucius *did not* suspect, and *is not* vīctor. Practically, then, the meaning suggested becomes "if Lucius *had* suspected, he *would now be* the vīctor." In this way, the Imperfect and Past Perfect Subjunctive get the new power of expressing conditions and conclusions contrary to fact, the Imperfect dealing with Present time, and the Past Perfect with finished action at any time in the past up to the present moment.

We may then lay down the rule that:

524. *Conditions and Conclusions Contrary to Fact are expressed by the Imperfect and Past Perfect Subjunctive. The Imperfect refers to the Present, the Past Perfect to the Past.*

a. We may now present all Conditions and Conclusions together:

525. **Table of Conditions and Conclusions (Summary)**

Future	{ More Vivid: Indicative, Future or Future Perfect. Less Vivid: Subjunctive, Present or Perfect.
--------	---

Present or Past	{ Neutral: Indicative, Present or Past Tenses. Contrary to Fact: Subjunctive, Imperfect or Past Perfect.
-----------------------	---

DATIVE AFTER VERBS COMPOUNDED WITH CERTAIN
PREPOSITIONS

526. Specimen Sentences:

Disciplina animum exercituī adfert (ad + fert), *discipline brings spirit to an army.*

Pontī adpropinquant, *they approach (draw near to) the bridge.*

Mārcus exercituī praeest, *Mark (is in front for the army, =) is in command of the army.*

a. The Dative in the first example is the Dative of Direction, just as it would be after *ferō without ad*. In the second it is the Dative of Relation (after *adpropinquō*, *draw near to*, just as after *propinquus*, *near to*). In the third, it is the Dative of the Persons Concerned. Now a great many instances of the kind occurred with verbs thus compounded with Prepositions. The result was that it seemed natural to use the Dative with verbs compounded with *any* Preposition, unless the idea of space-relation was too prominent.

We may then lay down the rule that:

527. *The Dative is used after many Verbs compounded with certain Prepositions.* (These are **ad**, **ante**, **circum**, **con-**, **in**, **inter**, **ob**, **post**, **prae**, **prō**, **sub**, and **super**).

528.

VOCABULARY

adferō, *adferre*, *attulī*, *allātum*, irr. (ad + ferō), *bring (to).*

citerior, -ius, *on this side, hither* (a Compar. form). Superl. *citimus*, *hithermost.*

dīmicō, -are, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *fight.*

facultās, -ātis, F. 3 (cf. *facilis*), *facility; opportunity.*

ferō, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātum*, irr., *bear, bring, carry.*

fortūna, -ae, F. 1, *fortune.*

mīror, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *admire.*

noctū, Adv., *at night, by night.*

occupō, -are, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *take possession of, occupy.*

partior, -īrī, -ītus sum, 4, *share.*
polliceor, -licērī, -licitus sum, 2,

promise.

propior, -ius, *nearer* (a Compar. form). Superl. *proximus*,

nearest, close by.

quoad (quō + ad, up to what time), Conj., *until* (like *dum*).

super, *above.* Prep., taking Acc. **trāducō**, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum,

3 (trāns + dūcō), *lead across.*

tumulus, -i, M. 2, *mound, low hill.*

ulterior, -ius, *on the other side, farther* (a Compar. form).

Superl. *ultimus, farthest.*

529.

READING MATTER

Omnēs nunc Mārcī mīrābantur ingenium. Lūcius autem, quī vellet hanc glōriam partīrī saltem, aegrē pugnam¹ adversam¹ ferēbat. Itaque cum domum Mārcī noctū vēnisset, ḍrat² ut iterum liceat² dīmicāre; sēsē enim dē·dolis atque īnsidiis nihil prōvidisse. "Sī," inquit, "eōdem nōs modō pugnāvissē-mus,³ ego nunc victor essem."³ "Ita vērō," inquit Mārcus; "sed, nisi ego prōvidissem³ dīversō nōs modō pugnātūrōs, tibi maiōrem exercitum numquam dedissem.³ Sī tū autem fortūnam tuam aegrē fers, facultātem quam petis dabō.³ Ut tū vīs, fiat. Concēdō ut iterum dēcertētur." Itaque prōnūntiātūm est exercitūs posterō diē iterum dīmicātūrōs. Iūdicēs idem quī⁴ anteā⁴ sē proeliō adfore polliciti sunt.

Hōrā pugnae cōnstitūtā signō datō, Mārcus suōs trāns pon-tē magnō cursū trādūcit. Lūcius autem, quī dolīs iterum superārī nōllet,⁵ omniaque nunc timēret, tumulum silvae proximum occupat, superque eum īstrūctīs suīs, exspectābat quoad sē Mārcus adgrederētur.⁶ Id fēcit, nē quod auxilium huic in pugnā adferrētur. Mārcus autem, quia putāverat in ulteriōre parte vallis, nōn in citeriōre, pugnātūm īrī, omnia prōviderat. Itaque suīs copiīs prōgressus est quoad sub tumulum vēnit,⁷ ubi eās cōsistere iubet.

¹ *Adverse battle*, = *defeat*.

² *Ḍrat* expresses neither exactly Will nor exactly Wish, but rather Request or Entreaty; and the Substantive Clause that follows of course expresses the same idea. Some grammarians put this with the Volitive Subjunctive, others with the Optative. But the languages that keep the two moods distinct show that *both* were used to express the idea; and the Latin usage has thus probably come down from both. Compare English "I beg that he shall be forgiven" (Volitive form) and "I beg that he may be forgiven" (Optative form).—The same is true of the corresponding idea of Consent, seen in *fiat* and in *concēdō ut iterum dēcertētur* (Substantive Clause) below.

³ What kind of Condition and Conclusion?

⁴ *The same* (who had promised) *before*, = *the same as before*.

⁵ Causal quī-Clause,—*because he didn't wish . . .*

⁶ Looked forward to by *Lucius* (Anticipatory Subjunctive). } Both with

⁷ Looked back upon by *the narrator* (Indicative of Fact). } quoad.

LESSON LXVII

IRREGULAR OR DEFECTIVE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

530. Several Adjectives show two or three different stems in the three Degrees, or different forms of the same stem. Compare English *good, better, best*. Thus:

<i>bonus, good</i>	<i>melior, better</i>	<i>optimus, best</i>
<i>malus, bad</i>	<i>peior, worse</i>	<i>pessimus, worst</i>
<i>magnus, great</i>	<i>maiор, greater</i>	<i>maximus, greatest</i>
<i>multus, much</i>	<i>plus, more</i>	<i>plurimus, most</i>
<i>parvus, small</i>	<i>minor, smaller</i>	<i>minimus, smallest</i>

531. For a few Adjectives, the Positive is lacking or rare, or appears only in *Adverbs* or *Prepositions*. Thus:¹

<i>citra, on this side</i>	<i>citerior, hither</i>	<i>citimus, hithermost</i>
<i>ultra, beyond</i>	<i>ulterior, farther</i>	<i>ultimus, farthest</i>
<i>in, intrā, within</i>	<i>interior, inner</i>	<i>intimus, innermost</i>
<i>prope, near</i>	<i>propior, nearer</i>	<i>proximus, nearest</i>
<i>prae, prō, before</i>	<i>prior, former</i>	<i>prīmus, first</i>
<i>exterus, outside (and ex)</i>	<i>exterior, outer</i>	<i>{ extrēmus } { extimus } outermost</i>
<i>inferus, below</i>	<i>inferior, lower</i>	<i>{ infimus } { imus } lowest</i>
<i>superus, above (and super)</i>	<i>superior, higher</i>	<i>{ suprēmus } { summus } highest</i>
<i>posterus, following (and post)</i>	<i>posterior, later</i>	<i>{ postrēmus } { postumus } last-late-born</i>

¹The definitions given in the list represent the simplest meanings. But most of the words have figurative meanings also. For example, you will find *superior* in the Reading Matter of the present Lesson in the sense of *higher-in-point-of-time*, i. e., *former*; and it also often means *superior*, just as the opposite, *inferior, lower*, often means *inferior*.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE OF INDIRECT DISCOURSE (Finished)

532. Specimen Sentences (from the Reading Matter of 509):

Paulō ante decimam hōram iūdicēs eōs quī pugnam spectātum vēnerant certiōrēs fēcērunt tempus pugnandī adesse; ipsī sub collēs in extrēmam vallem dēcēderent; quī ex eō locō excessissent priusquam dēcertātum esset, eōs ex valle pulsum īrī. *A little before four o'clock the judges informed those who had come to see the battle that the time for the fighting was at hand; that they (the spectators) should withdraw under the hills at the edge of the valley; that those who should leave that place before the battle should be finished would be expelled from the valley.*

a. All of the sentence after the words *certiōrēs fēcērunt* reports in substance what the judges said, but it is not in their exact words. It is thus in Indirect Discourse.

b. The first thing said is that the time was at hand (in the original form, *tempus adest*, "the time is at hand"). This, as the Principal Statement, is expressed by the Infinitive, as you have already learned in 465.

c. The next thing is a Command, which in the original form would be expressed by an Imperative, *sub collēs discēdite*, "withdraw under the hills." But the Imperative cannot be used here, because that mood is, by its very nature, the form for *direct command*. Some other mood must therefore be employed, and this must have in effect the same power. Obviously the Volitive Subjunctive has it, and so completely meets the needs. The same holds true similarly in Prohibitions (*negative commands*).

d. The next thing originally said was: "Those who shall leave that place," *quī ex eō locō excēderint* (Future Perfect Indicative), "before the battle shall be over, will be expelled from the valley." The future idea in "who shall leave," being thrown back into the past, becomes a *past-future* idea (just as *priusquam dēcertātum esset*, "before the battle should be finished," is); and you already know (381) that the one and only way which the Romans had for expressing a past-future idea in a dependent clause by a single verb is the Anticipatory Subjunctive. In this indirect telling of the story, then, the Future Perfect Indicative must necessarily become a Subjunctive.

e. In other words, the Future or Future Perfect Indicative would necessarily go over into the Subjunctive if the time of the main verb was past; and the Imperative would necessarily do so, no matter what the time was. *But the two things happened so often that it seemed natural to put ALL clauses in Indirect Discourse (except the Principal Statement) into the same mood; and this became the fixed habit.*

We may then sum up as follows:

THE CONSTRUCTIONS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE (Summary)

533. *In Indirect Discourse the Principal Statement is put in the Infinitive, with Subject Accusative (which may be omitted if perfectly clear). All other verbs that would be in the Indicative if in Direct Discourse, and all Commands or Prohibitions, are put in the Subjunctive. Thus:*

Nuntius imperatōrī dicit quid factum sit; sī prōgrediātur, magnō eum in periculō futūrum esse, quia itinera interclūsa sint, *the messenger tells the general what has been done; that, if he shall advance, he will be in great danger, because the roads are blocked.*

a. Quid factum sit stands for quid factum est? a Question of Fact: *what has been done?*

b. Sī prōgrediātur stands for sī prōgrediēris, a more Vivid Future Condition: *if you shall advance.* (Note the change of Persons.)

c. Quia itinera interclūsa sint stands for quia itinera interclūsa sunt, a Clause of Cause or Reason with quia: *because the roads are blocked.* (Cf. 517.)

534. Table of the Constructions of Indirect Discourse by Kinds

CONSTRUCTION	EXPRESSED BY
Indirect (Principal) Statements of Fact	Infinitive with Subject Accusative
Indirect Questions of Fact	Subjunctive
Indirect Commands or Prohibitions	Subjunctive (<i>ut, nē</i>)
Clauses Subordinate to any of these	Subjunctive

535.

VOCABULARY

conclāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1
 (con- + clāmō), shout vigorously, shout out.
 cōnsultō, Adv., purposely, intentionally.
 dēmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, 3 (dē + mittō), send down, let down. Mē dēmittō, I descend, come down.
 exiguus, -a, -um, scanty, slight.
 initium, -ī, N. 2, beginning.
 īstō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātūrus, 1
 (in + stō, stand on against), press on.
 interior, inner. See 531.

orbis, -is, -ium, M. 3, circle. In orbem cōsistō, take position in a circle.
 partim, Adv., partly.
 praeficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, 3
 (prae + faciō, make to be in front), put in command (of).
 quasi, Adv. (cf. quām and sī), as if, almost.
 referō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum (re- + ferō), irr., bring back. Pedem referō, I retreat, retire.
 trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractum, 3, draw, drag; drag out.
 vōx, vōcis, F. 3, voice.

536.

READING MATTER

Tum clāmat Mārcus, "Quid vīs? Cūr rem trahis? Sī cōpiās nostrās exiguās timēs, cūr nōn in intimā silvā mānsistī?" Ad quae quaesīvit Lūcius, ubi Mārcus reliquōs in īnsidiīs conlocāvisset, quī sibi subsidium ferrent? Is respondet omnēs adesse omnēsque parātōs esse dīmicāre. Tum magnā vōce, ut hostēs audīre possent, suōs prōgredī iussit; sed lēgātīs quōs cornibus dextrō et sinistrō praefēcerat (ipse mediae aciēi praeerāt) iam ante (*in advance*) docuerat quid in tālī rē facerent.

Conclāmant omnēs. Ācerrimē initiō pugnātum est. Tum Mārcus cum puerīs minōribus, quōs cōnsultō mediā aciē conlocāverat, pedem celeriter referunt; cornua tardius (Compar.) cēdunt. Hostēs, quī sē iam vīcisse crēderent, cupidē īstāre. Ita fit ut omnēs mox Lūcī mīlitēs dē tumulō sēsē dēmīssent, atque uterque exercitus quasi in orbem cōnstitisset. Tum tertia Mārcī aciēs, subitō partim ad dextram partim ad sinistrām trānsgressa, hostīs adgressa est ā tergō. Sīc minor exercitus exercitū majōrem aequō locō undique circumvēnerat, mīlitēsque Lūcī, ut superiōre pugnā, armīs commodē ūtī nōn poterant. Tum iūdicēs prōnūntiāvērunt Mārcum iterum vīcisse.

LESSON LXVIII

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

537. 1. Adverbs from Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions commonly end in *ē*. Thus *tardus*, Adv. *tardē*; *aeger*, Adv. *aegrē*.

2. Adverbs from Adjectives of the Third Declension commonly end in *-ter*. Thus *diligēns* (Gen. *diligentis*), Adv. *diligenter*; *ācer* (Gen. *ācris*), Adv. *ācriter*.

REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

538. In Comparison the Adverb follows the formation of the Adjective, except that the Comparative ends in *-ius* (like the Neuter Nominative-Accusative of the Comparative Adjective), and the Superlative in *-ē*. Thus:

<i>tardē, slowly</i>	<i>tardius, more slowly</i>	<i>tardissimē, most slowly</i>
<i>diligenter, diligently</i>	<i>diligentius, more diligently</i>	<i>diligentissimē, most diligently</i>
<i>ācriter, fiercely</i>	<i>ācrius, more fiercely</i>	<i>ācerrimē, most fiercely</i>
<i>facile, easily</i>	<i>facilius, more easily</i>	<i>facillimē, most easily</i>

a. *Magis* and *maximē* are often used, as with Adjectives (511, 4).

IRREGULAR OR DEFECTIVE COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

539. The following show two or three different stems in the three Degrees (like the corresponding Adjectives given in 530), or are otherwise peculiar or defective:

<i>bene, well</i>	<i>melius, better</i>	<i>optimē, best</i>
<i>male, ill</i>	<i>peius, worse</i>	<i>pessimē, worst</i>
<i>magnopere, } greatly</i>	<i>magis, more</i>	<i>maximē, most</i>
<i>multum, } much</i>	<i>plus, more</i>	<i>plūrimum, most</i>
<i>multum, much</i>	<i>minus, less</i>	<i>minimē, least</i>
<i>parum, little</i>	<i>prius, before</i>	<i>prīmum, first</i>
<hr/>		
<i>prope, near</i>	<i>propius, nearer</i>	<i>proximē, nearest, next</i>
<i>saepe, often</i>	<i>saepius, oftener</i>	<i>saepissimē, oftenest</i>

SPECIAL USES OF THE COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREES

540. The Comparative Degree sometimes has the force of *rather* . . . or *too* . . . , and the Superlative of *very* . . . Thus:

<i>cupidus, eager</i>	<i>cupidior, too eager</i>	<i>cupidissimus, very eager</i>
<i>cupidē, eagerly</i>	<i>cupidius, too eagerly</i>	<i>cupidissimē, very eagerly</i>

INFINITIVE WITH SUBJECT ACCUSATIVE

(More General Construction)

541. Specimen Sentences:

Optimum est nōs īre, It is best (for us to go,=) that we go.
Volō tē īre, I want you to go.

So in a variety of uses. Hence, we may say that:

542. *The Infinitive with Subject Accusative may be used in dependence upon many Verbs and Phrases.¹*

543. You will note that this construction comes into a sort of rivalry with the Subjunctive construction. Compare the following:

Volō tē īre, I want you to go.

Volō ut tū eās, I want (that you go,=) you to go.

a. Some verbs and phrases admit either construction (as *volō*) others the Subjunctive only (as *imperō*), others the Infinitive only (as *iubeō* and *vetō*). You should note as you read, and remember.

SUBJUNCTIVE BY ATTRACTION IN CLAUSES DEPENDING UPON A SUBJUNCTIVE OR INFINITIVE

544. Specimen Sentences:

Mōs est ut rēgēs qui victī sint in triumphō dūcantur, it is the custom that kings who have been conquered should be led in triumph.
Mōs est rēgēs qui victī sint in triumphō dūcī, it is the custom for kings who have been conquered to be led in triumph.

¹ Another instance of the general development seen in the footnotes on pages 181, 182,—due to the influence of the Infinitive with Subject Accusative in Indirect Discourse, and of such natural constructions of Accusative and Infinitive as in “compel him to . . . ,” “urge him to . . . ,” where the Infinitive was originally a Dative of Direction.

a. The Subjunctive Clauses in these sentences have no reason in themselves for being in that mood. If attached to Indicatives, they would also be Indicative (thus *rēgēs qui victi sunt in triumphō dūcuntur, kings who are conquered are led in triumph*). The reason for the mood here must therefore be that the clauses are influenced by the Subjunctive and Infinitive.

We may then lay down the rule that:

545. *A Dependent Clause attached to a Subjunctive or Infinitive Clause, and expressing an essential part of the thought conveyed by it, is put in the Subjunctive.¹*

546.

VOCABULARY

accurrō, -currere, -currī and -cu-
currī, —, 3 (ad+currō), *run up*.

Baculus, -ī, M. 2, a Roman name.
cognoscō, -gnōscere, -gnōvī,
-gnitum, 3 (con-+nōscō), *earlier
form gnōscō), learn thorough-
ly, find out; recognize.*

commutō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (con-
+mūtō) *completely change*.

conligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum, 3
(con-+legō), *gather, collect*.

dēficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, 3
(dē+faciō, *make away*), *fail*.

ērumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -rup-
tum, 3 (ē+rumpō), *break out,
sally out*.

ēruptiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *sally*.

excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum,
3 (ex+capiō, *take from some
one*), *receive, pick up*.

experior, experīrī, expertus
sum, 4, *try*.

Galba, -ae, M. 1, a Roman name.
interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum,
3, *kill*.

intermittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -mis-
sum, 3 (inter+mittō, *send be-
tween*), *intermit, stop*.

porta, -ae, F. 1, *gate*.

relinquō, -linquere, -līquī, -lictum,
3 (cf. *reliquus*), *leave*.

salūs, -ūtis, F. 3, *salvation,
safety*.

sex, indecl. Adj., *six*.

Sextius, -ī, M. 2, a name.

spēs, -eī, F. 4, *hope*.

tantummodo, Adv. (tantum+mō-
do, *so much only*), *merely*.

tēlum, -ī, N. 2, *missile*.

Volusēnus, -ī, M. 2, a name.

¹This usage came about especially through the frequent occurrence (1) of dependent Subjunctive clauses which really owed their Mood to Indirect Discourse, but happened to be dependent upon other Subjunctive Clauses; (2) of past-future Subjunctives in dependence upon other Subjunctives; and (3) of Subjunctive clauses with real but not obvious mood-force, in dependence upon other Subjunctives (cf. 501, 1, footnote 4). The use with the Infinitive is a still further extension.

547.

READING MATTER

(An Incident from Real Warfare: Victory in a Desperate Situation)

Cum iam amplius hōris sex pugnārētur¹ ac nōn sōlum vīrēs sed etiam tēla nostrōs dēficerent, Pūblius Sextius Baculus, centuriō, et Gāius Volusēnus, tribūnus mīlitum, vir et cōnsilī magnī et virtūtis, ad Galbam accurrrunt atque ūnam esse² spem salūtis docent, sī ēruptiōne factā extrēmum³ auxilium³ experīrentur.⁴ Itaque celeriter mīlītēs certiōrēs facit paulisper intermitterent⁵ proelium ac tantummodo tēla quae missa essent⁶ exciperent; post datō signō ex castrīs ērumperent atque omnem spem salūtis in virtūtē pōnerent.

Quod iussī sunt faciunt, ac subitō omnibus portīs ēruptiōne factā neque cognōscendī quid fieret⁷ neque suī conligendī hosti- bus facultātem relinquunt. Itaque commūtātā fortūnā eōs qui in spem⁸ potiundōrum castrōrum vēnerant undique circumven- tōs⁹ interficiunt.⁹

548.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. They had now been fighting more than six hours and not only strength but missiles were failing. 2. Then a centurion and a tribune showed Galba that, unless they should try a desperate remedy, there was no hope of safety; (that) if, however, stopping¹⁰ the battle¹⁰ for a little, and merely picking up the missiles that should be sent, they should sally out by all the gates, they would leave the enemy no opportunity for collecting themselves or for knowing what was going on;¹¹ and would surround and kill those who had come to hope to possess the camp. And this¹² was done.

¹ Must mean HAD now BEEN.
Note hōris sex.

² Indirect Principal Statement.

³ = a desperate remedy.

⁴ Indirect Future Condition.

⁵ Indirect Command.

⁶ Past-Future Subj., also in Indir. Disc., and also suggesting Attraction. Cf. footnote on opposite page.

⁷ Indirect Question of Fact. Translate what was going on.

⁸ Had come INTO the hope (notice the case), = had come to hope.

⁹ Kill those , surrounded. In English, surround and kill.

¹⁰ Use the Ablative Absolute.

¹¹ = "was being done."

¹² Use the connecting pronoun.

PART III: SUPPLEMENTARY READING

THE GALLIC UPRISING OF 54 B. C.¹

CHAPTER I

549. Disposition of the Roman Army in Belgium for the Winter

Eō annō propter frūmentī inopiam coāctus est Caesar legiōnēs in plūris cīvitatīs distribuere; ex quibus ūnam in² Morinōs dūcendam³ C. Fabiō lēgātō dedit, alteram in Nerviōs Q. Cicērōnī, tertiam in Esuiōs L. Rōsciō. Quārtam in⁴ Rēmīs cum T. Labiēnō ad finēs Trēvīrōrum hiemāre iussit. Trēs in Bellovacīs conlocāvit; hīs M. Crassum et L. Mūnātium Plancum et C. Trebōnium lēgātōs praefēcit. Ūnam legiōnem et cohortīs quīnque in Eburōnēs, quī sub imperiō Ambiorīgis et Catuvolcī erant, mīsit. Hīs militib⁹ Q. Titūrium Sabīnum et L. Aurunculeium Cottam lēgātōs praeesse iussit.

¹ You have finished your study of forms and constructions, and are now to see how effectively you can use your knowledge, to understand what a Roman writer has to say. The Lessons from this point on tell the story of a dramatic chain of events in one of the Gallic campaigns of Julius Caesar. Five years before, Rome had possessed, of what we now know as France, a small territory in the southeast. Caesar, the Roman governor of this province and also of North Italy and a strip of country further east, checked an attempted westward migration of the Swiss, which threatened the province. From this beginning, he became involved (not unwillingly) in a series of wars; and, when our story opens, he had practically conquered France and Belgium, and had even made a tentative invasion of Britain. In all this, he was spreading the civilization which we have inherited.

In the autumn of 54 before Christ, his work was nearly undone by a sudden uprising, and the bad error of judgment of two of his lieutenants. Fortunately, he had not yet gone back to North Italy for the winter. These Chapters tell, in his own narrative (condensed), what happened.

² Into (note the Accusative) *the country of*.

³ You see that the Future Passive Participle can serve to express *Purpose*.

⁴ In (note the Ablative) *the country of*.

550.

VOCABULARY

cōgō, cōgere, cōēgī, coāctum, 3 (con-+agō, drive together), gather; compel.	hiemō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (cf. hiems), winter.
distribuō, -tribuere, -tribuī, -tri- būtum, 3, distribute.	inopia, -ae, F. 1, want, lack, scarcity. (Opposite of cōpia.)
frūmentum, -ī, N. 2, grain.	quārtus, -a, -um, fourth.
	quīnque, indecl. Adj., five.

ROMAN NAMES	ROMAN NAMES (CONT'D)	GALlic NATIONS
Aurunculeius, -ī.	Rōscius, -ī.	Bellovacī, -ōrum.
Caesar, Caesaris.	Sabīnus, -ī.	Eburōnēs, -uīn.
Cicerō, -ōnis.	Titūrius, -ī.	Esuvīī, -ōrum.
Cotta, -ae.	Titus, -ī.	Morinī, -ōrum.
Crassus, -ī.	Trebōnius, -ī.	Nervīī, -ōrum. Also Sing. Nervius, a Nerv- ian.
Fabius, -ī.		
Labiēnus, -ī.	GALLIC KINGS	
Mūnātius, -ī.	Ambiorīx, -īgis.	Rēmī, -ōrum.
Plancus, -ī.	Catuvolcus, -ī.	Trēverī, -ōrum.

Abbreviations: C., Gāius; L., Lucius; M., Mārcus; Q., Quīntus;
T., Titus.

551.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION¹

1. There was a scarcity of grain this year. 2. If² the legions should winter² together, the supply³ from the neighboring⁴ country would fail.² 3. Caesar therefore distributed them among several states.

4. He gave one legion and five cohorts to Sabinus and Cotta to lead⁵ into the country of the Eburones; (and) another legion to Labienus to lead into the country of the Remi. 5. Another legion he placed in the country of the Esuvii; (and) this he ordered Cicero to command. 6. Others he sent to different regions, with different lieutenants.

¹ The notes will now leave you more largely to your own power of thinking out Latin ways of expression, both for choice of words and for constructions.

² A Future Condition and Conclusion from a *past* point of view.

³ Use cōpia.

⁴ Use propinquus and loca.

⁵ Purpose. Express it as Caesar did in the Latin opposite.

CHAPTER II

552. Revolt of Ambiorix and Catuvolcus

Atque hārum omnium legiōnum hīberna milibus passuum centum continēbantur.¹ Caesar intereā, quoad² legiōnēs conlocatās mūnitaque hīberna cognōvisset, in Galliā morārī cōstituit.

Ab omnibus, quibus legiōnēs trādiderat, certior factus est in hīberna perventum locumque esse mūnitum.

Diēbus quīndecim quibus³ in hīberna ventum est, initium repentinī tumultūs ortum est ab Ambiorīge et Catuvolcō; qui, Indūtiomārī Trēverī nūntiis impulsī, ad castra oppugnātum vēnērunt.⁴ Cum celeriter nostrī arma cēpissent vāllumque ascensissent, atque, equitibus ēmissīs, equestrī proeliō superiōrēs⁵ fuissent,⁶ dēspērātā rē⁶ hostēs suōs ab oppugnātiōne redūxērunt. Tum suō mōre conclāmāvērunt, utī⁷ aliquī⁸ ex nostrīs ad conloquium prōdīret: habēre⁹ sēsē, quae dē rē commūnī dīcere vellent.¹⁰

¹ Tense of the Situation, the State of Affairs.

² Summary of ideas with words meaning until (dum, dōnec, and quoad):

{ Actual Act looked back upon, Indicative.
 { Act looked forward to (Anticipated), Subjunctive.

³ Within which. In English we say after.

⁴ Really independent. A Forward-Moving Relative Clause.

⁵ Higher in what sense? If you cannot see, consult p. 208, footnote 1.

⁶ Note two ways of introduction used together, the cum-Clause and the Ablative Absolute.

⁷ At once, you see that a Volitive Substantive Clause is coming.

⁸ Unusual use of aliquī as Substantive, in place of aliquis.

⁹ This must be a Principal Statement in Indirect Discourse. Now look back at utī . . . prōdīret, and you will find that the two fill out the meaning of the same verb, conclāmāvērunt. The whole is thus clearly in Indirect Discourse. This shows us once more that there is no real difference between a Volitive Clause after a verb of saying, and a Command in Indirect Discourse. The latter is only one particular instance of the former.

¹⁰ Why is vellent Subjunctive, and what does it stand for?

553.

VOCABULARY

ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, as-
cēnum, 3, ascend, mount.
centum, indecl. Adj., a hundred.
conloquium, -ī, N. 2, colloquy.
dēspērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (dē +
spērō, hope), despair (of).
ēmittō, ēmittere, ēmisi, ēmissum,
 $3 (\bar{e} + mittō)$, send out.
eques, equitis, M. 3, horseman,
cavalryman. In Pl., cavalry.
equestris, -e, cavalry (as Adj.).
Gallia, -ae, F. 1, Gaul.
hīberna, -ōrum, N. 2, a winter
camp, winter quarters.
impellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, 3
 $(in + pello, drive on), impel.$
Indūtiomārus, -ī, M. 2, name of a
Gallic king.
intereā, Adv. (inter + eā), mean-
while.

moror, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, delay.
mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, 4, con-
struct, fortify.
oppugnatiō, -ōnis, F. 3, siege.
oppugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (ob +
pugnō), besiege, attack (a fortifi-
ed place).
prōdeō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, irr. (prōd-,
oldest form of prō, + eō), come
forth.
quīndecim, indecl. Adj. (cf. quīn-
que and decem), fifteen.
reducō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, 3
 $(re + ducō), lead back.$
repentīnus, -a, -um, sudden.
trādō, trādere, trādītī, trāditum,
 $3 (trāns + dō), hand over.$
tumultus, -ūs, M. 4, disturbance,
uprising.
vāllum, -ī, N. 2, wall, rampart.

554.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Caesar waited until he was informed¹ that the legions had come into winter-quarters. 2. And, even then, he by chance delayed, which fact² was the salvation of the Roman power³ in Gaul. 3. For when Cotta and Sabinus had constructed a camp, Ambiorix and Catuvolcus suddenly attacked it.
4. Our men, however, defended themselves fiercely, and the cavalry, being sent out from the camp, were⁴ superior in a cavalry battle. 5. The barbarians then shouted-out that⁵ some one of our men should⁵ be sent to them for a conference, (saying) that they wished to talk about the common interest.²

¹ Is this an actual act looked back upon, or an act looked forward to?

² Use rēs,—a convenient general word. See two places in the Latin opposite.

³ Say “for salvation to . . .” (428).

⁴ Be careful of the tense. This will test your feeling.

⁵ What kind of a clause, in English as in Latin?

CHAPTER III

555.

The Parley

Mittitur ad eōs conloquendī causā¹ C. Arpīneius, eques Rōmā-nus, et Q. Iūnius; apud quōs Ambiorīx ad hunc modum² locūtus est: Sēsē prō Caesaris in sē beneficiis plūrimum eī cōfiterī dēbēre; id quod fēcerit³ dē oppugnātiōne castrōrum, nōn aut iūdiciō aut voluntāte suā fēcisse, sed coāctū cīvitātis. Esse Galliae commūne cōnsilium: omnibus hībernīs Caesaris oppugnandīs hunc esse dictum diem, nē qua legiō legiōnī subsidiō venīre posset. Nōn facile Gallōs Gallīs negāre potuisse.⁴

Quibus⁵ quoniam⁶ prō pietāte satisfēcerit, habēre nunc sē ratiō-nem⁶ officī prō beneficiō Caesaris: monēre, ḍrāre Sabīnum, ut suaē ac mīlitum salūtī cōnsulat. Magnam manū Germānōrum Rhē-num trānsisse: hanc adfore bīduō. Ipsōrum⁷ esse cōnsilium, velintne,⁸ prius quam finitimī sentiant, mīlītēs aut ad Cicerōnēm aut ad Labiēnum dēdūcere, quōrum alter mīlia passuum quīnquā-gintā, alter paulō amplius ab eīs absit. Illud sē pollicēri, tūtum iter per fīnēs datūrum. Hāc ḍrātiōne⁹ habitā⁹ discēdit Ambiorīx.

¹(With the cause of, =) *for the sake of, with the purpose of.* **Causā** or **grātiā** following a Gerund or Gerundive is a common way of expressing Purpose.

²*After this fashion, or as follows.*

³*That which he had done.* Evidently a Determinative Clause. Why, then, Subjunctive?

⁴*Gauls had not been able easily to deny Gauls, i. e., it wouldn't have been easy for him, as a Gaul, to deny Gauls.*

⁵Double Connective (*whom since . . .*), where English would use but one (*since . . . them*).—What mood have you learned is used with *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, and *quandō* (517)? Why then the Subjunctive here?

⁶*Had reckoning of, took account of, had regard for.*

⁷*Their own counsel, i. e., a matter for themselves to decide.*

⁸*Velint-ne, whether they wanted, whether they chose.*

⁹*Having delivered this address. What construction?*

556.

VOCABULARY

Arpīneius, -ī, M. 2, a name.
 beneficium, -ī, N. 2 (cf. bene and faciō), *well-doing, kindness.*
 bīduum, -ī, N. 2, *two days.*
 coāctus, -ūs, M. 4, *compulsion.*
 cōnfiteor, -fītērī, -fessus sum, 2, *confess.*
 conloquor, -loquī, -locūtus sum, 3 (con- + loquor), *confer,*
 cōnsulō, -sulere, -sulūī, -sultum, 3, *consult (for), look out for.*
 dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī, dēbitum, 2 (dē + habeō, have from), *owe; ought.*
 finitimus, -a, -um, *neighboring.*
 Pl. as Subst., *neighbors.*

Iūnius, -ī, M. 2, a name.
 negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *say no, say . . . not, deny, refuse.*
 drātiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *speech, argument.*
 pietās, -ātis, F. 3, *loyalty, patriotism.*
 prō (same word as before), *in behalf of; hence, in return for.*
 Prep., taking Abl.
 quīnquāgintā, indecl. Adj., *fifty.*
 Rhēnus, -ī, M. 2, *the Rhine.*
 satisfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, 3 (satis + faciō), *do enough (for), satisfy.*
 tūtus, -a, -um, *safe.*

557.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. The argument of Ambiorix was after this fashion: 2. I have not besieged your camp of my own will or judgment, but under the compulsion of the state. 3. The Gauls have formed a common plan to attack¹ all (of) Caesar's winter-camps on the same day. 4. I, a Gaul, could² not² say-no to the Gauls.

5. (But³) since I have now satisfied them, it is permitted to me to have regard for my duty in-return-for Caesar's kindness. 6. I speak for the sake⁴ of warning you. 7. A great band of Germans has crossed the Rhine. 8. Before they shall⁵ be present, I beg you to lead off your soldiers to (the camp of) Cicero or Labienus. 9. I will give you a safe conduct⁶ through our territory.

¹Of course you will not use the Infinitive in Latin.

²=“Was not able” (*nōn potuī*).

³Omit, and use double connective.

⁴Use *causā*.

⁵Is this looked back upon (Fact), or forward to (Anticipation)?

⁶Say “a safe journey.”

CHAPTER IV

558. Difference of Opinion. The Wrong Plan Prevails

Arpineius et Iunius quae audierant¹ ad legatōs dēferunt. Illi, etsi ab hoste ea dīcēbantur,² tamen nōn neglegenda³ exīstīmābant.² Itaque ad cōnsilium rem dēferunt, magnaque⁴ inter eōs exsistit contrōversia.⁴ Cotta complūrēsque tribūnī mīlitum nihil temerē agendum³ neque ex hībernīs iniussū Caesaris discēdendum exīstīmābant.² Contrā ea Sabīnus sērō factūrōs clāmitābat, cum maiōrēs manūs hostium adiūctīs Germānīs convēnissent.⁵ Magnō esse Germānīs dolōrī superiōrēs nostrās victōriās; ārdēre Galliam; brevem cōnsulendī⁶ esse occāsiōnem. Caesarem sē arbitrārī profectum in Italiam.

Rēs disputātiōne ad medianam noctem perdūcitur. Tandem dat⁷ Cotta permōtus manūs: superat sententia Sabīnī. Prōnūntiātur prīmā lūce itūrōs. Cōnsūmitur vigiliūs reliqua pars noctis. Prīmā lūce ex castrīs proficīscuntur, longissimō agmine maximisque impedimentis.

¹ What kind of clause is this?

² The tense expresses the *Situation, the State of Affairs.*

Tenses in Historical Writing { When one is talking about the past, Situation will always be expressed by the Imperfect or Past Perfect (which are the *Helping Tenses*); while the *Leading Events* will be expressed by Aorist Perfects or Picturesque Presents. Remember this in your own writing.

³ *Esse* is omitted, as *very frequently* in Indirect Discourse.

⁴ Adjective not only before the Noun (abnormal place), but *at the head of the clause*; while the Noun itself is *suspended*, to heighten curiosity. Write like this yourself.

⁵ This, you see, had not yet occurred. The act was still to be done (future). The tense, then, is not a real Past Perfect, but a Past Future Perfect (future to *clāmitābat*, and finished before, i. e., Perfect to, *sērō factūrōs*). You will find the English tense by which you translate to correspond exactly.

⁶ *Opportunity OF*, where we say *FOR*.

⁷ *Dat . . . manūs = yields*. Note the emphasis of order. Something finally *done* (*dat*) by Cotta,—namely, . . . *giving up* (shown by *manūs*).

559.

VOCABULARY

arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *think, suppose.*

ārdeō, ārdēre, ārsī, ārsūrus, 2, *burn, be in a blaze.*

brevis, -e, *short, small.*

clāmitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (cf. clāmō), *keep crying out.*

cōsumō, -sūmere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptum, 3 (con-, intensive, + sūmō, take up), *consume, spend.*

dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, irr. (dē + ferō), *carry off; report.*

disputatiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *discussion.*

dolor, -ōris, M. 3, *pain.*

etsī (et + sī), Conj., *even if; although.*

existimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *estimate; think.*

exsistō, -sistere, -stitī, -stítūrus, 3 (ex + sistō, cause to stand out), *break out, arise.*

impedimentum, -i, N. 2 (as before), *hindrance, in Pl., baggage.*

inīussū, Adv., *without orders.*

lūx, lūcis, F. 3, *light. Prīma lūx, daylight.*

occāsiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *occasion, opportunity.*

perdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, 3 (per + dūcō, lead along), *prolong.*

permōveō, -mōvēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, 2 (per + moveō, move), *move deeply.*

sērō, Adv., *late, too late.*

tandem, Adv., *at last.*

vigilia, -ae, F. 1, *watch, vigil.*

560.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Some¹ spoke after this fashion: 2. The things which have been reported² to the council are said, not by a friend, but by an enemy. 3. Why should we trust an enemy? 4. Let us do nothing rashly. 5. We ought not to depart³ from our winter quarters without orders from Caesar.
6. Against this, the argument of others¹ was after this fashion: 7. We shall act⁴ too late when the Germans shall have joined themselves to the Gauls. 8. Before they shall be present in front of our camp, let us lead off our men to the nearest winter quarters. 9. Caesar has set out for Italy. 10. Let us set out without delay for (the camp of) Cicero or Labienus.

¹Aliī . . . aliī . . . , in the proper cases.

²What kind of clause?

³Use Impersonal verb, as opposite ("it ought not to be departed by us").

⁴Use faciō.

CHAPTER V

561.

Ambuscade

At hostēs posteā quam ex vigiliis dē profectiōne eōrum sēn-sērunt,¹ conlocātīs īsidiīs in silvīs Rōmānōrum adventum exspec-tabant; et cum sē maior pars agminis in magnam convalem dēmīsisset,² ex utrāque parte eius vallis subitō sē ostendērunt atque proelium committere coepērunt. Tum dēnum Sabīnus, quī nihil prōvidīsset,³ trepidāre et concursāre. At Cotta, quī cōgitāsset⁴ haec posse in itinere accidere, nūllā in rē commūnī salūtī deerat.

Hī cum⁵ propter longitūdinem agminis nōn facile per sē⁶ omnia obīre et quid quōque⁷ locō faciendum esset prōvidēre pos-sent,⁸ iussērunt prōnūntiārī ut impedīmenta relinquenter atque in orbem cōsisterent. Quod⁹ cōsilium, etsī in eius modī cāsū reprehendendum nōn est, tamen incommodē cecidit;¹⁰ nam et¹¹ nostrīs mīlitibus spem minuit et hostīs ad pugnam alacriōrēs effēcīt, quod⁹ nōn sine summō timōre et dēspērātiōne id factum vidēbātur.

¹ Aoristic Narrative Clause (506). Posteā quam = postquam.

² Descriptive cum-Clause of Situation (487). Practically interchangeable with the Aoristic Narrative Clause with ubi, ut, postquam, etc. (506, a).

³ The mood shows that the idea is *Causal* (Causal qui-Clause; 479).

⁴ Contracted form (for cōgitāsset). So often from stems in -āvi, -ēvi, -īvi.

⁵ Don't think of a *translation* for cum as you read, but wait to see how the clause turns out. Here are the possibilities for it, if Subjunctive:

Possibilities	(Merely) Descriptive; when (487). of Descriptive, with additional Causal or Adversative force; Subjunctive when (and since, or although; 488). cum-Clause (Purely) Causal or Adversative; since, or although (489).
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⁶ Through themselves, that is, *in person*. The line was too long.

⁷ This is quōque, not quoque. It is the Ablative of quisque, each.

⁸ This proves to be a Causal cum-Clause (since; 489).

⁹ Always be on your guard with quod (Relative Pronoun or Conjunction)!

¹⁰ Fell, in the sense of happened. (Compare English "befell".)

¹¹ After nam, et cannot mean "and." What then?

562.

VOCABULARY

accidō, accidere, accidī, —, 3
 (ad+cadō), *befall, happen.*
 adventus, -ūs, M. 4, *arrival.*
 coepī, coepisse, coeptum est, de-
 fective, *began, started.*
 concursō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (cf.
 con-and currō), *run to and fro.*
 convallis, -is, F. 3, *valley, defile.*
 dēspératiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *despair.*
 dēsum, deesse, dēfūī, dēfutūrus,
 irr. (dē+sum), *be wanting, fail.*
 incommodē, Adv., *disadvanta-
 geously, unfortunately.*

longitūdō, -inis, F. 3, *length.*
 minuō, minuere, minuī, minūtum,
 3 (cf. minus), *lessen, diminish.*
 obeō, obīre, obītī, obitum, irr.
 (ob+eō, go to meet), *attend to.*
 ostendō, ostendere, ostendī,
 ostentum, 3, *show.*
 profectiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *departure.*
 reprehendō, -hendere, -hendī,
 -hēnsum, 3, *censure.*
 timor, -ōris, M. 3, *fear.*
 trepidō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *be in
 a flutter, lose one's head.*

563.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. The Gauls, placing¹ an ambuscade in the woods, waited until the army came-down² into a valley. 2. Then our men saw, too-late, that the enemy had broken faith. 3. They were now in the greatest danger. 4. Their line of march was very long, and a great multitude was attacking it on either side.
5. Cotta and Sabinus were not able to attend to everything in person. 6. They therefore ordered their men to leave the baggage and take-position in a circle. 7. This³ plan is often to be approved in such a case; but it strengthened⁴ the hope of the enemy, who believed⁵ the Romans to be thoroughly frightened.

¹ The English Present Participle is often inexact in tense. The real tense-fact here is *Perfect* (HAVING placed. They didn't wait while placing, but after they had placed, when they had placed).—But Latin has no Perfect Active Participle.

Now, if cónlocō, *place*, were a *Deponent* verb, you could use the Perfect *Passive* Participle, which has active meaning (315). But it is not. Hence you must express the idea by a clause with a conjunction meaning *after* or *when* (ubi, etc., or cum), or by the Ablative Absolute, with Perfect *Passive* Participle. This happens often.

² Your translation will show whether you have mastered the *until*-Clauses.

³ How can you tie this sentence neatly to the last one?

⁴ Say “strengthened hope for the enemy,” using cōfirmō.

⁵ Use the mood which will add the idea of *since*.

CHAPTER VI

564. A Desperate Battle. Gallic Strategy

Nostrī omnem spem salūtis in virtūte pōnēbant; et quotiēns¹ quaeque cohors prōcurrerat, ab eā parte magnus numerus hostium cadēbat. Quā rē animadversā Ambiorīx prōnūntiārī iubet ut procul tēla coniant et, quam² in partem Rōmānī impetum fēcerint,² cēdant, rūrsus sē³ ad signa recipientis īsequantur. Quō praeceptō ab iīs diligentissimē observātō, cum quaepiam cohors ex orbe excesserat atque impetum fēcerat, hostēs vēlōcissimē refugiēbant. Rūrsus, cum in eum locum undē erant prōgressi revertī cooperant, et ab iīs qui cesserānt et ab iīs qui proximī steterant circumveniēbantur.

Tamen multīs vulneribus acceptīs resistēbant; et magnā parte diēi cōsūmptā, cum ā primā lūce ad hōram octāvam pugnārētur,⁴ nihil quod ipsīs esset indignum committēbant. Tum Q. Lūcānius, fortissimē pugnāns, dum circumventō filiō subvenit, interficitur, L. Cotta lēgātus omnēs ōrdinēs adhortāns in adversum⁵ ōs fundā vulnerātūr. Hīs rēbus permōtus⁶ Sabīnus interpretem ad Ambiorīgem mittit rogātum, ut sibi mīlitibusque parcat.⁷

¹ This is a good illustration of the *Generalizing Clause*, which is very like a General Condition (494 *a* and *b*): *As often as (=if at any time) any cohort charged, a great number of the enemy would fall.*

Note, now, the *equivalency* of several introductory words:

Quotiēns quaeque cohors prōcurrerat, *as often as any cohort charged.*

Cum quaepiam cohors prōcurrerat, *when any cohort charged.*

Quaecumque cohors prōcurrerat, *whatever cohort charged.*

Si qua cohors prōcurrerat, *if any cohort charged.*

All these are general, and all *assume* something as a fact; whence the Indicative mood (note the two **cum**-Clauses of this kind below).

² *In whatever direction.* General, in *future*, Indirect Discourse.

³ Be careful! *Recipientis* is active, and must have some Object.

⁴ *Adversative cum*-Clause. For the tense-force, see 547, footnote 1.

⁵ *In the opposed face = full in the face.*

⁶ Obviously *Situation*. This is what Particles regularly express.

⁷ You see that the feeling is that of *Request* or *Entreaty* (cf. 529, footnote 2).

565.

VOCABULARY

adhortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, encourage; exhort, urge.
 animadvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, 3 (animus+ad+ver-
 tō, turn the mind to), notice.
 coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, 3
 (con-+iaciō), hurl.
 fortiter, Adv., bravely. Compar.
 fortius, Superl. fortissimē.
 funda, -ae, F. 1, sling.
 interpres, -pretis, M. 3, media-
 tor, interpreter.
 Lucānius, -i, M. 2, a Roman name.
 neu (also nēve), Conj., and not,
 nor. Corresponds to nē, as
 nec to nōn.
 observō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1,
 observe.
 octāvus, -a, -um, eighth.

parcō, parcere, pepercī or parsī,
 parsūrus, 3, spare (Verb of
 Attitude).
 praeceptum, -i, N. 2, direction.
 procul, Adv., at a distance, from
 a distance.
 quispiam, quaepiam, quodpiam
 or quidpiam (quis-declined as in
 quis-que, 200), Indef. Adj., any.
 quotiēns, Adv. and Conj., how
 often, as often as.
 refugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitūrus,
 3, run back, retreat.
 rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, ask,
 request.
 rūrsus, Adv., back, again.
 subveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum,
 4 (sub+veniō), come to aid.
 vēlōciter, Adv., swiftly.

566.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. The enemy hurled their javelins from a distance on all sides into the legion.
2. If any cohort charged, they would give-way.
3. When our men retired¹ again, both (those) who had given-way and those who had stood close-by would surround them.
4. Still they fought most bravely for many hours.
5. Then, when Cotta had been wounded full in the face by a sling, and² was no³ longer² able to command his men, Sabinus sent an interpreter to Ambiorix to beg that he should spare those to whom he had promised³ safe conduct.

¹ A Generalizing Clause. Compare the if-clause just above.—You remember also the Determinative cum-Clause (Indicative, 426), which defines an individual time, just as a qui-Clause does a man, etc. We are ready, then, to put the Indicative cum-Clauses into a Summary, as follows:

Indicative { Determinative, fixing an individual time (426).

cum-Clause } Generalizing, of a repeated action (footnote opposite and 494, a).

² Say "nor now" (nec iam).

³ You see that this is Indirect.

CHAPTER VII

567. The Trick. Destruction of the Army

Ambiorix respondit: Si velit¹ sēcum conloquī, licēre; eī nihil² nocitum īrī; in eam rem sē suam fidem interpōnere. Ille cum Cottā sauciō commūnicat, sī videātur;³ pugnā ut excēdat et cum Ambiorīge ūnā conloquantur. Cotta sē ad armātum hostem itūrum negat, atque in eō persevērat.

Sabīnus, quōs⁴ tribūnōs⁴ mīlitum circum sē habēbat et prīmōrum ūrdinū centuriōnēs sē sequī iubet, et, cum⁵ propius Ambiorīgem accessisset, iussus arma abicere⁶ imperātum facit, suīsque ut⁶ idem faciant imperat. Interim, dum dē condiciōnibus inter sē agunt,⁷ paulatīm circumventus interficitur.

Tum vērō suō mōre victōriam conclāmant, impetūque in nos-trōs factō⁸ ūrdinēs perturbant. Ibi L. Cotta pugnāns interficitur cum maximā parte mīlitum. Reliquī sē in castra recipiunt unde erant ēgressī. Aegrē ad noctem oppugnātiōnem sustinent; noctū ad ūnum omnēs dēspērātā salūte sē ipsī⁹ interficiunt. Paucī ex proeliō ēlāpsī per silvās ad T. Labiēnum lēgātūm in hīberna perveniunt atque eum dē rēbus gestīs certiōrem faciunt.¹⁰

¹ What kind of Condition would this be in Direct Discourse?

² Accusative of Extent. Translate *no harm AT ALL would be done him*.

³ If it should seem (best) to him. What does the clause go with? Clauses in Latin are more likely to belong to something that is coming than to something that has preceded. Keep this constantly in mind in reading: *Most clauses modify FORWARD.*

⁴ What tribunes he had, = the tribunes whom, etc. A common arrangement. Call it the RELATIVE CLAUSE LEADING.

⁵ This is the bare *cum*-Clause of Situation (no additional idea).

⁶ Note iubeō with Infinitive, but imperō with Subjunctive (543, a).

⁷ Agō here means *deal with, discuss*.

⁸ Translate by the (inexact) English Present Participle.

⁹ They do it to themselves (sē), and they themselves do it (ipsi).—Our English expression is less full.

¹⁰ Clearly Labienus ought now at once to send word to Caesar and all the other camps. See whether he does so.

568.

VOCABULARY

abicio, -icere, -iēci, -iectum, 3
(*ab* + *iaciō*), *throw away; throw down, throw.*

accēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3 (*ad* + *cēdō*, move toward), *approach.*

condiciō, -ōnis, F. 3, *terms, condition(s).*

ēgredior, **ēgredī**, **ēgressus sum**, 3 (*ē* + *gradior*, step out), *march out, go out.*

ēlābor, **ēlābī**, **ēlāpsus sum**, 3 (*ē* + *lābor*, slip), *slip out, escape.*

interpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, 3 (*inter* + *pōnō*), *put between; with fidem, pledge.*

paulātim, Adv. (cf. *paulum*), *little by little, gradually.*

perturbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (cf. *turba*), *throw into confusion.*

propius, Compar. of *prope*, *near.*

Adv., used as Prep.

saucius, -a, -um, *wounded.*

sustineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, 2 (*subs*, a form of *sub*, + *teneō*, hold up), *sustain.*

569.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. To this Ambiorix said: If Sabinus wishes to talk with me, I pledge my word that no harm will be done him. 2. Sabinus then sent an interpreter to¹ ask Cotta to go with him for the purpose¹ of conferring with Ambiorix. 3. Cotta answered: I will not leave the battle in order¹ to go¹ to an armed enemy.

4. Sabinus, upon (*cum*; 487) approaching Ambiorix and throwing down his arms, was surrounded and killed. 5. Then the barbarians attacked our men fiercely. 6. A-few-only escaped from the battle. 7. A small part with difficulty returned to the camp, and here, at night, all killed themselves to a man.

¹ You see here three English ways of expressing Purpose, and there are others, as with volitive "shall" and "for . . . -ing" (cf. *ad* with Gerundive, etc.).—The ways in Latin may be summarized as follows:

Purpose may be expressed by	Dative of an Abstract Noun.
	Qui, quō, ut, or nē, with the Subjunctive (volitive).
	The Supine in -um (only after verbs of motion).
	Ad with the Gerundive or Gerund.
	Causā or grātiā with Genitive of the Gerundive or Gerund.
	The Future Passive Participle in agreement with the Object of a verb.

Remember that: *Purpose is never expressed by the Infinitive in Latin prose.*

CHAPTER VIII

570. An Attempt to surprise Cicero's Camp fails. The Siege

Barbarī ad Cicerōnis hiberna advolant magnāque manū legiōnem oppugnārē incipiunt. Nostrī celeriter ad arma concurrunt,¹ vallūm ascendunt.¹ Aegrē is diēs sustentātūr.

Hostēs posterō diē multō maiōribus coactis cōpiis castra oppugnant. Ā nostrīs eādem ratiōne² quā p̄idiē resistitūr. Hoc idem reliquīs deinceps fit diēbus. Tunc ducēs Nerviōrum cum Cicerōne conloquī sēsē velle dīcēbant. Factā potestātē, eadem quae Ambiorīx cum Sabīnō ēgerat,³ commemorant: licēre illīs ex hibernīs discēdere et sine metū proficiēscī. Cicerō ad haec ūnum modo respondit: nōn esse cōsuētūdinem populī Rōmānī accipere ab hoste armātō condicīōnem.

Septimō oppugnātiōnis diē barbarī ferrefacta iacula in casās, quae mōre Gallicō strāmentīs erant tēctae, iacere coepērunt. Hae celeriter ignem comprehendērunt.. At tanta militum virtūs fuit atque ea⁴ praeſentia animī, ut, cum⁵ undique flammā torrērentur, nōn modo dē vallō dēcēderet⁶ nēmō,⁶ sed paene nē respiceret quidem quisquam, ac tum ācerrimē fortissimēque pugnārent.

¹ Note the rapid movement of the narration, without connectives.

² *By the same theory, = in the same way.* An Ablative of Means which has become an Ablative of Manner. This is one of the common expressions of Manner into which a Preposition never came; 512, b.

³ *Had discussed with Sabinus, = had urged upon him.* What kind of clause?

⁴ You see in this passage an easy proof of what you learned in 422; namely that the Pronoun *is* can be used just like an Adjective (= *tālis*). *Ea* here is actually yoked up (by *et*) with the Adjective *tanta* (*so great . . . and such . . . , that*).

⁵ The Situation in which (and *in spite of which*) no one left the rampart. Descriptive cum-Clause of Situation, with additional adversative idea; 488. Note that English "when" has the same power (example in 572, 7).

⁶ Which is changed in position to give emphasis, *dēcēderet*, or *nēmō*?

571.

VOCABULARY

advolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (ad + volō, fly), *fly (to), rush (to).*
 commēmorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (make to remember), *state, mention.*
 comprehendō, -prehēdere, -prehēndī, -prehēnsum, 3, *seize, catch.*
 concurrō, -currere, -currī and -cucurrī, -cursum, 3 (con-+ currō), *run together, rush.*
 ferēfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, 3, *heat red hot.*
 flamma, -ae, F. 1, *flame, fire.*
 iaculum, -ī, N. 2, *javelin.*

metus, -ūs, M. 4, *fear.*
 paene, Adv., *almost.*
 populus, -ī, M. 2, *people.*
 praeſentia, -ae, F. 1, *presence.*
 pridiē, Adv., *the day before.*
 respiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spec-tum, 3 (re-+spiciō; cf. spectō), *look back, look around.*
 strāmentum, -ī, N. 2, *straw.*
 sustentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (cf. sustineō) *sustain.*
 torreō, torrēre, torruī, tostum, 2, *scorch, burn.*
 tunc, then, a stronger tum (from tum + ce, = *that then*).

572.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION¹

1. The barbarians flew to² attack Cicero's winter-quarters before he should hear of the battle. 2. Our men defended themselves with difficulty. 3. The enemy³ attacked on the following day and on several days in succession. 4. Then, an opportunity for conferring with Cicero being given (them), they warned and begged him to lead⁴ his troops out of their territory. 5. To which he answered: "It is not the custom of the Roman people to receive terms from an armed enemy."
6. On the seventh day of the siege, the presence of mind of our soldiers saved the camp. 7. For even when⁵ their cabins had caught fire, no one left the ramparts.

¹ Use picturesque tenses freely for practice, not only with main verbs, but in subordinate clauses (though *never with cum*).

² Express this purpose by ad with Gerundive, for practice.

³ Is "the enemy" really Singular or Plural in meaning?

⁴ Request or Entreaty. In Latin, a Substantive Clause (cf. 529, footnote 2).

⁵ Situation *in spite of which*.

CHAPTER IX

573. A Letter is carried through to Caesar

Erat¹ unus intus Nervius nomine Verticō, qui ad Cicerōnem perfūgerat. Hic servō persuādet praemiis, ut litterās ad Caesarem dēferat. Hās ille in iaculō inligātās effert, et Gallus inter Gallōs sine ullā suspīciōne ad Caesarem pervenit.

Caesar acceptis² litteris² hōrā circiter undecimā diēi statim³ nūntium ad M. Crassum mittit, cuius hiberna aberant¹ ab eō mīlia passuum vīgintī quīnque. Iubet mediā nocte legiōnem proficīscī celeriterque ad sē venīre. Exit cum nūntiō⁴ Crassus. Alterum ad C. Fabium lēgātum mittit. Scribit⁵ Labiēnō, sī rei⁶ pūblicae⁶ commodō⁶ facere possit, cum legiōne ad finis Nerviōrum veniat. Reliquam partem exercitūs, quod paulō aberat¹ longius, nōn putat exspectandam. Equites circiter quadrin- gentōs ex proximis hibernīs conligit.

Hōrā circiter tertīā dē Crassī adventū certior factus, eō diē mīlia passuum vīgintī prōgreditur. Fabius, nōn multum morātus, in itinere cum legiōne occurrit.

¹ What is the meaning of the *Imperfect*? Would the Perfect be right here?

² Translate by the (inexact) English Present Active Participle, *receiving*.

³ Note the promptness with which Caesar acts, and to which he had trained his lieutenants. You see that Crassus does more than is asked of him.

Caesar's political enemies said of him that he was a monster for vigilance and quickness. How much time did he allow for the covering of the twenty-five miles by the messenger (who, of course, went on horseback) and the start of Crassus? How many hours was it before Crassus was near Caesar's camp? About how many miles must Crassus' legion have covered before the evening of the first day?

⁴ With the messenger, that is, without delaying at all.

⁵ What follows may be a Statement (Infinitive), or an Indirect Question (Subjunctive), or a Command (Subjunctive). What does it turn out to be?

⁶ (With advantage on the part of, =) with advantage to the common good.

574.

VOCABULARY

circiter, Adv., and Prep. with Acc., *about*.

commodum, -ī, N. 2, *advantage*.

efferō, *efferre*, *extuli*, *ēlatum*, irr. (ex + ferō), *carry out or away*.

exeō, -īre, -ī and -īvī, -itum, irr. (ex + eō), *go out, march out*.

inligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 (in + ligō, bind), *bind up*.

intus, Adv., *within*.

littera, -ae, F. 1, *letter* (of the alphabet). Pl., *a letter*.

longē (as before), *far*. Compar. longius, Superl. longissimē.

occurrō, -currere, -currī and -currī, -cursum, 3 (ob + currō, run against), *meet*.

perfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fūgitūrus, 3 (per + fūgiō, flee through), *take refuge, desert*.

praemium, -ī, N. 2, *reward*.

pūblicus, -a, -um, *public*.

scribō, *scribēre*, *scripsī*, *scriptum*, 3, *write*.

suspiciō, -ōnis, F. 3, *suspicion*.

undecimus, -a, -um, *eleventh*.

Verticō, -ōnis, M. 3, a name.

vīgintī, indecl. Adj., *twenty*.

575.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. One of the Nervians, Vertico by name, had taken refuge with Cicero. 2. This (man) persuaded a slave to carry a letter to Caesar. 3. Having received it,¹ Caesar immediately wrote² to Crassus and Fabius to come quickly to him, leaving a small band only to defend their camps. 4. He also sent a message to Labienus to come to him, if³ he should be able³ to leave (= “go out from”) his camp without serious danger. 5. The rest of the army, which was farther away, he determined not to wait for.

6. Crassus left (his camp) (upon) receiving Caesar’s message, not delaying long. 7. (When) informed that he was approaching, Caesar set out with all his forces.

¹ You have now recently seen five ways of introducing the main verb:

Five Ways of Introducing the Main Verb:	Ubi, ut, postquam, or simul atque with Indicative. Cum with Subjunctive. Dum, while, with Present Indicative. Participle. Ablative Absolute.
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The first way is Aoristic (*absolute* tense), the others express Situation.

² What ideas *might* follow “wrote,” and what idea *does* follow?

³ Is this Direct Discourse, or Indirect? — Arrange in Latin order.

576.

CHAPTER X

Caesar enters the Enemy's Country. How he sends a Message to Cicero

Labiēnus, cum omnēs ad eum Trēverōrum cōpiae vēnissent,¹ veritus nē, sī ex hibernīs fugae similem profectiōnem fēcisset,² hostium impetum sustinēre nōn posset,² litterās Caesarī remittit quantō cum periculō legiōnem ex hibernīs ēductūrus esset.³ Rem gestam in Eburōnibus perscribit.⁴

Caesar, cōsiliō Labiēnī probātō, etsī opīniōne⁵ trium legiōnum dēiectus⁵ ad duās reciderat, tamen ūnum commūnī salūtī auxilium in celeritātē⁶ pōnēbat. Vēnit magnīs⁷ itineribus⁷ in Nerviōrum finēs. Ibi ex captīvīs cognōscit quae apud Cicerōnem gerantur,⁸ quantōque in periculō rēs sit. Tum cuidam ex equitibus Gallis magnīs praemiīs persuādet, utī ad Cicerōnem epistulam dēferat. Sī adīre nōn possit,⁹ monet ut trāgulam cum epistulā intrā mūnitiōnem abiciat. Gallus periculum veritus, ut erat praeceptum, trāgulam mittit. Haec cāsū ad turrim adhaesit, neque ab nostrīs bīduō animadversā tertīo diē ā quōdam milite cōspicitur, dēmpta¹⁰ ad Cicerōnem dēfertur.¹⁰

¹ What is the main force of this clause, and what the additional one?

² Future in meaning. You have now seen examples enough to allow you to say this: *Every tense of the Subjunctive has two forces, one that of the Indicative of the same name, the other a future force.*

³ Periphrastic (**233**, 2, b), —*was going to lead*, i. e., *would have to lead*.

⁴ Caesar could get a message through, and Labienus could get one back. Had Labienus then done his duty?

⁵ *Cast down from his expectation (of having)*, i. e., *disappointed in his expectation (of having)*. Translate **dēiectus reciderat** like two main verbs, connected by *and*. — What is the force of the case of **opīniōne**?

⁶ Again you see Caesar's quickness in thought and action.

⁷ *With great days' marches*, = *with forced marches* (Abl. of Manner; **513**).

⁸ Evidently an Indirect Question. Of what kind?

⁹ Is this Condition direct, or indirect?

¹⁰ In English, *is taken down and carried* (cf. footnote 5).

577.

VOCABULARY

adeō, adīre, adī or adīvī, aditum, irr. (ad+eō, go to), *approach.*

adhaereō, -haerēre, -haesī, -hae- sūrus, 2, *adhere, stick.*

captīvus, -a, -um, captive.

celeritās, -ātis, F. 3, swiftness, speed.

cōspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spec- tum, 3 (con-+-spiciō, spy), *see.*

dēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 (dē+iaciō, throw down), *cast* down (literally or figuratively).

dēmō, dēmere, dēmpsī, dēmptum, 3 (dē, down+emō, take), *take* down.

mūnītiō, -ōnis, F. 3 (cf. mūniō), fortification.

opīniō, -ōnis, F. 3, opinion; ex- pectation.

perscrībō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum, 3 (per+scrībō), write fully, write out.

praecipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3(prae+capiō, take in advance), direct, order.

quantus, -a, -um, interrog. and rel., *how great, as great as.*

recidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cāstūrus, 3 (re+cadō), fall back; be reduced to.

remittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, 3 (re+mittō), send back.

similis, -e, like, similar.

trāgula, -ae, F. 1, (Gallic)javelin.

578.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. Labienus, however, sent back a letter to Caesar (to the effect) that¹ all the forces of the Treveri had collected² around his camp, and³ that for this reason he could³ not³ accomplish³ a departure without great danger.

2. Caesar, although he had only two legions, advanced by forced marches into the territory of the Nervii. 3. There he learned from captives how¹ great a force had besieged the camp. 4. He then persuaded a Gallic horseman to carry a letter to Cicero. 5. If he could⁴ not⁴ enter the fortification, he instructed (the man) to send a javelin within the camp. This was done. 6. The javelin was noticed on the third day, and Cicero thus learned that¹ Caesar was coming to aid him.

¹ Is this a Statement, a Question, or a Command?

² Say "had been collected."

³ "And . . . not" = "nor." "Could" = "was able to." For "accomplish," see Caesar's phrase in the Latin opposite.

⁴ = "should not be able."

CHAPTER XI

579. The Gauls fly to meet Caesar. Approach of the
two Armies. Caesar's Strategy.

Gallī rē cognitā per explōrātōrēs obsidiōnem relinquunt; ad Caesarem omnibus cōpiis contendunt; haec erant armāta circiter mīlia sexāgintā.

Posterō diē Caesar lūce pīmā movet castra, et circiter mīlia passuum quattuor prōgressus¹ trāns vallem et rīvum multitūdinem hostium cōspicātur. Erat magnī perīculī rēs² tantulīs cōpiis inīquō locō dīmicāre. Cōnsīdit, et quam³ aequissimō³ potest³ locō³ castra commūnit. Atque haec, etsī erant exigua per sē,⁴ vix hominum mīlium⁵ septem, tamen quam maximē contrahit, eō cōnsiliō ut in summam contemptiōnem hostibus⁶ veniat.

Pīmā lūce hostium⁷ equitātus ad castra accēdit proeliumque cum nostrīs⁷ equitibus committit. Caesar cōsultō equitēs cēdere sēque in castra recipere iubet, simul ex omnibus partibus castra altiōre⁸ vällō mūnīrī portāsque caespītibus obstruī, atque in hīs administrandīs⁹ rēbus quam maximē concursārī et cum simulatiōne agī timōris iubet.

¹ One of the ways of introducing the main verb given in the table on p. 233. What others would be possible with this same verb *prōgredior*?

² *Erat* is singular. *Rēs* is therefore Nominative singular (not plural) or Accusative plural. Which is it?

³ In an AS-MOST-FAVORABLE-HE-CAN place, i. e., *in as favorable a place as possible*. This use of *quam* and the Superlative with *possum* is very common. *Possum* is often dropped from the phrase, leaving merely *quam with the Superlative*, with the same idea. You will see it twice below with an Adverb (*quam maximē*).

⁴ *Though it was small in itself*, i. e., *was naturally small*.

⁵ What kind of Genitive is this?

⁶ *To=* in the eyes of. What case, and how do you name the use?

⁷ What is the force of the position of *hostium* and *nostrīs*?

⁸ From a word which you have had. What degree of comparison?

⁹ Could the Gerund have been written here by Roman usage?

580.

VOCABULARY

<i>caesp̄es</i> , - <i>itis</i> , M. 3, <i>sod, turf.</i>	<i>equitātus</i> , - <i>ūs</i> , M. 4, <i>cavalry.</i>
<i>commūniō</i> , - <i>īre</i> , - <i>īvī</i> , - <i>ītum</i> , 4 (con- + mūniō), <i>fortify.</i>	<i>explōrātor</i> , - <i>ōris</i> , M. 3, <i>scout.</i>
<i>cōnsidō</i> , - <i>sidere</i> , - <i>sēdī</i> , - <i>sessum</i> , 3 (con- + sīdō, sit), <i>sit down; halt; camp.</i>	<i>inīquus</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> (in + aequus, not even), <i>disadvantageous.</i>
<i>cōspicor</i> , - <i>ārī</i> , - <i>ātus sum</i> , 1 (cf. cōspiciō), <i>get sight of.</i>	<i>obsidiō</i> , - <i>ōnis</i> , F. 3, <i>siege.</i>
<i>contemptiō</i> , - <i>ōnis</i> , F. 3, <i>contempt.</i>	<i>obstruō</i> , - <i>struere</i> , - <i>strūxī</i> , - <i>strūctum</i> , 3, <i>block up, obstruct.</i>
<i>contrahō</i> , - <i>trahere</i> , - <i>trāxī</i> , - <i>trāctum</i> , 3 (con- + trahō, draw together), <i>contract.</i>	<i>rīvus</i> , - <i>ī</i> , M. 2, <i>stream.</i>
	<i>sexāgintā</i> , indecl. Adj. <i>sixty.</i>
	<i>simulatiō</i> , - <i>ōnis</i> , F. 3, <i>pretense.</i>
	<i>tantulus</i> , - <i>a</i> , - <i>um</i> , <i>so small, so little.</i>

581.

MATTER FOR TRANSLATION

1. The Gauls, being informed through scouts that Caesar was approaching, determined to meet him on the way. 2. So Cicero's legion was saved, if¹ Caesar should conquer.¹

3. Having² learned² this, Caesar advanced more slowly, seeking as favorable a place as possible for fighting. 4. Getting³ sight³ of the Gauls after⁴ a⁴ while⁴ beyond a valley and stream, he fortified a camp.

5. When, at daybreak, the Gauls approached, the Roman cavalry, as had been directed, yielded, and retreated within the fortifications. 6. At the same time Caesar ordered his men to fortify the camp with a higher wall, and, in doing the work, to run to and fro as much as possible, with a pretense of fear. 7. In this way he came into the greatest contempt in-the-eyes-of⁵ the enemy.

¹ Evidently a Future Condition. From what point of view?

² In how many ways can you express this Perfect Active Participle?

³ Evidently the English tense is not exact.

⁴ Say "after something (*aliquantum*) of time."

⁵ Express simply by the case of the word for "enemy." What usage?

CHAPTER XII

582. The Gauls are themselves Surprised

Quibus¹ omnibus rēbus hostēs invītātī cōpiās trāns rīvum trādūcunt aciemque inīquō locō cōnstituunt. Nostrīs vērō² etiam dē vāllō dēductīs propius accēdunt et tēla intrā mūnītiōnem ex omnibus partibus coniciunt, praecōnibusque circummissīs prō-nūntiārī³ iubent, seu⁴ quis⁴ Gallus seu Rōmānus velit ante hōram tertiam ad sē trānsīre, sine perīculō licēre;⁵ post id tempus nōn fore potestātem. Ac sīc nostrōs contempserunt ut vāllum manū scindere inciperent. Tum Caesar omnibus portīs ēruptiōne factā equitātūque ēmissō celeriter hostīs in⁶ fugam⁶ dat,⁶ sīc utī omnīnō pugnandī causā resisteret⁷ nēmō; magnumque ex eīs numerum occidit atque omnīs armīs⁸ exuit.⁸

Longius prōsequī veritus, quod silvae palūdēsque intercēdēbant, omnibus suīs in columibus eōdem diē ad Cicerōnem perve-
nit. Prōductā legiōne cognōscit nōn⁹ decimum⁹ quemque⁹ esse reliquum mīlitem sine vulnere. Ex hīs omnibus iūdicat rēbus, quantō cum perīculō et quantā virtūte rēs sint administrātæ.¹⁰

¹ Be sure you translate into genuine English.

² The office of *vērō* is often, as here, merely to emphasize the preceding word. Translate by stress of voice.

³ At this point, you can't tell with certainty whether a Statement or a Command is coming. And you don't need yet to know, any more than a Roman did.

⁴ As you read along, do you think it probable (knowing the habit of Latin order) that the Condition beginning with *seu quis* belongs with what has preceded, or with what is coming?

⁵ Now do you find a Statement, or a Command?

⁶ *Throws them into flight, puts them to flight.*

⁷ *Resistō* (*re + sistō*) here has its original meaning, *make a stand.*

⁸ That is, makes them drop their arms as they fly.

⁹ *Not each tenth, = not one in ten.*

¹⁰ What kind of a clause is this, and why Subjunctive?

583.

VOCABULARY

circummittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -mis-
sum, 3 (*circum*+*mittō*), *send
around*.
contemnō, -temnere, -temp̄sī,
-temptum, 3; *despise*.
exuō, -uere, -ūī, -ūtum, 3, *strip
(of)*, *deprive (of)*.
incolumis, -e, *unharmed, safe*.
intercēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -ces-
sum, 3 (*inter*+*cēdō*), *come
between, intervene*.

occīdō, -cidere, -cīsī, -cīsum, 3
(*ob*+*caedō*, *cut against*), *kill*.
praecō, -ōnis, M..3, *herald*.
prōducō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum,
3 (*prō*+*dūcō*), *lead forth; draw
up, muster*.
prōsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum,
3 (*prō*, *forth*, +*sequor*, *follow*),
follow after, pursue.
scindō, scindere, scidī, *scissum*,
3, *tear, tear down*.

584.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN

1. The enemy, deceived by these things, approached nearer the camp, and drew up a line of battle on the disadvantageous ground which intervened between it and the stream. 2. They then sent heralds around to proclaim that they would spare those who should come over to them before the third hour. 3. They even began to tear down the rampart by hand; so great was their contempt of our men. 4. Then Caesar sent out his forces by all the gates. 5. The Gauls, thoroughly terrified by the sudden sally, took¹ to¹ flight,¹ and many of them were killed.

6. Upon² arriving² at the winter-camp, Caesar recognized with what wisdom and courage Cicero had managed everything, for there was not one soldier left in ten without a wound.

¹Say *gave themselves into flight*.

²Use *cum* with the Subjunctive. This is the lightest touch of the *cum*-Clause of Situation. Always write the Subjunctive without hesitation *if the clause tells you something new* in the story; for then its office cannot be to fix the time (for the reader didn't even know the fact before), but must be to give the *circumstances* under which the main act took place (Description).

On the other hand, you would write the Indicative (*Determinative cum*-Clause; 426) in such a sentence as "I have slept under pine trees which were tall, straight, beautiful pine trees when North America was discovered" (Edward Everett Hale, at American Forest Congress, 1905).

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTIONS

(The references are to paragraphs. N. means footnote.)

USES OF THE CASES

AGREEMENT

585. As far as their forms can show, words agree with the words they belong with. Thus:

1. An Appositive or Predicate Noun agrees in Case with the Substantive to which it belongs (**44, 26, a**).
2. Adjectives, Adjective Pronouns, and Participles agree with their Nouns in Gender, Number, and Case (**119, 147, 226, a**).
3. Relative Pronouns agree with their Antecedents in Gender and Number; but their Case depends upon their relations in the Clauses to which they belong (**189**).
4. A Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person (**95, b**).

NOMINATIVE

586. The Subject of a Finite Verb is put in the Nominative (**24**).

GENITIVE

587. The Genitive is used to express:

1. Possession (Possessive Genitive; **53**).
2. The Whole to which a Part Belongs (Genitive of the Whole; **202**).
3. Material or Composition (**387**).
4. Kind or Measure (Descriptive Genitive. A modifier is necessary; **390, 1**).
5. The Object, with many Nouns or Adjectives, and Participles used as Adjectives (Objective Genitive; **209**).

DATIVE

588. The Dative is used to express:

- I. The Idea of Figurative Direction, and others derived from it, as follows:
 1. The Indirect Object of a Verb (**65**).
 2. Tendency, Purpose, or Result; (Abstract Nouns, **428**).
 3. The Concrete Object For Which something is Intended (**430**).
 4. That Toward Which a Quality, Attitude, or Relation is Directed, after Adjectives and Verbs expressing any of these ideas (**67**).
 5. The Person to Whom an Act or State Refers, or whom it Concerns (Dative of Reference or Concern; **260**).
 6. The Person Judging (**295**).
 7. The Agent of the Future Passive Participle (**281**).
 8. Possession, with the Verb *sum* (**289**).
- II. The Person or Thing Affected, in a construction of several origins, as follows:
 1. After many Verbs Compounded with certain Prepositions (*ad*, *ante*, *circum*, *con-*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *prae*, *prō*, *sub*, and *super*; **527**).

ACCUSATIVE

589. The Accusative is used to express:

- I. The Idea of Space-Relation, and others derived from it, as follows:
 1. Space-Relation (not separative or locative), with a variety of Prepositions (**78**; list in **592**, II).
 2. Extent of Space, Duration of Time, and Degree (**434**).
- II. The Idea of the Verb-Object, and others derived from it, as follows:
 1. The Direct Object of a Transitive Verb (**62**).
 2. A Predicate, as well as Direct Object with Verbs of Making, Choosing, Having, Regarding, Calling, or Showing (**330**).
 3. The Subject of an Infinitive (**465**, **542**).

VOCATIVE

590. The Vocative is used in Address (**45**).

ABLATIVE

591. The Ablative is used to express:

I. Separative (*from-*) Ideas, as follows:

1. With the Prepositions **ab**, **dē**, **ex**, **sine**; also with **prō**, **prae** (**74, 89, 175, 301**).
2. The Agent of the Passive Voice, with **a** or **ab** (**126**).
3. The Point of View From Which (**411**).
4. Separation, with or without a Preposition, with Verbs (**519**).
5. Comparison (the "than" idea), where **quam** is not used (**457**).
6. Accordance, with certain very common words (**mōre**, etc.; **455** and *a*).

II. Sociative (*with-*) Ideas, as follows:

1. Accompaniment, with **cum**. May be omitted in military language, if the noun has a modifier and this is not a numeral (**507** and *a*).
2. Loosely connected modifications of various kinds (Ablative Absolute; **308**).
3. Means or Instrument (**274**).
4. Measure of Difference (**332**).
5. The Object of **ntor**, **fruor**, **fungor**, **potior**, **vēscor** (**334**).

III. Locative (*in-* or *at-*) Ideas, as follows:

1. Place In Which something Is or Is Done, with **in** and **sub** (**74, 78, a, 467**). May be omitted with certain very common words, like **locō**, **regiōne**, etc. (**410** and *a*).
2. That in Which one Trusts, with **fīdō** (**432**). But the Dative is regular with nouns denoting Persons (principle of **67**).

IV. Ideas originally expressed in *two* or *more* of the three ways given above (the *from*-way, the *with*-way, and the *in*-way).

1. Time At or Within Which (**399**).
2. Respect (**442**).
3. Kind or Physical Characteristics; also, in a few phrases, Mental State or Situation. A modifier is necessary (**390, 2**).
4. Cause or Reason (**440**).
5. Way or Manner, regularly without a Preposition. But Abstract Nouns in less frequent use take **cum** if there is no modifier, and *may* take it even if there is one (**513**).

CASES WITH PREPOSITIONS

592. Prepositions expressing the Separative,¹ Sociative, or Locative² Idea (also *prō* and *prae*) take the Ablative. Prepositions expressing *other* Space Ideas take the Accusative (78). Thus we have come to know:

- I. With the Ablative: *ab*, *dē*, *ex*, *sine* (Separative); *prō*, *prae* (originally Separative); *cum* (Sociative); *in* and *sub* (Locative).
- II. With the Accusative: *ad*, *ante*, *apud*, *circiter* and *circum*, *citrā*, *contrā*, *in*, *inter*, *intrā*, *ob*, *per*, *post*, *praeter*, *prope*, *propter*, *secundum*, *sub*, *trāns*, *ultrā*.

593. ORDINARY EXPRESSION OF PLACE (407)

1. Place From Which by the Separative Ablative with *ab*, *dē*, or *ex*.
2. Place To Which by the Accusative with *ad*, *in*, or *sub*.
3. Place In Which by the Locative Ablative with *in* or *sub*.

594. EXPRESSION OF PLACE WITH NAMES OF TOWNS, *domus* AND *rūs* (409)

1. Place From Which by the bare Ablative (similarly *domō* and *rūre*).
2. Place To Which by the bare Accusative (similarly *domum* and *rūs*).
3. Place In Which by the Genitive of the First or Second Declension Singular, and elsewhere by the bare Ablative (similarly *domī* and *rurī* or *rūre*).

USES OF THE VERB

IMPERATIVE

595. The Imperative (negative *nē*) is used to express Command, Advice, Request, Entreaty, and the like (137).

¹ *From, away from, out of,—literal or figurative.*

² This must be understood as meaning, by convenient usage, not *any* kind of place-idea, but only that of the place *in* or *within* which,—English *in, within, on, at, under*.

SUBJUNCTIVE

596. The Subjunctive is used as follows (negative **nē** for Will or Wish, **nōn** for Other Ideas):

- I. To express an act as willed, anticipated, or wished; or as proper, likely, possible, or certain in an imagined case (**368**).
 - A. Note especially the use of the Subjunctive of Will (Volitive) in:
 1. Exhortations, Commands, and Prohibitions (**347**, and n.).
 2. Deliberative (better called Volitive) Questions (**349**, **354**).
 3. Clauses of Purpose, with **qui**, **quō**, **ut**, or **nē** (**351**).
 4. Volitive Substantive Clauses:
After Verbs of Will or Endeavor, with **ut** or **nē** (**352**).
After Verbs of Hindrance, Prevention, or Check, with **nē**, **quōminus**, or **quīn** (**352**).
 5. Clauses of Fear or Anxiety, with **nē** corresponding to English "that" and **ut** corresponding to English "that not" (**353**).
 - B. Note also the use of the Subjunctive of Anticipation in:
 1. Clauses with words meaning "before" (**antequam**, **priusquam**; **356**).
 2. Clauses with words meaning "until" (**dum**, **dōnec**, **quoad**; **356**, **552**, n. 2).
 3. All Past-Future Clauses expressed by a single verb-form (**382**, **558**, n. 5).
- II. In Fact-Clauses of Consecutive nature or origin: Thus in:
 1. Descriptive Clauses with **qui** or **cum** (**421**, 1; **487**, **488**).
 2. Result Clauses with **ut**, **ut nōn**, or **quīn** (**421**, 2).
 3. Substantive Clauses with **ut** or **ut nōn** after Verbs of Bringing About or Existence (**421**, 3).
 4. Causal or Adversative **qui**-Clauses (**479**) and **cum**-Clauses (**489**).
- III. In Conditions and Conclusions. See **600**, **601**.
- IV. In Indirect Discourse. See **602**, II, *a*.
- V. By Attraction, in clauses closely attached to a Subjunctive or Infinitive (**545**).

INDICATIVE

597. The Indicative (negative *nōn*) is used to express an act as a fact, declaring, inquiring, or assuming. Thus in:

- I. Independent Statements and Questions of Fact.
- II. Determinative Clauses, with appropriate Relative or Conjunction. Thus especially in the:
 1. Determinative *qui*-Clause, fixing the *person who*, or *thing which* (426).
 2. Determinative *cum*-Clause, fixing the *time at which* (426, 584, n. 2).
- III. Clauses of Actual Past Acts with words meaning "before" or "until" (*antequam* or *priusquam*, *dum*, *dōnec*, or *quoad*).
- IV. Aoristic Narrative-Clauses, with *ubi*, *ut*, *postquam*, or *simul atque* (Perfect or Historical Present; 506).
- V. Substantive *quod*-Clauses, and *quod*-Clauses of Respect (444 and *a*).
- VI. Clauses of Cause or Reason with *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, or *quando* (517).

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

598. Neutral Conditions and Conclusions in the Present or Past are expressed by the Indicative (496).

a. So frequently in Generalizing Clauses, with *sī*, *nisi*, a Relative, or a Conjunction (494, *a* and *b*; 566, n. 1).

599. More Vivid Future Conditions and Conclusions are expressed by Indicative tenses of Future time (the Future and Future Perfect; 498, 1).

600. Less Vivid Future Conditions and Conclusions are expressed by Subjunctive tenses of Future time (the so-called Present and Perfect; 498, 2).

601. Conditions and Conclusions Contrary to Fact are expressed by the Imperfect and Past Perfect Subjunctive. The Imperfect refers to the Present, the Past Perfect to the Past (524).

INFINITIVE

602. The Infinitive is used:

I. As in English, to express the Subject, Object, or Complement of a Verb (**87, a, b**). Also in freer relations, in dependence upon many Verbs and Phrases (often in rivalry with a Subjunctive Substantive Clause; **543** and *a*). Its Subject is in the Accusative (**542**).

II. In Principal Statements of Fact in Indirect Discourse. Its Subject is then in the Accusative (**465**).

a. General Rule for Indirect Discourse: In Indirect Discourse the Principal Statement is put in the Infinitive, with Subject Accusative (which may be omitted if perfectly clear). All other verbs that would be in the Indicative if in Direct Discourse, and all Commands or Prohibitions, are put in the Subjunctive (**533**).

III. In lively Narration, in place of an Indicative. Its Subject is then in the Nominative (**515**).

GERUNDIVE AND GERUND

603. 1. The Gerundive is almost a Verbal Noun in force, but is itself still dependent upon a Substantive, with which it agrees (**303 a, 470, 1**).

2. The Gerund is a complete Verbal Noun, governed like a Noun, but capable, like a Verb, of governing a Substantive, and being modified by an Adverb (**471**).

604. The Gerundive and Gerund exist only in the Genitive, Accusative, and Ablative cases, and (with the differences stated above) are precisely parallel in their uses. These are, in general, the same as the uses of Nouns (**473**).

SUPINE

605. 1. The Supine in *-um* is used to express Purpose after Verbs of Motion (**453, 1**).

2. The Supine in *-ū* is used to express Respect with Adjectives (**453, 2**).

USES OF THE TENSES

TENSES OF THE INFINITIVE AND PARTICIPLE

606. The tenses of the Infinitive and Participle express an act as, at the time of the verb on which they depend, *completed* (Perfect), *in progress* (Present), or *yet to come* (Future). They do not, of themselves alone, tell in what division of time the act lies. They are thus purely relative (462).

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE

607. The tenses of the Indicative tell in what division of time the act lies, namely, in the Past, the Present, or the Future. Thus *I was building* (in the Past), *I shall build* (in the Future).

608. They are of two quite different kinds:

I. One kind represents an act as at a certain stage of advancement (completed, in progress, or yet to come) at a time which is thought of. Thus *he was painting a picture*. Such tenses, when attached to any other verb, are naturally understood as relative to that verb, as in *I saw the picture which he was painting*.

II. The other kind represents an act, *not* as in a certain stage of advancement at a certain time, but *as a whole, in the lump*. Thus *he painted a picture*. Such tenses are absolute.

TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

609. The tenses of the Subjunctive have the same forces as the tenses of the Indicative of the same name; and, in addition, each has a future force (576, 2).

Thus in *videō quid faciās*, *I see what you are doing*, *faciās* is present; but in *tē ὥρω ut id faciās*, *I beg you to do this*, *faciās* is future.

a. In conditions and conclusions contrary to fact, the Imperfect tense has gained a new power, that of referring to the Present (524). This will be omitted in the table below.

610. The following table, grouping the tenses of the Indicative and Subjunctive, shows *the division of time* to which each carries the mind, the *kind* to which it belongs, and the *natural combinations*.

Flight of Time	Past »»»»»»»»	Present	Future
MOODS:	→		
Absolute Tenses:	INDIC. & SUBJ.	INDIC. & SUBJ.	INDIC. & SUBJ.
Relative Tenses:	Perfect	Present	Future
	Imperf., Past Perf.	Pres., Pres. Perf.	Fut., Fut. Perf. (Subj. Pres., Perf. used over again)

THE NATURAL HARMONY OF TENSES ("Sequence")

611. The natural combinations in what we have to say (in Latin as in English) are of main tenses with relative tenses *of their own time*,—i. e., past tenses with relative tenses of the *past*, present with relative tenses of the *present*, and future with relative tenses of the *future*. That is to say:

612. In combinations of main and dependent verbs, whether Subjunctive or Indicative, a verb of the past is generally accompanied by the Imperfect or Past Perfect, a verb of the present by the Present or Perfect, and a verb of the future by the Future or Future Perfect (replaced, in the Subjunctive, by the Present or Perfect).

a. But the Narrative Clause with *ubi*, *ut*, *postquam*, and *simil atque* is regularly aoristic (i. e. *absolute*, *unrelated*). Thus "when the barbarians *came*," not "*had come*."

b. The tenses of the present are often used picturesquely in place of the soberer tenses of the past, to put past events before us as now *taking place*. The subordinate verbs are likewise generally picturesque, but sometimes sober.

SUMMARY OF FORMS

DECLENSIONS, COMPARISON, NUMERALS AND CONJUGATIONS

NOUNS

613. The Declensions of Nouns are divided as follows:

- First Declension: **a-Stems**
- Second Declension: **o-Stems**
- Third Declension: Consonant or i-Stems
- Fourth Declension: **u-Stems**
- Fifth Declension: **ē-Stems**

FIRST DECLENSION: **a-Stems**

614. **serva**, (*woman*) *slave*, F.

<i>Stem</i>	<i>servā-</i>	<i>Endings</i>
		F. (or M.)
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>serva</i>	-a
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>servae</i>	-ae
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>servae</i>	-ae
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>servam</i>	-am
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>serva</i>	-a
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>servā</i>	-ā
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>servae</i>	-ae
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>servarūm</i>	-ārum
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>servīs</i>	-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>servās</i>	-ās
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>servae</i>	-ae
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>servīs</i>	-īs

SECOND DECLENSION: o-Stems

615. o-STEMS, in -us and -um

servus, slave, M. dōnum, gift, N.

<i>Stem</i>	<i>servo-</i>	<i>dōno-</i>	<i>Endings</i>	
			M. and F.	N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>servus</i>	<i>dōnum</i>	-us	-um
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>servī</i>	<i>dōnī</i>	-ī	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>servō</i>	<i>dōnō</i>	-ō	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>servum</i>	<i>dōnum</i>		-um
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>serve</i>	<i>dōnum</i>	-e	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>servō</i>	<i>dōnō</i>		-ō
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>dōna</i>	-ī	-a
	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>dōnōrum</i>		-ōrum
	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>dōnīs</i>		-īs
	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>dōna</i>	-ōs	-a
	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>dōna</i>	-ī	-a
	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>dōnīs</i>		-īs

616. SHORTENED ro-STEMS, in -er and -ir

puer, boy, M. ager, field, M. vir, man, M.

<i>Stem</i>	<i>puero-</i>	<i>agro-</i>	<i>viro-</i>	<i>Endings</i>
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>ager</i>	<i>vir</i>	As above,
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>puerī</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>virī</i>	except in
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>virō</i>	Nom.-voc.
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>puerum</i>	<i>agrum</i>	<i>virum</i>	Sing.
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>āger</i>	<i>vir</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>puerō</i>	<i>agrō</i>	<i>virō</i>	
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>virī</i>	
	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>agrōrum</i>	<i>virōrum</i>	
	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>virīs</i>	
	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>agrōs</i>	<i>virōs</i>	
	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>agrī</i>	<i>virī</i>	
	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>agrīs</i>	<i>virīs</i>	

THIRD DECLENSION

617. CONSONANT STEMS

rēx, *king*, M. *mīles*, *soldier*, M. *caput*, *head*, N.

Stem	rēg-	mīlit-	capit-	Endings	
				M. and F.	N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>rēx</i>	<i>mīles</i>	<i>caput</i>	<i>-s or —</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>rēgis</i>	<i>mīlitis</i>	<i>capitis</i>	<i>-is</i>	<i>-is</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>rēgī</i>	<i>mīlitī</i>	<i>capitī</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rēgem</i>	<i>mīlitem</i>	<i>caput</i>	<i>-em</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>rēx</i>	<i>mīles</i>	<i>caput</i>	<i>-s or —</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rēge</i>	<i>mīlite</i>	<i>capite</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-e</i>
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>mīlēs</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>-ēs</i>	<i>-a</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>rēgum</i>	<i>mīlitum</i>	<i>capitum</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-um</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>rēgibus</i>	<i>mīlitibus</i>	<i>capitibus</i>	<i>-ibus</i>	<i>-ibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>mīlēs</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>-ēs</i>	<i>-a</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>rēgēs</i>	<i>mīlēs</i>	<i>capita</i>	<i>-ēs</i>	<i>-a</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>rēgibus</i>	<i>mīlitibus</i>	<i>capitibus</i>	<i>-ibus</i>	<i>-ibus</i>

618. CONSONANT STEMS (Continued)

victor, *victor*, M. *pater*, *father*, M. *rōbur*, *oak*, N.

Stem	victōr-	patr-	rōbor-	Endings
				As above
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>victor</i>	<i>pater</i>	<i>rōbur</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>victōris</i>	<i>patris</i>	<i>rōboris</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>victōrī</i>	<i>patrī</i>	<i>rōborī</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>victōrem</i>	<i>patrem</i>	<i>rōbur</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>victor</i>	<i>pater</i>	<i>rōbur</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>victōre</i>	<i>patre</i>	<i>rōbore</i>	
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>victōrēs</i>	<i>patrēs</i>	<i>rōbora</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>victōrum</i>	<i>patrum</i>	<i>rōborum</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>victōribus</i>	<i>patribus</i>	<i>rōboribus</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>victōrēs</i>	<i>patrēs</i>	<i>rōbora</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>victōrēs</i>	<i>patrēs</i>	<i>rōbora</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>victōribus</i>	<i>patribus</i>	<i>rōboribus</i>	

THIRD DECLENSION

619. CONSONANT STEMS (Continued)

sermō, talk, M. multitūdō, multitude, F. nōmen, name, N.

<i>Stem</i>	<i>sermōn-</i>	<i>multitūdin-</i>	<i>nōmin-</i>	<i>Endings</i>
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>sermō</i>	<i>multitūdō</i>	<i>nōmen</i>	<i>As</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>sermōnis</i>	<i>multitūdinis</i>	<i>nōminis</i>	<i>given</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>sermōnī</i>	<i>multitūdīnī</i>	<i>nōminī</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>sermōnem</i>	<i>multitūdīnem</i>	<i>nōmen</i>	(617)
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>sermō</i>	<i>multitūdō</i>	<i>nōmen</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>sermōne</i>	<i>multitūdīne</i>	<i>nōmine</i>	
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom. sermōnēs</i>	<i>multitūdīnēs</i>	<i>nōmina</i>	
	<i>Gen. sermōnum</i>	<i>multitūdīnum</i>	<i>nōminum</i>	
	<i>Dat. sermōnibus</i>	<i>multitūdīnibus</i>	<i>nōminibus</i>	
	<i>Acc. sermōnēs</i>	<i>multitūdīnēs</i>	<i>nōmina</i>	
	<i>Voc. sermōnēs</i>	<i>multitūdīnēs</i>	<i>nōmina</i>	
	<i>Abl. sermōnibus</i>	<i>multitūdīnibus</i>	<i>nōminibus</i>	

620. CONSONANT STEMS (Finished)

(The Stems of these Nouns formerly ended in *s*. But *s* between vowels became *r*.)

	<i>pulvis, dust, M. mōs, custom, M.</i>	<i>corpus, body, N.</i>	
<i>Stem</i>	<i>pulver-</i>	<i>mōr-</i>	<i>corpor-</i>
(Formerly <i>pulves-</i>)	<i>mōs-</i>		<i>corpos-</i>)
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>pulvis</i>	<i>mōs</i>	<i>corpus</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>pulveris</i>	<i>mōris</i>	<i>corporis</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>pulverī</i>	<i>mōrī</i>	<i>corporī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>pulverem</i>	<i>mōrem</i>	<i>corpus</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>pulvis</i>	<i>mōs</i>	<i>corpus</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>pulvere</i>	<i>mōre</i>	<i>corpore</i>
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom. pulverēs</i>	<i>mōrēs</i>	<i>corpora</i>
	<i>Gen. pulverum</i>	<i>mōrum</i>	<i>corporum</i>
	<i>Dat. pulveribus</i>	<i>mōribus</i>	<i>corporibus</i>
	<i>Acc. pulverēs</i>	<i>mōrēs</i>	<i>corpora</i>
	<i>Voc. pulverēs</i>	<i>mōrēs</i>	<i>corpora</i>
	<i>Abl. pulveribus</i>	<i>mōribus</i>	<i>corporibus</i>

THIRD DECLENSION: i-Stems

621.

NEUTER i-STEMS

	<i>Insigne, signal</i> , N.	<i>animal, animal</i> , N.	<i>exemplar, pattern</i> , N.	<i>Endings</i>
<i>Stem</i>	<i>īsigni-</i>	<i>animāli-</i>	<i>exemplāri-</i>	
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>īsigne</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>exemplar</i>	-e, —
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>īsignis</i>	<i>animālis</i>	<i>exemplāris</i>	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>īsignī</i>	<i>animālī</i>	<i>exemplārī</i>	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>īsigne</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>exemplar</i>	-e, —
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>īsigne</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>exemplar</i>	-e, —
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>īsignī</i>	<i>animālī</i>	<i>exemplārī</i>	-ī
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>īsignia</i>	<i>animālia</i>	<i>exemplāria</i>	-ia
	<i>īsignium</i>	<i>animālium</i>	<i>exemplārium</i>	-ium
	<i>īsignibus</i>	<i>animālibus</i>	<i>exemplāribus</i>	-ibus
	<i>īsignia</i>	<i>animālia</i>	<i>exemplāria</i>	-ia
	<i>īsignia</i>	<i>animālia</i>	<i>exemplāria</i>	-ia
	<i>īsignibus</i>	<i>animālibus</i>	<i>exemplāribus</i>	-ibus

622. MASC. AND FEM. i-STEMS

(Mostly like Consonant Stems in Sing., but i-Stems in Plural.)

fīnis, end, M. *caedēs, slaughter*, F.

	<i>fīni-</i>	<i>caedi-</i>	<i>MIXED STEMS</i>	
<i>Stem</i>	<i>fīni-</i>	<i>caedi-</i>	<i>nox</i>	<i>gēns, race</i> , F.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>fīnis</i>	<i>caedēs</i>	<i>noct- in Sing.</i>	<i>gent-in Sing.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>fīnis</i>	<i>caedis</i>	<i>noctis</i>	<i>gentis</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>fīnī</i>	<i>caedī</i>	<i>noctī</i>	<i>gentī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>fīnem</i>	<i>caudem</i>	<i>noctem</i>	<i>gentem</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>fīnis</i>	<i>caedēs</i>	<i>nox</i>	<i>gēns</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>fīne</i>	<i>caede</i>	<i>nocte</i>	<i>gente</i>
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>fīnēs</i>	<i>caedēs</i>	<i>noctēs</i>	<i>gentēs</i>
	<i>fīnium</i>	<i>caedium</i>	<i>noctium</i>	<i>gentium</i>
	<i>fīnibus</i>	<i>caedibus</i>	<i>noctibus</i>	<i>gentibus</i>
	<i>fīnēs (-ēs)</i>	<i>caedīs (-ēs)</i>	<i>noctīs (-ēs)</i>	<i>gentīs (-ēs)</i>
	<i>fīnēs</i>	<i>caedēs</i>	<i>noctēs</i>	<i>gentēs</i>
	<i>fīnibus</i>	<i>caedibus</i>	<i>noctibus</i>	<i>gentibus</i>

THIRD DECLENSION (Finished)**623. EXCEPTIONAL i-STEMS**

turris, <i>tower</i> , F.	ignis, <i>fire</i> , M.
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<i>Stem</i>	turri-	igni-
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	turris	ignis
<i>Gen.</i>	turris	ignis
<i>Dat.</i>	turrī	ignī
<i>Acc.</i>	turrim (rarely -em)	ignem
<i>Voc.</i>	turris	ignis
<i>Abl.</i>	turrī (-e)	ignī (-e)
<i>Pl.</i>	turrēs	ignēs
<i>Gen.</i>	turrium	ignium
<i>Dat.</i>	turribus	ignibus
<i>Acc.</i>	turrīs (-ēs)	ignīs (-ēs)
<i>Voc.</i>	turrēs	ignēs
<i>Abl.</i>	turribus	ignibus

a. These Exceptional Stems show i in the *Singular*, as well as in the *Plural*.



VESUVIUS IN THE ERUPTION OF 1906
View taken from the Observatory

624.

FOURTH DECLENSION : u-Stems

cāsus, chance, M. cornū, horn, N.

<i>Stem</i>	<i>cāsu-</i>	<i>cornu-</i>	<i>Endings</i>	
			M. and F.	N.
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> cāsus	cornū	-us	-ū
	<i>Gen.</i> cāsus	cornūs	-ūs	-ūs
	<i>Dat.</i> cāsuī, -ū	cornū	-uī, -ū	-ū
	<i>Acc.</i> cāsum	cornū	-um	-ū
	<i>Voc.</i> cāsus	cornū	-us	-ū
	<i>Abl.</i> cāsū	cornū	-ū	-ū
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> cāsūs	cornua	-ūs	-ua
	<i>Gen.</i> cāsuum	cornuum	-uum	-uum
	<i>Dat.</i> cāsibus	cornibus	-ibus	-ibus
	<i>Acc.</i> cāsūs	cornua	-ūs	-ua
	<i>Voc.</i> cāsūs	cornua	-ūs	-ua
	<i>Abl.</i> cāsibus	cornibus	-ibus	-ibus

625.

FIFTH DECLENSION : ē-Stems

*diēs, day, M. and F.**rēs, thing, F.*

<i>Stem</i>	<i>diē-</i>	<i>rē-</i>	<i>Endings</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> diēs	rēs	-ēs
	<i>Gen.</i> diēī	reī	-ēī or -eī
	<i>Dat.</i> diēī	reī	-ēī or -eī
	<i>Acc.</i> diem	rem	-em
	<i>Voc.</i> diēs	rēs	-ēs
	<i>Abl.</i> diē	rē	-ē
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> diēs	rēs	-ēs
	<i>Gen.</i> diērum	rērum	-ērum
	<i>Dat.</i> diēbus	rēbus	-ēbus
	<i>Acc.</i> diēs	rēs	-ēs
	<i>Voc.</i> diēs	rēs	-ēs
	<i>Abl.</i> diēbus	rēbus	-ēbus

The Genitive and Dative Singular have long e (ē) after a vowel, but short e after a consonant. Thus diēī, but reī.

626. IRREGULAR NOUNS OF THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH DECLENSIONS

domus, house or home

(Mixed Second and Fourth)

Sing. *Nom.* domus

Gen. domūs or domī

Dat. domuī or domō

Acc. domum

Voc. domus

Abl. domū or domō

vīs, force

(Irregular Third)

Sing. *Nom.* vīs

Gen. vīs (rare)

Dat. vī (rare)

Acc. vim

Voc. vīs

Abl. vī

Pl. *Nom.* domūs

Gen. domuum or domōrum

Dat. domibus

Acc. domūs or domōs

Voc. domūs

Abl. domibus

Pl. *Nom.* vīrēs

Gen. vīrium

Dat. vīribus

Acc. vīrīs (-ēs)

Voc. vīrēs

Abl. vīribus



HOUSE OF THE VETTII, POMPEII. GARDEN COURT

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

627.

o- AND ā-STEMS

bonus, good

SINGULAR

<i>Stem</i>	<i>bono-</i>	<i>bonā-</i>	<i>bono-</i>
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>bonus</i>	<i>bona</i>	<i>bonum</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>bonī</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bonī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>bonō</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bonō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>bonum</i>	<i>bonam</i>	<i>bonum</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>bone</i>	<i>bona</i>	<i>bonum</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>bonō</i>	<i>bonā</i>	<i>bonō</i>

PLURAL

<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>bonī</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bona</i>
	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>bonārum</i>	<i>bonārum</i>	<i>bonārum</i>
	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>
	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>bonōs</i>	<i>bonās</i>	<i>bona</i>
	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>bonī</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bona</i>
	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>

628.

ro- AND rā-STEMS

*miser, miserable**piger, lazy*

SINGULAR

<i>Stem</i>	<i>misero-</i>	<i>miserā-</i>	<i>misero-</i>	<i>pigro-</i>	<i>pigrā-</i>	<i>pigro-</i>
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>miser</i>	<i>miserā</i>	<i>miserum</i>	<i>piger</i>	<i>pigra</i>	<i>pigrum</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>miserī</i>	<i>miserāe</i>	<i>miserī</i>	<i>pigrī</i>	<i>pigrāe</i>	<i>pigrī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>miserō</i>	<i>miserāe</i>	<i>miserō</i>	<i>pigrō</i>	<i>pigrāe</i>	<i>pigrō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>miserum</i>	<i>miserām</i>	<i>miserum</i>	<i>pigrum</i>	<i>pigrām</i>	<i>pigrum</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>miser</i>	<i>miserā</i>	<i>miserum</i>	<i>piger</i>	<i>pigra</i>	<i>pigrum</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>miserō</i>	<i>miserā</i>	<i>miserō</i>	<i>pigrō</i>	<i>pigrā</i>	<i>pigrō</i>

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>miserī</i>	<i>miserāe</i>	<i>miserā</i>	<i>pigrī</i>	<i>pigrāe</i>	<i>pigra</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>miserōrum</i>	<i>miserārum</i>	<i>miserōrum</i>	<i>pigrōrum</i>	<i>pigrārum</i>	<i>pigrōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>miserīs</i>	<i>miserās</i>	<i>miserīs</i>	<i>pigrīs</i>	<i>pigrās</i>	<i>pigrīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>miserōs</i>	<i>miserās</i>	<i>miserā</i>	<i>pigrōs</i>	<i>pigrās</i>	<i>pigra</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>miserī</i>	<i>miserāe</i>	<i>miserā</i>	<i>pigrī</i>	<i>pigrāe</i>	<i>pigra</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>miserīs</i>	<i>miserās</i>	<i>miserīs</i>	<i>pigrīs</i>	<i>pigrās</i>	<i>pigrīs</i>

ADJECTIVES: THIRD DECLENSION**CONSONANT-STEM ADJECTIVES****629. Comparative Adjective***certior, surer***Adjective of One Ending***vetus, old*

<i>Stem</i>	<i>certiōr-</i>		<i>veter-</i>	
	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>certiōr</i>	<i>certiōs</i>	<i>vetus</i>	<i>vetus</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>certiōris</i>	<i>certiōris</i>	<i>veteris</i>	<i>veteris</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>certiōrī</i>	<i>certiōrī</i>	<i>veterī</i>	<i>veterī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>certiōrem</i>	<i>certiōs</i>	<i>veterem</i>	<i>vetus</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>certiōr</i>	<i>certiōs</i>	<i>vetus</i>	<i>vetus</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>certiōre</i>	<i>certiōre</i>	<i>veterē</i>	<i>veterē</i>
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>certiōrēs</i>	<i>certiōra</i>	<i>veterēs</i>	<i>vetera</i>
	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>certiōrum</i>	<i>veterum</i>	<i>veterum</i>
	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>certiōribus</i>	<i>veteribus</i>	<i>veteribus</i>
	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>certiōrēs</i>	<i>veterēs</i>	<i>vetera</i>
	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>certiōrēs</i>	<i>veterēs</i>	<i>vetera</i>
	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>certiōribus</i>	<i>veteribus</i>	<i>veteribus</i>

a. All Comparative Adjectives are declined like *certior*.

b. There are very few common Consonant-Stem Adjectives of one ending.



ARCHES OF CLAUDIAN AQUEDUCT NEAR ROME
Partly choked with earth. Water channel visible in middle

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

I-STEM ADJECTIVES

630. Of Three Endings Of Two Endings
ācer, sharp *fortis, brave*

<i>Stem</i>	<i>ācri-</i>			<i>forti-</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	ācer	ācris	ācre	fortis	forte
<i>Gen.</i>	ācris	ācris	ācris	fortis	fortis
<i>Dat.</i>	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	fortī	fortī
<i>Acc.</i>	ācrem	ācrem	ācre	fortem	forte
<i>Voc.</i>	ācer	ācris	ācre	fortis	forte
<i>Abl.</i>	ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	fortī	fortī
<i>Pl.</i>	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria	fortēs	fortia
	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium	fortium	fortium
	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus	fortibus	fortibus
	ācrīs (-ēs)	ācrīs (-ēs)	ācria	fortīs (-ēs)	fortia
	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria	fortēs	fortia
	ācribus	ācribus	ācribus	fortibus	fortibus

a. I-Stem Adjectives have the *-i* (*ī*) in the Abl. Sing., as well as in the regular places in the Plural.

631. Of One Ending: duplex, double

Stem dupli-

		<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	duplex	duplex	
<i>Gen.</i>	duplicis	duplicis	
<i>Dat.</i>	duplicī	duplicī	
<i>Acc.</i>	duplicem	duplex	
<i>Voc.</i>	duplex	duplex	
<i>Abl.</i>	duplicī	duplicī	
<i>Pl.</i>	duPLICēS	duPLICIA	
	duPLICIUM	duPLICIUM	
	duPLICIBUS	duPLICIBUS	
	duPLICIS (-ēS)	duPLICIA	
	duPLICĒS	duPLICIA	
	duPLICIBUS	duPLICIBUS	

THIRD DECLENSION (Finished)

632.

PRESENT ACTIVE PARTICIPLE

	amāns, <i>loving</i>		monēns, <i>warning</i>
<i>Stems</i>	amant- in Sing.		monent- in Sing.
	amanti- in Pl.		monenti- in Pl.
	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	amāns	amāns	monēns
<i>Gen.</i>	amantis	amantīs	monentīs
<i>Dat.</i>	amantī	amantī	monentī
<i>Acc.</i>	amantem	amāns	monēntem
<i>Voc.</i>	amāns	amāns	monēns
<i>Abl.</i>	amante or -ī	amante or -ī	monente or -ī
<i>Pl.</i>	Nom. amantēs	amantia	monentēs
	Gen. amantium	amantium	monentium
	Dat. amantibus	amantibus	monentibus
	Acc. amantīs (-ēs)	amantia	monentīs (-ēs)
	Voc. amantēs	amantia	monentēs
	Abl. amantibus	amantibus	monentibus

a. Present Participles are Mixed Stems (Abl. Sing. -e); but when used as *Adjectives*, they are i-Stems (Abl. Sing. -ī).

633. IRREGULAR: plūs, *more*, and complūrēs, *a good many*

M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
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SINGULAR			
<i>Nom.</i>	plūs		
<i>Gen.</i>	plūris		
<i>Dat.</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>	plūs		
<i>Voc.</i>			
<i>Abl.</i>	plūre		

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	plūrēs	plūra	complūrēs	complūria or -a
<i>Gen.</i>	plūrium	plūrium	complūrium	complūrium
<i>Dat.</i>	plūribus	plūribus	complūribus	complūribus
<i>Acc.</i>	plūrīs (-ēs)	plūra	complūrīs (-ēs)	complūria or -a
<i>Voc.</i>				
<i>Abl.</i>	plūribus	plūribus	complūribus	complūribus

COMPARISON

634. REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
certus	certior	certissimus
diligēns	diligentior	diligentissimus
ācer	ācrior	ācerrimus
aeger	aegrior	aegerrimus
facilis	facilior	facillimus
difficilis	difficilior	difficillimus
idōneus	magis idōneus	maximē idōneus

635. IRREGULAR OR DEFECTIVE COMPARISON
OF ADJECTIVES

<i>bonus, good</i>	<i>melior, better</i>	<i>optimus, best</i>
<i>malus, bad</i>	<i>peior, worse</i>	<i>pessimus, worst</i>
<i>magnus, great</i>	<i>maior, greater</i>	<i>maximus, greatest</i>
<i>multus, much</i>	<i>plūs, more</i>	<i>plūrimus, most</i>
<i>parvus, small</i>	<i>minor, smaller</i>	<i>minimus, smallest</i>

636. For a few Adjectives, the Positive is lacking or rare, or appears only in *Adverbs* or *Prepositions*. Thus:

<i>citrā, on this side</i>	<i>citerior, hither</i>	<i>citimus, hithermost</i>
<i>ultrā, beyond</i>	<i>ulterior, farther</i>	<i>ultimus, farthest</i>
<i>in, intrā, within</i>	<i>interior, inner</i>	<i>intimus, innermost</i>
<i>prope, near</i>	<i>propior, nearer</i>	<i>proximus, nearest</i>
<i>prae, prō, before</i>	<i>prior, former</i>	<i>pīmus, first</i>
<i>exterus, outside (and ex)</i>	<i>exterior, outer</i>	<i>{ extrēmus extimus } outermost</i>
<i>inferus, below</i>	<i>īferior, lower</i>	<i>{ īfīmus īmus } lowest</i>
<i>superus, above (and super)</i>	<i>superior, higher</i>	<i>{ suprēmus summus } highest</i>
<i>posterus, follow- ing (and post)</i>	<i>posterior, later</i>	<i>{ postrēmus postumus } last late-born</i>

637. REGULAR COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

<i>tardē, slowly</i>	<i>tardius, more slowly</i>	<i>tardissimē, most slowly</i>
<i>diligenter, dili-</i>	<i>diligentius, more</i>	<i>diligentissimē, most</i>
<i>gently</i>	<i>diligently</i>	<i>diligently</i>
<i>āriter, fiercely</i>	<i>ārius, more fiercely</i>	<i>āerrimē, most fiercely</i>
<i>facile, easily</i>	<i>facilius, more easily</i>	<i>facillimē, most easily</i>

a. Magis and maximē are often used, as with Adjectives.

638. IRREGULAR OR DEFECTIVE COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

<i>bene, well</i>	<i>melius, better</i>	<i>optimē, best</i>
<i>male, ill</i>	<i>peius, worse</i>	<i>pessimē, worst</i>
<i>magnopere,</i> <i>great-</i>		
<i>ly,</i>	<i>magis, more</i>	<i>maximē, most</i>
<i>multum,</i> <i>much</i>		
<i>multum, much</i>	<i>plūs, more</i>	<i>plūrimum, most</i>
<i>parum, little</i>	<i>minus, less</i>	<i>minimē, least</i>
—	<i>prius, before</i>	<i>prīmum, first</i>
<i>prope, near</i>	<i>propius, nearer</i>	<i>proximē, nearest, next</i>
<i>saepe, often</i>	<i>saepius, oftener</i>	<i>saepissimē, oftenest</i>

NUMERALS

639. CARDINALS

(Telling how many)

CARDINALS

- 1 *ūnus, one*
- 2 *duo, two*
- 3 *trēs, three*
- 4 *quattuor, four, etc.*
- 5 *quīnque*
- 6 *sex*
- 7 *septem*
- 8 *octō*
- 9 *noveñ*
- 10 *decem*
- 11 *ūndecim*
- 12 *duodecim*
- 13 *tredecim*
- 14 *quattuordecim*
- 15 *quīndecim*

ORDINALS

(Telling which in order)

ORDINALS

- prīmus, first*
- secundus (or alter), second*
- tertius, third*
- quārtus, fourth, etc.*
- quīntus*
- sextus*
- septimus*
- octāvus*
- nōnus*
- decimus*
- ūndecimus*
- duodecimus*
- tertius decimus*
- quārtus decimus*
- quīntus decimus*

	CARDINALS	ORDINALS
16	sēdecim	sextus decimus
17	septendecim	septimus decimus
18	duodēvīgintī	duodēvīcēnsimus
19	ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēnsimus
20	vīgintī	vīcēnsimus
21	vīgintī ūnus or ūnus et vīgintī, etc.	vīcēnsimus prīmus or ūnus et vīcēnsimus
30	trīgintā	trīcēnsimus
40	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēnsimus
50	quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēnsimus
60	sexāgintā	sexāgēnsimus
70	septuāgintā	septuāgēnsimus
80	octōgintā	octogēnsimus
90	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēnsimus
100	centum	centēnsimus
101	centum (et) ūnus, etc.	centēnsimus prīmus
120	centum (et) vīgintī, etc.	centēnsimus vīcēnsimus
121	centum vīgintī ūnus, etc.	cēntēnsimus vīcēnsimus prīmus
200	ducentī	ducentēnsimus
300	trecentī	trecentēnsimus
400	quadringentī	quadringentēnsimus
500	quīngentī	quīngentēnsimus
600	sescentī	sescentēnsimus
700	septingentī	septingentēnsimus
800	octingentī	octingentēnsimus
900	nōngentī	nōngentēnsimus
1,000	mīlle	mīllēnsimus
1,100	mīlle centum	mīllēnsimus centēnsimus
2,000	duo mīlia, etc.	bis (= twice) mīllēnsimus
10,000	decem mīlia, etc.	deciēns mīllēnsimus
100,000	centum mīlia, etc.	centiēns mīllēnsimus

640. DECLENSION OF *duo*, *two* (SIMILARLY *ambō*, *both*)

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>duo</i>	<i>duae</i>	<i>duo</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>duōrum</i>	<i>duārum</i>	<i>duōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>duōs or duo</i>	<i>duās</i>	<i>duo</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>

THE PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS

641. The Pronominal Adjectives and the Pronouns are in the main of the First and Second Declensions, but with the peculiar Pronominal Endings, -īus and -ī (sometimes -ius, pronounced like English -yoos, and -i) in the Genitive and Dative Singular. The individual points of each must be separately acquired. They are arranged below in the order of variation from the type first given.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

642. Nine Adjectives are declined like Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions, *except in the Genitive and Dative Singular*, which have the peculiar *Pronominal Endings* -īus and -ī in all genders. But **alius** has Neuter **aliud**, and its Genitive is generally replaced by **alterīus**, from **alter**. The nine words are:

ūnus, <i>one, only</i>	alius, <i>other, another (of several)</i>
ūllus, <i>any</i>	alter, <i>the other (of two), a second</i>
nūllus, <i>none, no</i>	uter, <i>which? (of two)</i>
sōlus, <i>sole, alone</i>	neuter, <i>neither (of two)</i>
	tōtus, <i>total, whole</i>

a. Except **ūnus** and **sōlus** these lack the Vocative.

643. The Declension in the Singular is thus as follows:

tōtus, <i>whole</i>			alter, <i>the other</i>		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> tōtus	tōta	tōtum	alter	altera	alterum
<i>Gen.</i> tōtīus	tōtīus	tōtīus	alterīus	alterīus	alterīus
<i>Dat.</i> tōtī	tōtī	tōtī	alterī	alterī	alterī
<i>Acc.</i> tōtum	tōtam	tōtum	alterum	alteram	alterum
<i>Voc.</i> —	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i> tōtō	tōtā	tōtō	alterō	alterā	alterō
alius, <i>another</i>			uter, <i>which? (of two)</i>		
<i>Nom.</i> alius	alia	aliud	uter	utra	utrum
<i>Gen.</i> (alterīus	alterīus	alterīus)	utrīus	utrīus	utrīus
<i>Dat.</i> aliī	aliī	aliī	utrī	utrī	utrī
<i>Acc.</i> alium	aliam	aliud	utram	utram	utrum
<i>Voc.</i> —	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i> alio	alia	alio	utrō	utrā	utrō

a. The Plural is regular in all these words.

644.

ipse, self

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>ipse</i>	<i>ipsa</i>	<i>ipsum</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ipsīus</i>	<i>ipsīus</i>	<i>ipsīus</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	<i>ipsī</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsārum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsa</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>	<i>ipsīs</i>

a. Notice that *ipse* is declined precisely like the Pronominal Adjectives, except for the single form *ipse* itself.

645. *ille, that, he. SIMILARLY iste, this (that) of yours*

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>ille</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>illīus</i>	<i>illīus</i>	<i>illīus</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illī</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>illum</i>	<i>illam</i>	<i>illud</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>illō</i>	<i>illā</i>	<i>illō</i>
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illae</i>	<i>illa</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>illōrum</i>	<i>illārum</i>	<i>illōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>illōs</i>	<i>illās</i>	<i>illa</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>

a. *Ille* is like *ipse*, except for the d-Neuter (*Nom.-Acc. Sing.*).

646. *is, this, that, the, he, she, it*

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	is	ea	id
<i>Gen.</i>	eius	eius	eius
<i>Dat.</i>	eī	eī	eī
<i>Acc.</i>	eum	eam	id
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	eō	eā	eō
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> eī or iī (ī)	eae	ea
	<i>Gen.</i> eōrum	eārum	eōrum
	<i>Dat.</i> cīs or iīs (īs)	eīs or iīs (īs)	eīs or iīs (īs)
	<i>Acc.</i> eōs	eās	ea
	<i>Voc.</i> —	—	—
	<i>Abl.</i> eīs or iīs(īs)	eīs or iīs (īs)	eīs or iīs (īs)

647. *idem, the same*

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	īdem	eadem	idem
<i>Gen.</i>	eiudem	eiudem	eiudem
<i>Dat.</i>	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
<i>Acc.</i>	eundem	eandem	īdem
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	eōdem	eādem	eōdem
<i>Pl.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> eīdem or īdem (īdem)	eaedem	eadem
	<i>Gen.</i> eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
	<i>Dat.</i> eīsdem or īsdem (īīsdem)	eīsdem or īsdem (īīsdem)	eīsdem or īsdem (īīsdem)
	<i>Acc.</i> eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
	<i>Voc.</i> —	—	—
	<i>Abl.</i> eīsdem or īsdem (īīsdem)	eīsdem or īsdem (īīsdem)	eīsdem or īsdem (īīsdem)

a. Notice that *idem* is declined very nearly like *is* above, with -dem added.

b. In the Plural of *is*, the preferred forms are spelled with two i's, but pronounced with one. In the Plural of *idem*, the preferred forms are both spelled and pronounced with one i.

648.

hic, this, he

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	hic	haec	hoc
<i>Gen.</i>	huius	huius	huius
<i>Dat.</i>	huic	huic	huic
<i>Acc.</i>	hunc	hanc	hoc
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	hōc	hāc	hōc
<i>Pl.</i>	hī	hae	haec
<i>Gen.</i>	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	hīs	hīs	hīs
<i>Acc.</i>	hōs	hās	haec
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	hīs	hīs	hīs

a. *Hic* (for *hi-ce*), together with *qui*, *quis*, *quidam*, and *quisque* (next two pages) has a special pronominal ending *-ae*, in the *Nom. Sing. Fem.*, and the *Nom.-Acc. Neut. Pl.*



THE ANIO AS IT DIVIDES ABOVE TIVOLI
Before its fall

649. *quī*, Rel. Pronoun, *who*,
and Interrrog. Adjective, *what?* *quis*, Interrog. Pronoun, *who?*
(as Substantive)

SINGULAR

	M.	F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quod	quis	quid
<i>Gen.</i>	cuius	cuius	cuius	cuius	cuius
<i>Dat.</i>	cui	cui	cui	cui	cui
<i>Acc.</i>	quem	quam	quod	quem	quid
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	quō	quā	quō	quō	quō

(Same for both words) PLURAL

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i>	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i>	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	quibus	quibus	quibus

a. *Quīcumque*, *whoever*, is declined like *quī* with -cumque added.**650.***quīdam*, *a certain*
Adjective and Substantive

SINGULAR

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quīdam	quaedam	quoddam or quiddam (Substantive)
<i>Gen.</i>	cuiusdam	cuiusdam	cuiusdam
<i>Dat.</i>	cuidam	cuidam	cuidam
<i>Acc.</i>	quendam	quandam	quoddam or quiddam (Substantive)
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	quōdam	quādam	quōdam

PLURAL (same for Adjective and Substantive)

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quīdam	quaedam	quaedam
<i>Gen.</i>	quōrundam	quārundam	quōrundam
<i>Dat.</i>	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam
<i>Acc.</i>	quōsdam	quāsdam	quaedam
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam

a. Notice that *quidam* is declined like *quī* above with -dam added, but has also the Neuter Substantive form from *quis*.

COMPOUNDS OF quis

(Compounds of *quis* have *quod*- Adjective and *quid*- Substantive.)

651. quisquam, *any at all* (Substantive)

	M. & F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quisquam	quicquam
<i>Gen.</i>	cuiusquam	cuiusquam
<i>Dat.</i>	cuiquam	cuiquam
<i>Acc.</i>	quemquam	quicquam
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	quōquam	quōquam

652. *quisque, each*: As Adjective As Substantive

	M.	F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	quisque	quaeque	quodque	quisque	quidque
<i>Gen.</i>	cuiusque	cuiusque	cuiusque	cuiusque	cuiusque
<i>Dat.</i>	cuique	cuique	cuique	cuique	cuique
<i>Acc.</i>	quemque	quamque	quodque	quemque	quidque
<i>Voc.</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i>	quōque	quāque	quōque	quōque	quōque

a. Similarly quispiam, any.

653. *aliquis* (*aliqui*), *some, any.* SIMILARLY *quis*, Indefinite.

As Adjective			As Substantive		
M.	F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	
<i>Nom.</i> aliquī	aliqua	aliquid	aliquis	aliquid	
<i>Gen.</i> alicius	alicius	alicius	alicius	alicius	
<i>Dat.</i> alicui	alicui	alicui	alicui	alicui	
<i>Acc.</i> aliquem	aliquam	aliquid	aliquem	aliquid	
<i>Voc.</i> —	—	—	—	—	
<i>Abl.</i> aliquō	aliquā	aliquō	aliquō	aliquō	

PLURAL (same for Adjective and Substantive)

M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
<i>Gen.</i> aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
<i>Dat.</i> aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
<i>Acc.</i> aliquōs	aliquās	aliquā
<i>Voc.</i> —	—	—
<i>Abl.</i> aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

a. Note that *aliquis* and the Indefinite *quis* are declined like Interrogative *quis* (649), but with the adjective ending -a in place of the pronominal *ae*.

654. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

(I, you)

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

(*myself, yourself, himself, etc.*)

	First	Second	First	Second	Third
	SINGULAR		SINGULAR		
Nom.	ego	tū			
Gen.	meī	tuī	meī	tuī	suī
Dat.	mihi	tibi	mīhi	tibi	sibi
Acc.	mē	tē	mē	tē	sē, sēsē
Voc.	—	tū	—	—	—
Abl.	mē	tē	mē	tē	sē, sēsē
	PLURAL		PLURAL		
Nom.	nōs	vōs			
Gen.	nostrum, -trī	vestrum, -trī	nostrī	vestrī	suī
Dat.	nōbīs	vōbīs	nōbīs	vōbīs	sibi
Acc.	nōs	vōs	nōs	vōs	sē, sēsē
Voc.	—	vōs	—	—	—
Abl.	nōbīs	vōbīs	nōbīs	vōbīs	sē, sēsē

a. The Pronouns of the *Third Person* are *is*, *ille*, *hic*, *iste*.

655. CONJUGATION OF sum (Irregular)

(Given first because entering into Conjugation of the Regular Verbs.)

Principal Parts: sum, esse, fuī, futūrus

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
		Present	
1st Sing.	<i>sum, I am</i>		sim
2d "	<i>es, thou art</i>		sīs
3d "	<i>est, he (she, it) is</i>		sit
1st Pl.	<i>sumus, we are</i>		sīmus
2d "	<i>estis, you are</i>		sītis
3d "	<i>sunt, they are</i>		sint
		Imperfect	
1st Sing.	<i>eram, I was</i>		essem
2d "	<i>erās, thou wast</i>		essēs
3d "	<i>erat, he was</i>		esset
1st Pl.	<i>erāmus, we were</i>		essēmus
2d "	<i>erātis, you were</i>		essētis
3d "	<i>erant, they were</i>		essent

Future

1st Sing. erō, *I shall be*
 2d " eris, *thou wilt be*
 3d " erit, *he will be*
 1st Pl. erimus, *we shall be*
 2d " eritis, *you will be*
 3d " erunt, *they will be*

Perfect

1st Sing. fuī, *I have been, was*
 2d " fuistī, *thou hast been, wast*
 3d " fuit, *he has been, was*
 1st Pl. fuimus, *we have been, were*
 2d " fuistis, *you have been, were*
 3d " fuērunt, -ēre, *they have been, were*

fuerim
 fuerīs
 fuerit
 fuerīmus
 fuerītis
 fuerint

Past Perfect

1st Sing. fueram, *I had been*
 2d " fuerās, *thou hadst been*
 3d " fuerat, *he had been*
 1st Pl. fuerāmus, *we had been*
 2d " fuerātis, *you had been*
 3d " fuerant, *they had been*

fuissēm
 fuissēs
 fuisset
 fuissēmus
 fuissētis
 fuissent

Future Perfect

1st Sing. fuerō, *I shall have been*
 2d " fueris, *thou wilt have been*
 3d " fuerit, *he will have been*
 1st Pl. fuerimus, *we shall have been*
 2d " fueritis, *you will have been*
 3d " fuerint, *they will have been*

este, *be ye*
 estōte, *you shall be*
 suntō, *they shall be*

IMPERATIVE

Pres. 2d es, *be thou*
 Fut. 2d estō, *thou shalt be*
 3d esto, *he shall be*

INFINITIVE

Pres. esse, *to be*
 Perf. fuisse, *to have been*
 Fut. futūrus esse, *or fore, to be about to be*

PARTICIPLE

Fut. futūrus, *about to be*

656.

FIRST CONJUGATION

amō, love

Principal Parts: amō amāre amāvī amātum

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

amō	amem	amor	amer
amās	amēs	amāris, -re	amēris, -re
amat	amet	amātur	amētur
amāmus	amēmus	amāmur	amēmur
amātis	amētis	amāmīnī	amēmīnī
amant	ament	amantur	amentur

Imperfect

amābam	amārem	amābar	amārer
amābās	amārēs	amābāris, -re	amārēris, -re
amābat	amāret	amābātur	amārētur
amābāmus	amārēmus	amābāmur	amārēmur
amābātis	amārētis	amābāmīnī	amārēmīnī
amābant	amārent	amābāntur	amārēntur

Future

amābō		amābor	
amābis		amāberis, -re	
amābit		amābitur	
amābimus		amābimur	
amābitis		amābimīnī	
amābunt		amābuntur	

Perfect

amāvī	amāverim	amātus sum	amātus sim
amāvistī	amāverīs	amātus es	amātus sīs
amāvit	amāverit	amātus est	amātus sit
amāvimus	amāverīmus	amātī sumus	amātī sīmus
amāvistis	amāverītis	amātī estis	amātī sītis
amāvērunt, -ēre	amāverint	amātī sunt	amātī sint

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Past Perfect</i>			
amāveram	amāvissem	amātus eram	amātus essem
amāverās	amāvissēs	amātus erās	amātus essēs
amāverat	amāvisset	amātus erat	amātus esset
amāverāmus	amāvissēmus	amātī erāmus	amātī essēmus
amāverātis	amāvissētis	amātī erātis	amātī essētis
amāverant	amāvissent	amātī erant	amātī essent
<i>Future Perfect</i>			
amāverō		amātus ero	
amāveris		amātus eris	
amāverit		amātus erit	
amāverimus		amātī erimus	
amāveritis		amātī eritis	
amāverint		amātī erunt	
<i>IMPERATIVE</i>			
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Pres. amā	amāte	amāre	amāminī
Fut. amātō	amātōte	amātor	amantor
amātō	amantō	amātor	
<i>INFINITIVE</i>			
Pres. amāre		amārī	
Perf. amāvisse		amātus esse	
Fut. amātūrus esse		amātūm irī	
<i>PARTICIPLE</i>			
Pres. amāns		Perf. amātus	
Fut. amātūrus		Fut. amandus	
<i>GERUND</i>			
Gen. amandī		Gen. amandī, -ae, -ī	
Dat. amandō		Dat. amandō, -ae, -ō	
Acc. amandum		Acc. amandum, -am, -um	
Abl. amandō		Abl. amandō, -ā, -ō	
<i>GERUNDIVE</i>			
Supine			
amātūm, -ū			

657.

SECOND CONJUGATION

moneō, warn

Principal Parts: moneō monēre monuī monitum

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

moneō	moneam	moneor	monear
monēs	moneās	monēris, -re	moneāris, -re
monet	moneat	monētur	moneātur
monēmus	moneāmus	monēmur	moneāmur
monētis	moneātis	monēminī	moneāminī
monent	moneant	monentur	moneantur

Imperfect

monēbam	monērem	monēbar	monērer
monēbās	monērēs	monēbāris, -re	monērēris, -re
monēbat	monēret	monēbātur	monērētur
monēbāmus	monērēmus	monēbāmur	monērēmur
monēbātis	monērētis	monēbāminī	monērēminī
monēbant	monērent	monēbantur	monērentur

Future

monēbō		monēbor	
monēbis		monēberis, -re	
monēbit		monēbitur	
monēbimus		monēbimur	
monēbitis		monēbimini	
monēbunt		monēbuntur	

Perfect

monuī	monuerim	monitus sum	monitus sim
monuistī	monuerīs	monitus es	monitus sis
monuit	monuerit	monitus est	monitus sit
monuimus	monuerīmus	monitī sumus	monitī sīmus
monuistis	monuerītis	monitī estis	monitī sītis
monuērunt, -ēre	monuerint	monitī sunt	monitī sint

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

Past Perfect

monueram

monuissem

monitus eram

monitus essem

monuerās

monuissēs

monitus erās

monitus essēs

monuerat

monuisset

monitus erat

monitus esset

monuerāmus

monuissēmus

monitī erāmus

monitī essēmus

monuerātis

monuissētis

monitī erātis

monitī essētis

monuerant

monuissent

monitī erant

monitī essent

Future Perfect

monuerō

monitus erō

monueris

monitus eris

monuerit

monitus erit

monuerimus

monitī erimus

monueritis

monitī eritis

monuerint

monitī erunt

IMPERATIVE

SINGULAR

PLURAL

SINGULAR

PLURAL

Pres. monē

monēte

monēre

monēmīni

Fut. monētō

monētōte

monētor

monētō

monentō

monētor

monentor

INFINITIVE

Pres. monēre

monērī

Perf. monuisse

monitus esse

Fut. monitūrus esse

monitum īrī

PARTICIPLE

Pres. monēns

Perf. monitus

Fut. monitūrus

Fut. monendus

GERUND

GERUNDIVE

Gen. monendī

Gen. monendī, -ae, -ī

Dat. monendō

Dat. monendō, -ae, -ō

Acc. monendum

Acc. monendum, -am, -um

Abl. monēndō

Abl. monendō, -ā, -ō

SUPINE

monitum, -ū

658.

THIRD CONJUGATION

tegō, cover

Principal Parts: tegō tegere tēxi tēctum

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

tegō	tegam	tegor	tegar
tegis	tegās	tegeris, -re	tegāris, -re
tegit	tegat	tegitur	tegātūr
tegimus	tegāmus	tegimur	tegāmūr
tegitis	tegātis	tegimini	tegāmīnī
tegunt	tegant	teguntur	tegantur

Imperfect

tegēbam	tegerem	tegēbar	tegerer
tegēbās	tegerēs	tegēbāris, -re	tegerēris, -re
tegēbat	tegeret	tegēbātūr	tegerētūr
tegēbāmus	tegerēmus	tegēbāmūr	tegerēmūr
tegēbātis	tegerētis	tegēbāmīnī	tegerēmīnī
tegēbānt	tegerent	tegēbāntūr	tegerēntūr

Future

tegam		tegar	
tegēs		tegēris, -re	
teget		tegētūr	
tegēmus		tegēmūr	
tegētis		tegēmīnī	
tegent		tegēntūr	

Perfect

tēxi	tēxerim	tēctus sum	tēctus sim
tēxistī	tēxerīs	tēctus es	tēctus sis
tēxit	tēxerit	tēctus est	tēctus sit
tēximus	tēxerīmus	tēctī sumus	tēctī simus
tēxistis	tēxerītis	tēctī estis	tēctī sitis
tēxērunt, -ēre	tēxerint	tēctī sunt	tēctī sint

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

Past Perfect

tēixeram

tēxissem

tēctus eram

tēctus essem

tēixerās

tēxisſēs

tēctus erās

tēctus essēs

tēixerat

tēxisſet

tēctus erat

tēctus esſet

tēixerāmus

tēxisſēmus

tēctī erāmus

tēctī essēmus

tēixeratis

tēxisſētis

tēctī erātis

tēctī essētis

tēixerant

tēxisſent

tēctī erant

tēctī essent

Future Perfect

tēixerō

tēctus erō

tēixeris

tēctus eris

tēixerit

tēctus erit

tēixerimus

tēctī erimus

tēixeritis

tēctī eritis

tēixerint

tēctī erunt

IMPERATIVE

SINGULAR

PLURAL

SINGULAR

PLURAL

Pres. tege

tegitē

tegere

tegimini

Fut. tegitō

tegitōte

tegitor

teginor

tegitō

teguntō

tegitor

tegunor

INFINITIVE

Pres. tegere

tegī

Perf. tēxisſe

tēctūrus esse

Fut. tēctūrus esse

tēctum irī

PARTICIPLE

Pres. tegēns

Perf. tēctus

Fut. tēctūrus

Fut. tegendus

GERUND

Gen. tegendī

Gen. tegendī, -ae, -ī

Dat. tegendo

Dat. tegendō, -ae, -ō

Acc. tegendum

Acc. tegendum, -am, -um

Abl. tegendō

Abl. tegendō, -ā, -ō

GERUNDIVE

Gen. tegendī, -ae, -ī

Dat. tegendō, -ae, -ō

Acc. tegendum, -am, -um

Abl. tegendō, -ā, -ō

SUPINE

tēctum, -ū

659.

THIRD CONJUGATION, IN -iō

capiō, take

Principal Parts: capiō capere cēpī captum

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

capiō

capiam

capiōr

capiar

capis

capiās

caperis, -re

capiāris, -re

capit

capiat

capitūr

capiātūr

·capiimus

capiāmūs

capimur

capiāmūr

capiitis

capiātīs

capimīnī

capiāmīnī

capiunt

capiant

capiuntūr

capiāntūr

Imperfect

capiēbam

caperem

capiēbar

caperer

capiēbās

caperēs

capiēbāris, -re

caperēris, -re

capiēbat

caperet

capiēbātūr

caperētūr

capiēbāmūs

caperēmūs

capiēbāmūr

caperēmūr

capiēbātīs

caperētīs

capiēbāmīnī

caperēmīnī

capiēbānt

caperēnt

capiēbāntūr

caperēntūr

Future

capiam

capiar

capiēs

capiēris, -re

capiet

capiētūr

capiēmūs

capiēmūr

capiētīs

capiēmīnī

capiēnt

capiēntūr

Perfect

cēpī

cēperim

captus sum

captus sim

cēpistī

cēperīs

captus es

captus sīs

cēpit

cēperit

captus est

captus sit

cēpimūs

cēperīmūs

captī sumus

captī sīmus

cēpistīs

cēperītīs

captī estis

captī sītīs

cēpērunt, -ēre

cēperint

captī sunt

captī sint

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

Past Perfect

cēperam

cēpissem

captus eram

captus essem

cēperās

cēpissēs

captus erās

captus essēs

cēperat

cēpisset

captus erat

captus esset

cēperāmus

cēpissēmus

captī erāmus

captī essēmus

cēperātis

cēpissētis

captī erātis

captī essētis

cēperant

cēpissent

captī erant

captī essent

Future Perfect

cēperō

captus erō

cēperis

captus eris

cēperit

captus erit

cēperimus

captī erimus

cēperitis

captī eritis

cēperint

captī erunt

IMPERATIVE

SINGULAR

PLURAL

Pres. cape

capite

SINGULAR

PLURAL

Fut. capitō

capitōte

capere

capimini

capitō

capiuntō

capitor

capiuntor

INFINITIVE

Pres. capere

captī

Perf. cēpisse

captus esse

Fut. captūrus esse

captum irī

PARTICIPLE

Pres. capiēns

Perf. captus

Fut. captūrus

Fut. capiendus

GERUND

Gen. capiēndī

Gen. capiēndī, -ae, -ī

Dat. capiēndo

Dat. capiēndo, -ae, -ō

Acc. capiēndum

Acc. capiēndum, -am, -um

Abl. capiēndo

Abl. capiēndo, -ā, -ō

SUPINE

captum, -ū

660.

FOURTH CONJUGATION

audiō, hear

Principal Parts: audiō audīre audīvī audītūm

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

audiō	audiam	audior	audiar
audiōs	audiās	audiōris, -re	audiāris, -re
audit	audiat	audiōtur	audiātur
audiōmus	audiāmus	audiōmur	audiāmur
audiōtis	audiātis	audiōminī	audiāminī
audioint	audiānt	audiointur	audiāntur

Imperfect

audiēbam	audiērem	audiēbar	audiērer
audiēbās	audiērēs	audiēbāris, -re	audiērēris, -re
audiēbat	audiēret	audiēbātur	audiērētur
audiēbāmus	audiērēmus	audiēbāmur	audiērēmur
audiēbātis	audiērētis	audiēbāminī	audiērēminī
audiēbānt	audiērent	audiēbāntur	audiērentur

Future

audiam		audiar	
audiēs		audiēris, -re	
audiet		audiētūr	
audiēmus		audiēmur	
audiētis		audiēminī	
audient		audiēntur	

Perfect

audīvī	audiōverim	audiōtus sum	audiōtus sim
audiōvistī	audiōverīs	audiōtus es	audiōtus sis
audiōvit	audiōverit	audiōtus est	audiōtus sit
audiōvīmus	audiōverīmus	audiōtī sumus	audiōtī simus
audiōvīstīs	audiōverītis	audiōtī estis	audiōtī sitis
audiōvērunt, -ēre	audiōverint	audiōtī sunt	audiōtī sint

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Past Perfect</i>		<i>Future Perfect</i>	
audīveram	audīvissem	audītus eram	audītus essem
audīverās	audīvissēs	audītus erās	audītus essēs
audīverat	audīvisset	audītus erat	audītus esset
audīverāmus	audīvissēmus	audītī erāmus	audītī essēmus
audīverātis	audīvissētis	audītī erātis	audītī essētis
audīverant	audīvissent	audītī erant	audītī essent
<i>IMPERATIVE</i>		<i>INFINITE</i>	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Pres. audī	audīte	audīre	audīmini
Fut. audīto	audītōte	audītor	
	audiunto	audītor	audiuntor
<i>PARTICIPLE</i>		<i>GERUND</i>	
Pres. audiēns	Perf. audītus	Gen. audiēndī	Gen. audiēndī, -ae, -ī
Fut. audītūrus esse		Dat. audiēndo	Dat. audiēndō, -ae, -ō
		Acc. audiēendum	Acc. audiēendum, -am, -um
		Abl. audiēndo	Abl. audiēndō, -ā, -ō
<i>GERUNDIVE</i>		<i>SUPINE</i>	
		audītūm, -ū	

661. **SYNOPSIS (BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW)**

for three Specimen Verbs

Principal Parts	amō tegō audio	amāre tegere audīre	amāvī tēxī audīvī	amātum, <i>love</i> tēctum, <i>cover</i> audītum, <i>hear</i>
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ACTIVE**INDICATIVE**

<i>Pres.</i>	amō	tegō	audiō
<i>Imperf.</i>	amābam	tegēbam	audiēbam
<i>Fut.</i>	amābō	tegam	audiam
<i>Perf.</i>	amāvī	tēxī	audīvī
<i>Past Perf.</i>	amāveram	tēixeram	audīveram
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	amāverō	tēixerō	audīverō

SUBJUNCTIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	amem	tegam	audiam
<i>Imperf.</i>	amārem	tegerem	audīrem
<i>Perf.</i>	amāverim	tēixerim	audīverim
<i>Past Perf.</i>	amāvissem	tēxissem	audīvissem

IMPERATIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	amā	tege	audi
<i>Fut.</i>	amātō	tegitō	auditō

INFINITIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	amāre	tegere	audīre
<i>Perf.</i>	amāvisse	tēxisse	audīvisse
<i>Fut.</i>	amātūrus esse	tēctūrus esse	auditūrus esse

PARTICIPLE

<i>Pres.</i>	amāns	tegēns	audiēns
<i>Fut.</i>	amātūrus	tēctūrus	auditūrus

GERUND

amandī, etc.	tegendī, etc.	audiendī, etc.
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SUPINE

amātum, -ū	tēctum, -ū	auditum, -ū
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SYNOPSIS

for three Specimen Verbs, Finished

Principal Parts	amor	amārī	amātus sum, <i>be loved</i>
	tegor	tēctī	tēctus sum, <i>be covered</i>
	audior	audīrī	audītus sum, <i>be heard</i>

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE

Pres.	amor	tegor	audior
Imperf.	amābar	tēgēbar	audiēbar
Fut.	amābor	tegar	audiar
Perf.	amātus sum	tēctus sum	audītus sum
Past. Perf.	amātus eram	tēctus eram	audītus eram
Fut. Perf.	amātus erō	tēctus erō	audītus erō

SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres.	amer	tegar	audiar
Imperf.	amārer	tegerer	audiérer
Perf.	amātus sim	tēctus sim	audītus sim
Past. Perf.	amātus essem	tēctus éssem	audītus essem

IMPERATIVE

Pres.	amāre	tegere	audīre
Fut.	amātor	tegitōr	audītōr

INFINITIVE

Pres.	amārī	tēgī	audīrī
Perf.	amātus esse	tēctus esse	audītus esse
Fut.	amātum īrī	tēctum īrī	audītum īrī

PARTICIPLE

Perf.	amātus	tēctus	audītus
Fut.	amandus	tegendus	audiendus

GERUNDIVE

amandī, -ae, -ī, etc.	tegendī, -ae, -ī, etc.	audiendī, -ae, -ī, etc.
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662.

CONJUGATION OF DEONENTS

Principal Parts:	Conj. I	mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum, wonder at
	II	vereor, verērī, veritus sum, respect
	III	sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, follow
	IV	partior, partirī, partitus sum, share

INDICATIVE

	I	II	III	IV
Pres.	mīror	vereor	sequor	partior
	mīrāris, -re	verēris, -re	sequeris, -re	partīris, -re
	mīrātūr	verētūr	sequitūr	partītūr
	mīrāmūr	verēmūr	sequimūr	partīmūr
	mīrāmīnī	verēmīnī	sequimīnī	partīmīnī
	mīrantūr	verēntūr	sequuntūr	partiuntūr
Imperf.	mīrābar	verēbar	sequēbar	partiēbar
Fut.	mīrābor	verēbor	sequar	partiar
Perf.	mīrātūs sum	veritus sum	secūtūs sum	partitus sum
Past Perf.	mīrātūs eram	veritus eram	secūtūs eram	partitus eram
Fut. Perf.	mīrātūs erō	veritus erō	secūtūs erō	partitus erō

SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres.	mīrer	verear	sequar	partiar
Imperf.	mīrārer	verērer	sequerer	partīrer
Perf.	mīrātūs sim	veritus sim	secūtūs sim	partitus sim
Past Perf.	mīrātūs essem	veritus essem	secūtūs essem	partitus essem

IMPERATIVE

Pres.	mīrāre	verēre	sequere	partīre
Fut.	mīrātor	verētor	sequitor	partītor

INFINITIVE

Pres.	mīrārī	verērī	sequī	partīrī
Perf.	mīrātūs esse	veritus esse	secūtūs esse	partitus esse
Fut.	mīrātūrūs	veritūrūs	secūtūrūs	partītūrūs
	esse	esse	esse	esse

PARTICIPLE

Pres. Act.	mīrāns	verēns	sequēns	partīens
Fut. Act.	mīrātūrūs	veritūrūs	secūtūrūs	partītūrūs
Perf. Pass.	mīrātūs	veritus	secūtūs	partitus
Fut. Pass.	mīrandūs	verendūs	sequendūs	partiendūs

GERUNDIVE AND GERUND

mīrandī, etc.	verendī, etc.	sequendī, etc.	partiendī, etc.
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SUPINE

mīrātūm, -ū	veritūm, -ū	secūtūm, -ū	partītūm, -ū
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PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION

(or Roundabout Future)

663. The Periphrastic Conjugation is made up of the Future Active or Future Passive Participle with the verb *sum*. Thus:

ACTIVE

amātūrus sum, I am about to love

INDICATIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amātūrus sum, I am about to love</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>amātūrus eram, I was about to love</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>amātūrus erō, I shall be about to love</i>

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amātūrus fuī</i>
<i>Past Perf.</i>	<i>amātūrus fueram</i>
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	<i>amātūrus fuerō</i>

INFINITIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amātūrus esse</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amātūrus fuisse</i>

PASSIVE

amandus sum, I (am to be loved) have to be loved

INDICATIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amandus sum, I have to be loved</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>amandus eram, I had to be loved</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>amandus erō, I shall have to be loved</i>

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amandus fuī</i>
<i>Past Perf.</i>	<i>amandus fueram</i>
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	<i>amandus fuerō</i>

INFINITIVE

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amandus esse</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amandus fuisse</i>

a. The Periphrastic Future is, by its nature, confined to uses in which it *states*, or *assumes*, something as about to be done (as in "the war which the boys are going to wage," *bellum quod pueri gestūri sunt*, or "if the boys are going to wage war," *sī pueri bellum gestūri sunt*). Thus it cannot be used to express ordinary Purpose, for it would mean, for example, not "in order that the boys may wage war," but "in order that they may be about to wage war."

664. CONJUGATION OF *possum*, *am able, can*Principal Parts: *possum posse potui* —

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Pres.</i>	possum potes potest possimus potestis possunt	possim possis possit possimus possitis possint
<i>Imperf.</i>	poteram, -ās, -at, etc.	possem, -ēs, -et, etc.
<i>Fut.</i>	poterō, -is, -it, etc.	
	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Perf.</i>	potuī, -istī, -it, etc.	potuerim, -īs, -it, etc.
<i>Past Perf.</i>	potueram, -ās, -at, etc.	potuissem, -ēs, -et, etc.
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	potuerō, -is, -it, etc.	
	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
<i>Pres.</i>	posse	potēns (which has become an Adjective)
<i>Perf.</i>	potuisse	



COINS OF THE EMPEROR HADRIAN
And Sabina, his wife

665.

CONJUGATION OF volō, nōlō, mālō

Principal Parts { volō velle volūī —— will; want
 nōlō nōlle nōluī —— be unwilling
 mālō mālle māluī —— prefer

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	INDIC.	SUBJ.
Pres.	volō	velim	nōlō	nōlim
	vīs	velīs	nōn vīs	nōlīs
	vult	velit	nōn vult	nōlit
	volumus	velīmus	nōlumus	nōlīmus
	vultis	velītis	nōn vultis	nōlītis
	volunt	velint	nōlunt	nōlint
Imperf.	volēbam	vellem	nōlēbam	nōllem
Fut.	volam		nōlam	
Perf.	volūī	voluerim	nōluī	nōluerim
Past Perf.	volueram	voluissem	nōlueram	nōluissem
Fut. Perf.	voluerō		nōluerō	

	INDIC.	SUBJ.		IMPERATIVE
Pres.	mālō	mālim		
	māvīs	mālis	Pres.	nōlī
	māvult	mālit	Fut.	nōlītō
	mālumus	mālīmus		nōlīte
	māvultis	mālītis		nōlītōte
	mālunt	mālint		
Imperf.	mālēbam	māllem		
Fut.	mālam			
Perf.	māluī	māluerim		
Past Perf.	mālueram	māluissem		
Fut. Perf.	māluerō			

INFINITIVE

Pres.	velle	nōlle	mālle
Perf.	voluisse	nōluisse	māluisse

PARTICIPLE

Pres.	volēns	nōlēns
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666. CONJUGATION OF *fiō*, *become*
 (= Passive of *faciō*)

(The Perfect System and the Future Passive Participle are formed regularly from *faciō*.)

Principal Parts: *fiō* *fieri* *factus sum*

	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>fiō</i>	—	<i>fiam</i>	<i>fiāmus</i>
	<i>fiſ</i>	—	<i>fiāſ</i>	<i>fiātis</i>
	<i>fit</i>	<i>fiunt</i>	<i>fiāt</i>	<i>fiānt</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>fiēbam</i>		<i>fierem</i>	
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>fiam</i>			
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>factus sum</i>		<i>factus sim</i>	
<i>Past Perf.</i>	<i>factus eram</i>		<i>factus essem</i>	
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	<i>factus erō</i>			

	IMPERATIVE	INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>fi</i> <i>fite</i>	<i>Pres.</i> <i>fieri</i>	<i>Perf.</i> <i>factus</i>
		<i>Perf.</i> <i>factus esse</i>	<i>Fut.</i> <i>faciendus</i>
		<i>Fut.</i> <i>factum irī</i>	

GERUND	GERUNDIVE
<i>faciēndī</i>	<i>faciēndī</i> , -ae, -ī
<i>faciēndō</i>	<i>faciēndō</i> , -ae, -ō
<i>faciēndūm</i>	<i>faciēndūm</i> , -am, -um
<i>faciēndō</i>	<i>faciēndō</i> , -ā, -ō

SUPINE
<i>factūm</i>
<i>factū</i>

a. Prepositional compounds of *faciō* usually have the regular Passive. Thus the Principal Parts of *cōficiō* are:

Active: *cōficiō*, *cōflicere*, *cōfēcī*, *cōfectum*.

Passive: *cōficior*, *cōficiī*, *cōfectus sum*.

¹The *i* is long except in *fit* and before short *e* (thus *fieri*, *fierem*).

667.

CONJUGATION OF *eō, go*

(Note the contracted forms.)

Principal Parts: *eō* *īre* *iī (or īvī)* *itum*

		INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>eō</i>		<i>īmus</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>eāmus</i>
	<i>īs</i>		<i>ītis</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>eātis</i>
	<i>it</i>		<i>eunt</i>	<i>eat</i>	<i>eant</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>ībam</i>			<i>īrem</i>	
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>ībō</i>				
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>iī (or īvī)</i>	<i>iīmus</i>		<i>īerim</i>	
	<i>īstī (or iīstī)</i>	<i>īstis (or iīstis)</i>			
	<i>iīt (or īt)</i>	<i>iīrunt (or iēre)</i>			
<i>Past Perf.</i>	<i>ieram</i>			<i>īssem</i>	
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	<i>ierō</i>				
IMPERATIVE		INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE		
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>īte</i>	<i>īre</i>	<i>īens, iēns, Gen. euntis</i>	
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>ītō</i>	<i>ītōte</i>	<i>īsse (or iīsse)</i>	<i>ītūrus</i>	
	<i>ītō</i>	<i>euntō</i>			
			<i>Fut.</i> <i>ītūrus esse</i>	<i>Fut. Pass.</i> <i>eundum (est,</i>	
					<i>Impersonal)</i>

GERUND

eundi
eundō
eundum
eundō



REMAINS OF ROMAN ROAD IN NORTHERN SYRIA
 From Butler's "Architecture and Other Arts," by permission

668. CONJUGATION OF *ferō, bear*

Principal Parts: ferō ferre tulī lātum

		Active		Passive	
	INDIC.	SUBJ.	INDIC.	SUBJ.	
Pres.	ferō	feram	feror	ferar	
	fers	ferās	ferris	ferāris or -e	
	fert	ferat	fertur	ferātur	
	ferimus	ferāmus	ferimur	ferāmur	
	fertis	ferātis	feriminī	ferāminī	
	ferunt	ferant	feruntur	ferantur	
Imperf.	ferēbam	ferrem	ferēbar	ferer	
Fut.	feram		ferar		
Perf.	tulī	tulerim	lātus sum	lātus sim	
Past Perf.	tuleram	tulissem	lātus eram	lātus essem	
Fut. Perf.	tulerō		lātus erō		
IMPERATIVE					
Pres.	fer	ferte	ferre	ferimini	
Fut.	fertō	fertōte	fertor		
	fertō	feruntō	fertor	ferunctor	
INFINITIVE					
Pres.	ferre		ferri		
Perf.	tulisse		lātus (esse)		
Fut.	lātūrus (esse)		lātum īrī		
PARTICIPLE					
Pres.	ferēns		lātus		
Fut.	lātūrus		Fut.	ferendus	
GERUND					
	ferendī		ferendī, -ae, -ī		
	ferendō		ferendō, -ae, -ō		
	ferendum		ferendum, -am, -um		
	ferendō		ferendō, -ā, -ō		
GERUNDIVE					
SUPINE					
		lātum, -ū			

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

The references are to sections. Figures in brackets refer to the Summary of Forms.

a or ab, Prep. with Abl., *from*, *away from*; *by* (of Agent of Passive Voice). **Ā** fronte, etc., *on the front*, etc.

abiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, 3, *throw away*, *throw down*, *throw*.

absum, abesse, **āfuī**, **āfutūrus** (also **abfuī**, **abfutūrus**), irr., *be away*, *be absent*, *be distant* [655].

ac, see **atque**.

accēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3, *approach*.

accidō, accidere, **accidī**, —, 3, *befall*, *happen*.

acciō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3, *take*, *receive*, *accept*.

accurrō, -currere, -currī and -cu-
currī, —, 3, *run up*.

acer, **ācris**, **ācre**, *sharp*, *fierce*, 293 [630]. Compar. **ācrior**, Superl. **ācerrimus**, 511, 2 [634].

aciēs, -ēi, F. 5, *sharp edge*, *line of battle*.

acrīter, Adv., *keenly*, *fiercely*. Compar. **ācrius**, Superl. **ācerimē**, 538 [637].

ad, Prep. with Acc., *at*, (*near*) *by*. With idea of motion, aim, purpose, etc., *to*, *toward*, *for*. Ad hunc modum, after this fashion.

adeō, adīre, adī (or adīvī), aditum, irr., *approach*, 503 [667].

adferō, adferre, attulī, allātum, irr., *bring (to)*, 522 [668].

adgredior, -gredi, -gressus sum, 3, *step*, *go*, *go against*, *attack*. **adhaereō**, -haerēre, -haesī, -haesūrus, 2, *adhere*, *stick*.

adhortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *encourage*; *exhort*, *urge*.

adiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnc-
tum, 3, *join (to)*.

adiuvō, -iuvāre, -iūvī, -iūtum,
1, *assist*, *aid*.

administrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1,
administer, *manage*, *do*.

adpropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1,
approach. Word of Relation, taking Dat.

adsuēfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum,
3, *accustom (to)*.

adsum, adesse, **āfuī**, **āfutūrus**, irr., *be by*, *be present*, *be at hand*, *be here* [655].

adventus, -ūs, M. 4, *arrival*.

adversus, -a, -um, *adverse*, *opposed*. Word of Attitude, taking Dat.

advolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *fly (to)*, *rush (to)*.

aeger, **aegra**, **aegrūm**, *ill*.

aegrē, Adv., *in an ill manner*, *ill with difficulty or annoyance*.

aequē, Adv., *equally*.

aequus, -a, -um, *equal*; *fair*; *favorable*.

aestās, -ātis, F. 3, *summer*.
 ager, agrī, M. 2, *field*, 111 [616].
 agmen, agminis, N. 3, *army* (on
 a march); *line of march*.
 agō, agere, ēgī, āctum, 3, *drive*,
lead; carry on, deal with, dis-
cuss; act, do; pass, spend.
 agricola, -ae, M. 1, *farmer*.
 alacer, -cris, -cre, *eager*.
 aliquantus, -a, -um, *some*. Neut.
 as Substantive = *somewhat*.
 aliquis, aliquid (Adj. forms aliquī,
 aliqua, aliquod), *Indefinite*,
some, any one, any, 207 [653].
 aliquot, indecl. Adj., *some, sev-*
eral.
 aliter, Adv., *otherwise, differ-*
ently.
 aliū, -a, -ud, *other, another*
(of several); different, else.
 Alius ... aliū, *one ... another*;
 Pl. *some ... others*, 130 [643].
 alter, -tera, -terum, *other, an-*
other (of two), a second. Alter
... alter, the one, the other;
 Pl., *one party ... the other*
party, 130 [643].
 altior, *higher*. Compar. of altus,
high.
 altus, -a, -um, *high, lofty*.
 amāns, *loving*, Pres. Act. Partic.
 of amō. Declension, 300 [632].
 Ambiorīx, -īgis, M. 3, a name.
 ambō, -ae, -ō, *both*, 328 [640].
 ambulō, -are, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *walk*.
 amīca, -ae, F. 1 (*woman or girl*),
friend.
 amīcus, -ī, M. 2 (*man or boy*),
friend.
 amō, -are, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *love*,
like [656].

amplius, more. As Acc. of De-
 gree, *more, further; equiva-*
lent to an Adv. Compar.
 Neut. of amplus, *ample*.
 amplus, -a, -um, *ample, large*.
 an, Conj., or (in second part of a
 question).
 animadverto, -vertere, -vertī,
 -versum, 3, *notice*.
 animal, -ālis, -ium, N. 3, *animal*,
 270 [621].
 animus, -ī, M. 2, *mind, spirit*;
feeling.
 annus, -ī, M. 2, *year*.
 ante, Prep. with Acc., *before, in-*
front-of. Also Adv., *before, in*
advance.
 anteā, Adv., *before this, before*
that, formerly.
 apertus, -a, -um, *open*.
 appellō, -are, -āvī, -ātum, 1,
address; call, name.
 aptus, -a, -um, *apt, fitted, fit*.
 apud, Prep. with Acc., *at, among*;
at-the-house of.
 arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *think*,
suppose.
 ārdeō, ārdēre, ārsī, ārsturus, 2,
burn, be in a blaze.
 arma, -ōrum, N. Pl. 2, *arms*,
weapons.
 armō, -are, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *arm*.
 Arpīneius, -ī, M. 2, a name.
 ars, artis, -ium, F. 3, *art*,
skill.
 ascendō, ascendere, ascendī, as-
 cēnum, 3, *ascend, mount*.
 at, Conj., *but, yet*. Of contrast
 or objection. Not so strong as
 sed.
 athlēta, -ae, M. 1, *athlete*.

atque or ac, Conj., *and*. Of close connection, like -que.

auctōritās, -atis, F. 3, *authority*.

audeō, audēre, ausus sum, 2, *dare*.

audio, -ire, -ivī, -itum, 4, *hear* [660].

Aurunculeius, -i, M. 2, a name.

aut, Conj., *or*. Aut . . . aut . . . ,

either . . . or . . .

autem, Conj., postpositive, *on the other hand, but, however; now*.

Of contrast, but not so strong as at.

auxilium, -i, N. 2, *aid, help*.

Baculus, -i, M. 2, a name.

barbarus, -a, -um, *barbarian*.

beātus, -a, -um, *happy, blessed, fortunate*.

Bellovacī, -ōrum, M. Pl. 2, name of a Gallic nation.

bellum, -i, N. 2, *war*.

bene, Adv., *well*.

beneficium, -i, N. 2, *well-doing, kindness*.

benignus, -a, -um, *good-natured, kind*. Word of Quality and Attitude, taking Dat.

bīduum, -i, N. 2, *two-days*.

bonus, -a, -um, *good*, 117 [627].

bracchium, -i, N. 2, (*fore-*) *arm*.

brevis, -e, *short, small*.

C., for Gāius.

cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsūrus, 3, *fall; befall, happen*.

caedēs, -is, -ium, F. 3, *slaughter*, 271 [622].

caedō, caedere, cecidī, caesum, 3, *cut, kill*.

Caesar, Caesaris, M. 3, a name.

caesp̄es, -itis, M. 3, *sod, turf*.

capiō, capere, cēpī, captum, 3, *take, take up*. Cōnsilium

capiō, *form a plan* [659].

Capreae, -ārum, F. 1, *Capri*.

captīvus, -a, -um, *captive*.

caput, capitīs, N. 3, *head*, 256 [617].

casa, -ae, F. 1, *cottage, cabin*.

castra, -ōrum, N. Pl. 2, *camp*.

cāsus, -ūs, M. 4, *chance, accident; case*, 369 [624].

Catuvolcus, -i, M. 2, a name.

causa, -ae, F. 1, *cause, reason*.

Causā with Gen. of Gerundive or Gerund, *for the purpose of*.

cautus, -a, -um, *cautious*.

cēdō, cēdere, cessī, ccessum, 3, *yield; give way*. Word of Attitude, taking Dative.

celeritās, -ātis, F. 3, *swiftness, speed*.

celeriter, Adv., *swiftly, quickly*.

cēna, -ae, F. 1, *dinner*.

cēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *dine*.

centum, indecl. Adj., *a hundred*.

centuriō, -ōnis, M. 3, *centurion* (commander of a company).

certāmen, -inis, N. 3, *contest*.

certē, Adv., *certainly, surely; at any rate, at least*.

certior, -ius, *surer, trustier*.

Compar. of certus, *sure*. Certiōrem (or -ēs) faciō, *I inform*.

Declension, 286 [629].

certō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *contend, strive*.

certus, -a, -um, *certain, sure, assured, fixed; trusty*.

Cicerō, -ōnis, M. 3, a name.

circiter, Prep. with Acc., and Adv., *about*.

circum, Prep. with Acc., *around, around in.* Also Adv., *around.*
 circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datum, 1, *throw around, surround.*
 circummittō, -mittere, -misi, -misum, 3, *send around.*
 circumveniō, -venire, -vēni, -vēnum, 4, *surround.*
 citerior, -ius, *on this side, hither.* Compar.; cf. citrā, *on this side,* 531 [636].
 citrā, Prep. with Acc., *on this side..*
 cīvitas, -ātis, -ium (sometimes -um), F. 3, *state.*
 clāmitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *keep crying out.*
 clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *shout.*
 clāmor, -ōris, M. 3, *shout.*
 coāctus, -ūs, M. 4, *compulsion.*
 coepī, coepisse, coeptum est, *defective, began, started.*
 cōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *think, plan.*
 cognōscō, -gnōscere, -gnōvī, -gnitum, 3, *learn thoroughly, find out; recognize.*
 cōgō, cōgere, cōgī, coāctum, 3, *gather; compel.*
 cohōrs, cohortis, -ium, F. 3, *cohort* (tenth part of a legion).
 collis, -is, M. 3, *hill.*
 colō, colere, coluī, cultum, 3, *cultivate.*
 commēmorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *state, mention.*
 committō, -mittere, -misi, -misum, 3, *join, commit.*
 commodē, Adv., *conveniently, properly.*
 commodum, -ī, N. 2, *advantage.*

communicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *communicate.*
 communiō, -ire, -īvī, -ītum, 4, *fortify.*
 communis, -e, *common.*
 commūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *completely change.*
 compleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plētum, 2, *fill thoroughly, fill up, fill.*
 complūrēs, -plūria (or -a), -plūrium, *a good many,* 327 [633].
 comprehendō, -prehendere, -prehēdī, -prehēnsum, 3, *seize, catch.*
 cōnātus, -ūs, M. 4, *attempt, undertaking.*
 concēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3, *yield, grant, concede.*
 conclāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *shout vigorously, shout out.*
 concurrō, -currere, -currī and -cucurrī, -cursum, 3, *run together, rush.*
 concursō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *run to and fro.*
 condiciō, -ōnis, F. 3, *terms, condition(s).*
 condiscipulus, -ī, M. 2, *fellow-pupil, schoolmate.*
 cōfertus, -a, -um, *crowded.*
 cōfestim, Adv., *immediately.*
 cōficiō, cōficere, cōfēcī, cōfectum, 3, *finish, complete.*
 cōfidō, -fidere, -fīsus sum, 3, *trust (to), confide (in).* Word of Attitude, taking Dat. (also the Locative Abl.).
 cōfirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *strengthen, establish.*
 cōfiteōr, -fitērī, -fessus sum, 2, *confess.*

conicio, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, 3, *hurl.*

conligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum, 3, *gather, collect.*

conlocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *place, station.*

conloquium, -ī, N. 2, *colloquy.*

conloquor, -loquī, -locūtus sum, 3, *confer.*

cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *attempt, undertake.*

cōsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, 3, *follow vigorously, overtake; gain.*

cōservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *save, preserve.*

cōnsidō, -sīdere, -sēdī, -sessum, 3, *sit down; halt; camp.*

cōnsilium, -ī, N. 2, *counsel, plan; judgment, wisdom; council.*

cōsistō, -sistere, -stitī, —— 3, *take position; halt.*

cōspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, 3, *see.*

cōspicor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *get sight of.*

cōstituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitutum, 3 (stronger than statuō), *establish, place; determine.*

cōsuētūdō, -inis, F. 3, *custom.*

cōsulō, -sulere, -sulūtī, -sultum, 3, *consult (for), look out for.*

cōsultō, Adv., *purposely, intentionally.*

consūmō, -sūmere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptum, 3, *consume, spend.*

contemnō, -temnere, -tempī, -temptum, 3, *despise.*

contemptiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *contempt.*

contendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tendum, 3, *strain; strive, hasten.*

contineō, -tinēre, -tinūtī, -tentum, 2, *hold in, hem in, keep.*

contrā, Prep. with Acc., *against.*

contrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, -trāctum, 3, *contract.*

contrōversia, -ae, F. 1, *controversy.*

convallis, -is, F. 3, *valley, defile.*

conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, 4, *come together, meet.*

convertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, 3, *turn about. Convertō signa, I wheel about.*

cōpia, -ae, F. 1, *abundance, supply.* In Pl., *resources; (military) forces.*

coqua, -ae, F. 1, *cook.*

Corfinium, -ī, N. 2, *Corfinium.*

Cornēlius, -ī, M. 2, *a name.*

cornū, -ūs, N. 4, *horn; wing (of an army), 369 [624].*

corpus, -oris, N. 3, *body, 265 [620].*

cotidiē, Adv., *daily, every day.*

Cotta, -ae, M. 1, *a name.*

Crassus, -ī, M. 2, *a name.*

crēdō, crēdere, crēdī, crēditum, 3, *believe. Word of Attitude, taking Dat.*

culīna, -ae, F. 1, *kitchen.*

culpa, -ae, F. 1, *fault, blame.*

culpō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *blame, censure.*

cum, Prep. with Abl., *with.*

cum, Conj., *when, as; since; although.*

cūnctus, -a, -um, *all (together), whole.* In Pl., *all, everybody.*

cupidē, Adv., *eagerly.*

cupidus, -a, -um, *desirous.*

cupiō, cuperē, cupīvī (and cupiī), cupītum, 3, *desire, wish, want.*

cūr, Adv., *why?*

cūra, -ae, F. 1, *care, anxiety.*

currō, currere, cucurrī, cursum, 3, *run.*

cursus, -ūs, M. 4, *running, run.*

dē, Prep. with Abl., *down from, from (of descent); concerning about.*

dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī, dēbitum, 2, *owe; ought.*

dēcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3, *go away, withdraw.*

decem, indecl. Adj., *ten.*

dēcertō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *settle the war, fight it out.*

decimus, -a, -um, *tenth.*

dēcipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3, *catch, deceive.*

dēdō, dēdere, dēdidī, dēditum, 3, *give up. Mē dēdō, I give myself up (to), devote myself (to); surrender.*

dēducō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductum, 3, *lead off, lead away.*

dēfatigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *fatigue, tire out.*

dēfendō, -fendere, -fendī, -fēnsum, 3, *defend.*

dēferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, irr., *carry off; report, 522 [668].*

dēficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, 3, *fail.*

dēicīo, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, 3, *cast down.*

deinceps, Adv., *in succession, one after the other.*

deinde, Adv., *afterward, next; in the second place.*

dēliberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *liberate.*

dēmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, 3, *send down, let down. Mē dēmittō, descend, come down.*

dēmō, dēmere, dēmpsī, dēemptum, 3, *take down.*

dēmum, Adv., *at last, finally.*

dēnique, Adv., *at last, finally; in short.*

dēsiderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *desire.*

dēsistō, dēsistere, dēstitī, dēstitūrus, 3, *desist, stop.*

dēspēratiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *despair.*

dēspērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *despair (of).*

dēsum, deesse, dēfuī, dēfutūrus, irr., *be wanting, fail [655].*

dexter, -tra, -trum, *right. Dexter, -ae, as Noun, F. 1, right hand.*

dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum, 3, *say, speak.*

dictum, -ī, N. 2, *saying, word.*

diēs, diēi, M. and F. 5, *day. Diēs dictus, day appointed, 395 [625].*

difficilis, -e, *difficult. Compar. difficilior, Superl. difficillimus, 511, 3 [634].*

dignus, -a, -um, *worthy. Takes Abl.*

dīūndicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *decide (between).*

dīligēns, -ēns, Gen. -entis, *diligent, careful. Compar., diligentior, Superl., dīligentissimus, 511, 1 [634].*

dīligenter, Adv., *diligently, carefully. Compar., dīligentius, Superl., dīligentissimē, 538 [637].*

diligentia, -ae, F. 1, *diligence, carefulness.*
 dīmīcō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *fight.*
 discēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3, *move off, depart.*
 disciplīna, -ae, F. 1, *discipline.*
 discipulus, -ī, M. 2, *pupil, school-boy.*
 discō, discere, didicī, —, 3, *learn.*
 displaceō, -plicēre, -plicūt, -plicitum, 2, *be displeasing, displease.* Verb of Quality, taking Dat.
 disputatiō, -ōnis, F. 3., *discussion.*
 distribuō, -tribuere, -tribuī, -tributum, 3, *distribute.*
 diū, Adv., *for a long time, long.*
 dīversus, -a, -um, *different.*
 dīvidō, dīvidere, dīvīstī, dīvīsum, 3, *divide.*
 dō, dare, dedī, datum, 1, *give.* (For the short a, see 163, ftn. 1).
 doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum, 2, *teach, inform, tell, show.*
 doleō, dolēre, doluī, dolitūrus, 2, *suffer, ache, grieve.*
 dolor, -ōris, M. 3, *pain.*
 dolus, -ī, M. 2, *trick, stratagem.*
 domina, -ae, F. 1, *mistress.*
 dominus, -ī, M. 2, *master.*
 domus, -ūs and -ī, F. 4 and 2, *house, home,* 406 [626].
 dōnec, Conj., *while; until.*
 dōnum, -ī, N. 2, *gift, present,* 107 [615].
 ducentī, -ae, -a, *two hundred.*
 dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum, 3, *lead.*

dum, Conj., *while; until.*
 duo, -ae, -o, *two,* 328 [640].
 duplex, duplex, Gen. duplicitis, *twofold, double; ambiguous,* 293 [631].
 dūrus, -a, -um, *hard, stern, harsh.*
 dux, ducis, M. 3, *leader, guide.*

 ē or ex, Prep. with Abl., *out of, from; of* (in the sense of *from*).
 Ex cōnsuetudine suā, *in accordance with his habit.* Ex utrāque parte, etc., *on either side, etc.*
 Eburōnēs, -um, M. Pl. 2, name of a Gallic nation.
 ēducō, ēducere, ēdūxī, ēductum, 3, *lead out.*
 efferō, efferre, extulī, ēlātum, irr., *carry out or away,* 522 [668].
 efficiō, efficere, effēcī, effectum, 3, *make out, accomplish, bring about.*
 ego, meī, I, 214 [654].
 ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressus sum, 3, *March out, go out.*
 ēiciō, ēicere, ēiēcī, ēiectum, 3, *throw out.* Mē ēiciō, I *rush out.*
 ēlabor, ēlabī, ēlapsus sum, 3, *slip out, escape.*
 ēligō, ēligere, ēlēgī, ēlectum, 3, *pick out, elect, choose.*
 ēmittō, ēmittere, ēmīstī, ēmissum, 3, *send out.*
 enim, Conj., *for.* Like nam, but postpositive in its clause.
 eō, īre, īī (or īvī), itum, irr., go, 503 [667].
 eō, Adv., *thither, to that place.*
 epistula, -ae, F. 1, *epistle, letter.*

eques, equitis, M. 3, *horseman, cavalryman*. In Pl., = *cavalry*.
 equestris, -e, *cavalry* (as Adj.).
 equitātus, -ūs, M. 4, *cavalry*.
 equus, equī, M. 2, *horse*.
 ērumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, -rup-
 tum, 3, *break out, sally out*.
 ēruptiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *sally*.
 Esuviī, -ōrum, M. Pl. 2, name of
 a Gallic nation.
 et, Conj., *and*. Et . . . et . . .
 both . . . and . . .
 etiam, Conj. and Adv., *even, also*.
 etsī, Conj., *even if; although*.
 ex, see ē.
 excēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum,
 3, *come out (of), leave, withdraw*.
 excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum,
 3, *receive, pick up*.
 excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *rouse, rouse up, raise*.
 exemplar, -āris, -ium, N. 3,
pattern, 270 [621].
 exemplum, -ī, N. 2, *example, precedent*.
 exeō, -īre, -ī (or -īvī), -itum, irr.,
go out, march out, 503 [667].
 exerceō, exercēre, exercūi, exer-
 citum, 2, *exercise, practice, drill*.
 exercitus, -ūs, M. 4, *army*.
 exiguis, -a, -um, *scanty, slight*.
 exīstimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1,
estimate; think.
 experior, experīrī, *expertus sum*,
 4, *try*.
 explōrātor, -ōris, M. 3, *scout*.
 explōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *explore, reconnoiter; find out*.

exsistō, -sistere, -stītī, -stitūrus,
 3, *break out, arise*.
 exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *expect, await, wait for*.
 extendō, extendere, extendī, ex-
 tentum and extēnsum, 3,
stretch out, extend.
 exterior, -ius, *outer*. Compar. of
 exterus, *outside*, 531 [636].
 exterus, -a, -um, *outside*.
 extrēmus or extimus, *outermost, extreme, the edge of*. Superl.
 of exterus, *outside*, 531 [636].
 exuō, -uere, -uī, -ātum, 3, *strip (of), deprive (of)*.
 Fabius, -ī, M. 2, a name.
 facile, Adv., *easily*. Compar. fa-
 cilius, Superl. facillimē, 538
[637].
 facilis, -e, *easy*. Compar. facilior,
 Superl. facillimus, 511, 3 [634].
 faciō, facere, fēcī, factum, 3, *make, do, perform, act*. Factā potes-
 tātē, *opportunity being given*.
 facultās, -ātis, F. 3, *facility; opportunity*.
 fāma, -ae, F. 1, *fame, reputation*.
 faveō, favēre, fāvī, fautum, 2,
be favorable to, favor. Word
 of Attitude, taking Dat.
 fēmina, -ae, F. 1, *woman*.
 ferē, Adv., *generally; about, almost*.
 ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, irr., *bear, bring, carry*, 522 [668].
 ferus, -a, -um, *fierce, wild*.
 fervefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum,
 3, *heat red hot*.
 fidēs, -ei, F. 5, *faith, loyalty; promise, word*.

fidō, fidere, fīsus sum, 3, *trust*.
 filia, -ae, F. 1, *daughter*.
 filius, filii, M. 2, *son*.
 finis, -is, -ium, M. 3, *limit, end, boundary*; in Pl., *boundaries, territory*, 271 [622].
 finitimus, -a, -um, *neighboring*.
 Pl. as Subst., *neighbors*.
 fīo, fieri, factus sum, irr., *become; be done; happen*. Used as Passive of faciō, 502 [666].
 firmō, -are, -avī, -ātum, 1, *make firm, strengthen*.
 flamma, -ae, F. 1, *flame, fire*.
 fleō, flēre, flēvī, flētum, 2, *weep, cry*.
 flūmen, -inis, N. 3, *river*.
 forsitan, Adv., *perhaps*. With Subjunctive of Possibility.
 fortasse, Adv., *perhaps*.
 forte, Adv., *by chance, perhaps*.
 fortis, -e, *strong, brave*, 293 [630].
 fortiter, Adv., *bravely*. Compar. fortius, Superl. fortissimē.
 fortūna, -ae, F. 1, *fortune*.
 frāter, frātris, M. 3, *brother*.
 frōns, frontis, -ium, F. 3, *fore-head, front*.
 frūmentum, -i, N. 2, *grain*.
 fruor, fruī, fructus sum, 3, *profit by, enjoy*. Takes Abl.
 fuga, -ae, F. 1, *flight*.
 fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitūrus, 3, *flee, run away*.
 funda, -ae, F. 1, *sling*.
 fungor, fungī, functus sum, 3, *perform, discharge*. Takes Abl.

Gāius, -i, M. 2, a name.
Galba, -ae, M. 1, a name.

galea, -ae, F. 1, *helmet*.
 Gallia, -ae, F. 1, *Gaul*.
 Gallicus, -a, -um, *Gallic*.
 Gallus, a *Gaul*. Also a man's name, *Gallus*.
 gaudeō, gaudērē, gāvīsus sum, 2, *rejoice, be glad of*.
 gēns, gentis, -ium, F. 3, *race, kind, class*.
 Germānus, -i, M. 2, *a German*.
 gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum, 3, *carry, bear; carry on, wage, manage; do*.
 gladius, -i, M. 2, *sword*.
 glōria, -ae, F. 1, *glory*.
 gradus, -ūs, M. 4, *step*.
 grātia, -ae, F. 1, *popularity, favor*.
 grātūs, -a, -um, *gratifying, pleasing, agreeable*. Word of Quality, taking Dat.
 gravis, -e, *heavy, serious, grave*.
 gravor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *be annoyed*.

 habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum, 2, *have; hold; regard*. *Ōratiō-nem habeō, deliver an address*.
 Prō certō habeō, *feel sure*.
 habitō, -are, -avī, -ātum, 1, *in-habit, dwell, live*.
 herī, Adv., *yesterday*.
 hīberna, -ōrum, N. Pl. 2, *a winter camp, winter-quarters*.
 hic, haec, hoc, *this; he, she, it; the latter*, 166 [648].
 hīc, Adv., *in this place, here*.
 hiemō, -are, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *spend the winter, winter*.

hiems, hiemis, F. 3, *storm; winter.*
 hodiē, Adv., *today.*

homō, hominis, 3, *man.* (The ordinary word for a man merely as a human being, whereas *vir* implies a compliment.)

honestus, -a, -um, *honorable.*

honor, -ōris, M. 3, *honor.*

hōra, -ae, F. 1, *hour.*

hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *exhort, urge.*

hortus, -ī, M. 2, *garden.*

hostis, -is, -ium, M. 3, *enemy.*

iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactum, 3, *throw.*

iaculum, -ī, N. 2, *javelin.*

iam, Adv., *by this time, already, now.*

ibi, Adv., *there.*

idem, eadem, idem, *the same,* 158 [647].

idōneus, -a, -um, *suitable, fit.* Compar. magis idōneus, Superl. maximē idōneus, 511, 4 [634].

ignis, -is, -ium, M. 3, *fire* (Abl. Sing. -ī or -e), 278 [623].

ille, -a, -ud, *that; he, she, it; the former,* 145 [645].

imāgō, imāginis, F. 3, *image, likeness, representation.*

impedimentum, -ī, N. 2, *hindrance.* In Pl., *baggage.*

impellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum, 3, *impel.*

imperātor, -ōris, M. 3, *general (in chief).*

imperātum, -ī, N. 2, *command.*

imperium, -ī, N. 2, *command, sway; empire.*

imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *command, order.* Word of Attitude, taking Dat.

impetus, -ūs, M. 4, *attack.*

impiger, -gra, -grum, *energetic, industrious.*

impigrē, Adv., *energetically, vigorously.*

īmus, see īfīmus.

in, Prep. with Abl. of rest, *in, on, upon;* with Acc. of motion (literal or figurative), *into, at, upon, against, for.*

incendō, -cendere, -cendī, -cēnsum, 3, *set on fire.*

incipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3, *begin.*

īncolumis, -e, *unharmed, safe.*

incommodē, Adv., *disadvantageously, unfortunately.*

incommodum, -ī, N. 2, *trouble, misfortune.*

indignus, -a, -um, *unworthy.* Takes Abl.

Indūtiomārus, -ī, M. 2, *a name.*

inermis, -e, *unarmed.*

īnferior, -ius, *lower.* Compar. of īferus, *below,* 531 [636].

īnferus, -a, -um, *below.*

īnfīmus, -a, -um, or īmus, -a, -um, *lowest.* Superl. of īinferior, lower, 531 [636].

ingenium, ingēnī, N. 2, *intellect, ability.*

īnimīcus, -a, -um, *unfriendly, hostile.* Word of Attitude, taking Dat.

īnimīcus, -ī, M. 2, *enemy.*

īnīquus, -a, -um, *disadvantageous.*

īnitium, -ī, N. 2, *beginning.*

iniūria, -ae, F. 1, *injury, wrong.*
 iniussū, Adv., *without orders.*
 inligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *bind up.*
 inopia, -ae, F. 1, *want, lack, scarcity.*
 inquit, *says he, or said he.* Used in direct quotation, and always follows one or more words.
 īsequor, īsequī, īsecūtus sum, 3, *follow up, pursue.*
 īsidiae, -ārum, F. Pl., 1, *ambush, ambuscade.*
 īsigne, -is, -ium, N. 3, *decoration, badge, device; signal,* 270 [621].
 īstō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātūrus, 1, *press on.*
 īstruō, īstruere, īstrūxī, īstructum, 3, *draw up.*
 inter, Prep. with Acc., *between, among.* Inter sē, *with one another, together.*
 intercēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3, *come between, intervene.*
 interclūdō, -clūdere, clūsī, -clūsum, 3, *shut in, hem in, block.*
 intereā, Adv., *meanwhile.*
 interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, 3, *kill.*
 interim, Adv., *meanwhile.*
 interior, *inner,* 531 [636].
 intermittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, 3, *intermit, stop.*
 interpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, 3, *put between.* With fidem, *pledge.*
 interpres, -pretis, M. 3, *mediator, interpreter.*
 intervallum, -ī, N. 2, *interval.*

intimus, -a, -um, *innermost.* Superlative of interior, *inner,* 531 [636].
 intrā, Prep. with Acc., *within.*
 intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *enter.*
 intus, Adv., *within.*
 inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, 4, *find, discover; invent.*
 invitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *invite; attract.*
 ipse, -a, -um, *self,* 139 [644].
 irātus, -a, -um, *angry.* Word of Attitude, taking Dat.
 is, ea, id, *this, that, the; he, she, it,* 153 [646].
 iste, -a, -ud, *this (of yours) or that (of yours); he, she, it,* 145, a [645].
 ita, Adv., *in such a way, thus, so.* Ita ut (so as), *as.*
 Italia, -ae, F. 1, *Italy.*
 itaque, Adv., *and so, therefore, accordingly.*
 iter, itineris, N. 3, *way, road, journey; march.* Magnum iter, *forced march.*
 iterum, Adv., *again.*
 iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussum, 2, bid, *order.* Takes Infin.
 index, īdīcis, M. 3, *judge.*
 īdīcīum, -ī, N. 2, *judgment, opinion.*
 īdīcō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *judge.*
 Iulia, -ae, F. 1, *Julia.*
 Iulius, -ī, M. 2, *Julius.*
 iungō, iungere, iūnxi, iūnctum, 3, *join.*
 Iūnius, -ī, M. 2, a name.
 iūstus, -a, -um, *just.*
 iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtum, 1, *help*

L., for Lūcius.

Labiēnus, -ī, M. 2, a name.

labor, labōris, M. 3, *labor, work, exertion.*

labor, lābī, lāpsus sum, 3, *slip.*

labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *labor, work.*

laceſſō, laceſſere, laceſſīvī, laceſſītum, 3, *worry.*

laetor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *be delighted, rejoice.*

laetus, -a, -um, *joyous, glad, happy.*

lapillus, -ī, M. 2, *pebble.*

latus, -eris, N. 3, *side; lung.*

laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *praise.*

lēgātus, -ī, M. 2, *ambassador; lieutenant.*

legiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *legion (division of an army).*

legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum, 3, *pick, choose; read.*

lēx, lēgis, F. 3, *law, rule.*

libenter, Adv., *willingly.*

licet, licēre, licuit and *licitum est*, 2, *impers., be permitted.*

litteſa, -ae, F. 1, *letter (of the alphabet). Pl., a letter.*

locus, -ī, M. 2, *place. Pl. loca, locōrum, N. 2.*

longē, Adv., *far. Compar. longius, Superl. longissimē.*

longitūdō, -inis, F. 3, *length.*

longus, -a, -um, *long.*

loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, 3, *talk, converse.*

Lūcānius, -ī, M. 2, a name.

Lūcius, -ī, M. 2, a name.

ludus, -ī, M. 2, *play, sport, game.*

lūx, lūcis, F. 3, *light. Prīma lūx, daybreak.*

M., for Mārcus.

magis, Adv., *more. Compar. of magnopere and multum, much, 539 [638].*

magister, -trī, M. 2, *master (=teacher).*

magnopere, Adv., *greatly.*

magnus, -a, -um, *great, large, big.*

maiōr, maius, *greater, bigger. Compar. of magnus, great, 530 [635].*

male, Adv., *badly.*

maleficium, -ī, N. 2, *wrong-doing.*

mālō, mālle, māluī, —, *irr., want more, prefer, 493 [665].*

malus, -a, -um, *bad.*

māne, Adv., *in the morning.*

maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsum, 2, *remain, continue.*

manus, -ūs, F. 4, *hand; band.*

Mārcus, -ī, M. 2, a name.

māter, mātris, F. 3, *mother.*

mātūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *make ripe; hasten, make haste.*

mātūrus, -a, -um, *ripe.*

maximē, Adv., *in the largest degree, very greatly, exceedingly, very. Superl. of magnopere and multum, greatly, much, 539 [638].*

maximus, -a, -um, *greatest, largest, biggest; oldest. Superl. of magnus, great, 530 [635].*

meī, Reflexive, *of me, 215 [654].*

medius, -a, -um, *middle, or the middle-of.*

melior, melius, *better. Compar. of bonus, good, 530 [635].*

melius, Adv., *better. Compar. of bene, well, 539 [638].*

meminī, -isse, defective, *remember*.

memoria, -ae, F. 1, *memory*.

meridiēs, -ēī, M. 5, *midday*.

metus, -ūs, M. 4, *fear*.

meus, -a, -um, *my, mine*.

mīles, mīlitis, M. 3, *soldier*, 256 [617].

militāris, -e, *military*. *Ars mīlitāris*, *art of war, tactics*.

mīlle, indecl. Adj., or Noun, *a thousand*. Pl. as Noun, mīlia, -ium, N. 3. *Mille passuum* = 5,000 feet, or a Roman mile.

minimē, Adv., *in the smallest degree, not at all; no*. Superl. of parum, *little*, 539 [638].

minimus, -a, -um, *smallest, or very small*. Superl. of parvus, *small*, 530 [635].

minor, minus, *smaller, less*. Compar. of parvus, *small*, 530 [635].

minuō, minuere, minuī, minutum, 3, *lessen, diminish*.

minus, Adv. *less*. Compar. of parum, *little*, 539 [638].

mīror, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *admire* [662].

miser, misera, miserum, *miserable, unhappy*, 117 [628].

mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum, 3, *send; throw (a weapon)*.

modo, Adv., *just, only; just now*.

modus, -ī, M. 2, *measure; method, way, manner, fashion; kind*.

Eius modī (*huius modī*), *of this kind, of such a kind, such*.

monēns, *warning*, Pres. Act. Partic. of moneō. Declension, 300 [632].

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum, 2, *admonish, warn, chide, instruct* [657].

mōns, montis, -ium, M. 3, *mountain*.

mora, -ae, F. 1, *delay*.

Morinī, -ōrum, M. Pl. 2, name of a Gallic nation.

morior, morī, mortuus sum, 3, die. Partic. mortuus = *dead*.

moror, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *delay*.

mōs, mōris, M. 3, *custom, way, habit, manner*, 265 [620].

moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum, 2, *move*.

mox, Adv., *soon*.

multitūdō, -inis, F. 3, *multitude, great number*, 264 [619].

multus, -a, -um, *much*. In Pl. many. Multum, Acc. of Degree, *much*; equivalent to Adv.

Munātius, -ī, M. 2, a name.

mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, 4, *construct, fortify*.

mūnītiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *fortification*.

mūrus, -ī, M. 2, *wall*.

mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *change, alter*.

nam, Conj., *for*.

nāttūra, -ae, F. 1, *nature*.

-ne, interrogative enclitic, implying nothing about the answer.

nē, as Adv., *not*; as Conj., *that not, lest*. Nē . . . quidem, *not even*.

nec, see neque.

necesse, indecl. neut. Noun, *necessity*. In predicate, = *necessary*.

neglegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum, 3, neglect, pass by, disregard.
negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, say no, say . . . not, deny, refuse.

negōtium, -ī, N. 2, business, occupation.

nēmō, Dat. nēminī, Acc. nēminem (Gen. and Abl. supplied by nullius and nullō), M. 3, no one, nobody.

neque or nec, Conj., neither or nor. Neque . . . neque . . . , neither . . . nor . . .

Nerviī, -ōrum, name of a Gallic nation. Also Sing. Nervius, a Nervian.

neu (also nēve), Conj., and not, nor. Corresponds to nē, as nec to nōn.

neuter, neutra, neutrum, neither (of two), 129 [642].

nihil, indecl. Noun, nothing.

nimis, Adv., too much, too.

nisi, Conj., unless. Without a verb = except.

noceō, nocēre, nocuī, nocitum, 2, be hurtful to, hurt, injure.

Verb of Quality, taking Dat.

noctū, Adv., at night, by night.

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —, irr., not want, be unwilling, 493 [665].

nōmen, nōminis, N. 3, name, 264 [619].

nōn, Adv., not.

nōndum, Adv., not yet.

nōnne, not? interrog. Adv., implying "yes."

nōnnūllus, -a, -um, some. In Pl., some, several, not a few. Declined like nullus, 129 [642].

nōnnumquam, Adv., sometimes.

nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtum, 3, get acquainted with, come to know, learn.

nōster, nostra, nostrum, our.

nōvus, -a, -um, new.

nox, noctis, -ium, F. 3, night, 271 [622].

nōllus, -a, -um; none, no, 129 [642]. num, interrog. Adv., implying "no."

numerus, -ī, M. 3, number.

numquam, Adv., never.

nunc, Adv., now.

nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, announce.

nūntius, -ī, M. 2, messenger; message.

nūper, Adv., recently.

ō, O, or Oh (often used in address).

ob, Prep. with Acc., against, before; on account of.

obeō, obire, obīī (or -īvī), obitum, irr., attend to, 503 [667].

observō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, observe.

obsidiō, -ōnis, F. 3, siege.

obstō, obstāre, obstitī, obstātūrus, 1, oppose, prevent.

obstruō, -struere, -strūxī, -strūctum, 3, block up, obstruct.

occasiō, ūnis, F. 3, occasion, opportunity.

occidō, -cidere, -cīsī, -cīsum, 3, kill.

occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, take possession of, occupy.

occurrō, -currere, -currī and -cu- currī, -cursum, 3, meet.

octāvus, -a, -um, eighth.

oculus, -ī, M. 2, eye.

officium, -i, N. 2, *office, duty.*
 omnīnō, Adv., *in all, at all.*
 omnis, -e, *all, the whole; every, any.*
 opīniō, -onis, F. 3, *opinion, expectation.*
 oppidum, -i, N. 2, *town.*
 oppugnātiō, -onis, F. 3, *siege.*
 oppugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *besiege.*
 ops, opis, F. 3, *help.* In Pl., *resources, means.*
 optimē, Adv., *in the best way, best.* Superl. of *bene, well,* 539 [638].
 optimus, -a, -um, *best.* Superl. of *bonus, good,* 530 [635].
 optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *wish, hope.*
 opus, operis, N. 3, *work, task.* With est and Abl.=*there is need of.*
 orātiō, -onis, F. 3, *speech, argument.*
 orbis, -is, -ium, M. 3, *circle.* In orbem cōsistō, *take position in a circle.*
 ordō, ordinis, M. 3, *order, rank.*
 orior, orīrī, ortus sum, 4 (in several forms, 3), *rise, arise.*
 orō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *beg, entreat.*
 os, oris, N. 3, *mouth; face, countenance.*
 ostendō, ostendere, ostendī, ostentum, 3, *show.*
 otium, otī, N. 2, *ease, repose; leisure; peace.*
 paene, Adv., *almost.*
 palūs, -ūdis, F. 3, *swamp.*

pār, pār, Gen. paris, *equal, even.*
 parātus, -a, -um (from parō), *prepared, = ready.*
 parcō, parcere, pepercī or parsī, parsūrus, 3, *spare.* Word of Attitude, taking Dat.
 parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *prepare, get.*
 pars, partis, -ium, F. 3, *part; party, side* (in this sense either Sing. or Pl.).
 partim, Adv., *partly.*
 partior, -īrī, -ītus sum, 4, share [662].
 parum, Adv., *little, too little.*
 parvus, -a, -um, *small, little.*
 passus, -ūs, M. 4, *pace* (with both feet; =about five English feet).
 pater, patris, M. 3, *father,* 257 [618].
 patior, patī, passus sum, 3, *suffer, allow, permit.*
 paucī, -ae, -a, *few, a few (only).*
 paulatim, Adv., *little by little, gradually.*
 paulisper, Adv., *a little (while), for a little (while).*
 paulum, -i, N. 2, *a little.* Paulō, (by) a little, Abl. of Measure of Difference.
 pecunia, -ae, F. 1, *money.*
 peior, peius, *worse.* Compar. of malus, *bad,* 530 [635].
 pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsum, 3, *drive (out or off).*
 per, Prep. with Acc., *through, during.*
 perdūco, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductum, 3, *prolong.*
 perfugiō, -ere, -fūgī, -fugitūrus, 3, *take refuge, desert.*

periculōsus, -a, -um, full of danger, dangerous.

periculum, -i, N. 2, peril, danger.
peritus, -a, -um, having experience (of), experienced (in).

Takes Objective Genitive.

permovere, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, 2, move deeply.

perscribō, -scrībere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptum, 3, write fully, write out.

perseverō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, persevere.

persuadēo, -suādēre, -suāstī, -suāsum, 2, persuade. Takes Dat.; see *suādēo*.

perterreō, -terrēre, -terrūī, -territum, 2, thoroughly frighten, terrify.

pertineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum, 2, reach (to); pertain (to).

perturbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, throw into confusion.

perveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -venitum, 4, arrive.

pēs, pedis, M. 3, foot.

pessimus, -a, -um, Superl. of malus, bad, 530 [635].

petō, petere, petīvī, petītum, 3, aim at, attack; seek, ask.

pietās, -ātis, F. 3, loyalty, patriotism.

piger, pigra, pigrum, lazy, 117 [628].

pīlum, -i, N. 2, javelin. A heavy missile, about six feet long.

pingō, pingere, pīnxī, pīctum, 3, paint.

placeō, placēre, placuī, placitum, 2, be pleasing, please. Word of Quality, taking Dat.

Plancus, -i, M. 2, a name.

plūrimum, most, a great deal.
Acc. of Degree, equivalent to an Adv. Superl. of multum, much, 539 [638].

plūrimus, -a, -um, most, a great deal. Pl. a great many. Superl. of multus, much, 530 [635].

plūs, Gen. plūris, more. Declension, 327 [633]. Compar. of multus, much, 530 [635].

plūs, more, Acc. of Degree, equivalent to an Adv. Compar. of multum, 539 [638].

polliceor, -licērī, -licitus sum, 2, promise.

Pompeī, -ōrum, M. 2, Pompeii, a town.

pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positum, 3, place.

pōns, pontis, -ium, M. 3, bridge.

populus, -i, M. 2, people.

porta, -ae, F. 1, gate.

possum, posse, potuī, —, irr., be able, can. With *plūs*, etc., be more able, can do more, etc., 485 [664].

post, Prep. with Acc., behind. As Adv., afterward, after, later.

posteā, Adv., after that, afterward (posteā quam, = post quam).

posterior, -ius, later. Compar. of posterus, following, 531 [636].

posterus, -a, -um, following, next.

postquam, Conj., after.

postrēmus, -a, -um, or postumus, -a, -um, latest. Superl. of posterus, following, 531 [636].

potēns, -ēns, Gen. *potentis*, *having power, influential.*

potestās, -ātis, F. 3, *power, control, opportunity.*

potior, potīrī, potitus sum, 4, gain possession of, get, possess. Takes Abl.

potius, Adv., preferably, rather.

prae, Prep. with Abl., in front of.

praecēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3, precede.

praeceptum, -ī, N. 2, direction.

praecipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3, order, direct.

praecō, -ōnis, M. 3, herald.

praeficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, 3, put in command (of).

praemium, -ī, N. 2, reward.

praesentia, -ae, F. 1, presence.

praesum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, irr., be in command over; command; be present [655]. Participle *praesēns*, being present; as Adj., present.

praeter, Prep. with Acc., beside, along, past; besides.

pridiē, Adv., the day before.

prīmō, Adv., at first.

prīmum, Adv., first, in the first place. Superl. of prius, before, 539 [638].

primus, -a, -um, Superl. of prior, first, 531 [636].

prior, prius, former, first; in front, leading. Compar.; cf. prae and prō, 531 [636].

prīstinus, -a, -um, pristine, former.

prius, Compar. Adv., before, first, sooner, 539 [638].

prius quam or priusquam, Conj., sooner than, before.

prō, Prep. with Abl., in front of; hence as a representative of, in behalf of, for, in return for; in place of, as.

probō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, approve.

procēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3, proceed, advance.

procul, Adv., at a distance, from a distance.

prōcurrō, -currere, -currī and -cucurrī, -cursum, 3, run forward, charge.

prōdeō, -ire, -iī (or -īvī), -itum, irr., come forth, 503 [667].

prōducō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductum, 3, lead forth; draw up, muster.

proelium, -ī, N. 2, battle.

profectiō, -ōnis, F. 3, departure.

proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum, 3, set out, depart.

prōgredior, prōgredī, prōgressus sum, 3, go forward, advance.

prohibeō, -hibēre, -hibuī, -hibitum, 2, prohibit, prevent, keep (from).

prōmptus, -a, -um, ready (in sense of ready to do a thing).

prōnuntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, proclaim.

prope, Prep. with Acc., near.

properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, hurry, hasten.

propinquus, -a, -um, near, neighboring. Word of Relation, taking Dat.

propior, -ius, nearer. Compar.; cf. prope, near, 531 [636].

propius, *nearer*, Compar. of **prope**, *near*, 539 [638]. Adv., used also as Prep.

propter, Prep. with Acc., *along beside; on account of*.

prōsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, 3, *follow after, pursue*.

prōvideō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -vīsum, 2, *foresee, provide*.

proximē, Adv., *nearest, next*. Superl. of *prope, near*, 539 [638].

proximus, -a, -um, *nearest, close by*. Superl. of *prope, near*, 531 [636].

pūblicus, -a, -um, *public*.

Publius, -ī, M. 2, a name.

puella, -ae, F. 1, *girl*.

puer, -ī, M. 2, *boy*, 111 [616].

pugna, -ae, F. 1, *fight*.

pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *fight*.

pulcher, -chra, -chrūm, *beautiful*.

pulvis, *pulveris*, M. 3, *dust*, 265 [620].

putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *think*.

Q., for *Quīntus*.

quadrīgentī, -ae, -a, *four hundred*.

quaerō, *quaerere, quaesīvī, quae-sītum*, 3, *inquire, seek, ask*.

quam, Adv., *how, as, than*. Thus: *quam multi? how many?* *quam diū, as long as*; *tam quam, so (much) as, as (much) as*; *magis quam, more than*; *minus quam, less than*. With Superl., *as . . . as possible*.

quamquam, Conj., *although*.

quando, Conj., *since, as*.

quantus, -a, -um, Interrog. and Rel., *how great, as great as*.

quārē, Rel. and Interrog. Adv., *for which reason, wherefore, why*.

quārtus, -a, -um, *fourth*.

quasi, Conj. and Adv., *as if, almost*.

quattuor, indecl. Adj., *four*.

-que, enclitic Conj., *and*. Represents closer connection than et.

quī, *quae, quod*, as Interrog. Adj., *what? which?* as Rel. Pron., *who, which, that*, 184 [649].

quī? Adv., *how?*

quia, Conj., *because*.

quicquidque, *quaecumque, quodcumque, whoever, whatever*, 192 [649, a].

quīdam, *quaedam, quoddam or quiddam, a certain*, 193 [650].

quidem, Adv., *indeed, at any rate*. *Nē . . . quidem, not even*.

quīn, Conj., *by which not, that not*.

quīndecim, indecl. Adj., *fifteen*.

quīnquāgintā, indecl. Adj., *fifty*.

quīnque, indecl. Adj., *five*.

Quīntus, -ī, M. 2, a name.

quis, *quid* (Adj. forms *qui*, *quae, quod*), Interrogative, *who? what? which?* 184 [649].

quis, *quid* (Adj. forms *qui*, *qua, quod*), Indefinite, *any (one), some (one)*, 207, b [653, a]. Used chiefly with *sī, nisi, nē*, and interrogative and relative words.

quispiam, *quaepiam, quidpiam (quodpiam)*, *any*, 200, c [652, a].

quisquam, *quicquam (quidquam)*, *any at all*, 199 [651].

quisque, quaeque, quidque (quodque) *each, every one, 200 [652].*

quō, *by which, in order that.*

Conj., used with Comparatives.
quoad, Conj., *until.*

quod, Conj., *that; as to the fact that, as regards; because.*

quōminus, Conj., *by which the less, that not.*

quoniam, Conj., *since.*

quoque, Conj., *also, too. Postpos.*
quotiēns, Adv. and Conj., *how often, as often as.*

ratiō, -ōnis, F. 3 (*thinking; hence), theory, science; manner.* Ratiōnem habeō, *I have regard for.*

recidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cāsūrus, 3, *fall back; be reduced to.*

recipiō, recipere, recēpī, recep-
tum, 3, *take back. Mē recipiō, I return, I retreat.*

reducō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductum,
3, *lead back.*

referō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, irr., *bring back. Pedem referō, retreat, retire, 522 [668].*

refugio, -fugere, -fugī, -fugitū-
rus, 3, *run back, retreat.*

rēgīna, -ae, F. 1, *queen.*

regiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *region.*

rēgnum, -ī, N. 2, *kingship, king-
dom.*

regō, regere, rēxi, rēctum, 3, *direct, guide, rule.*

relinquō, -linquere, -līqui, -lic-
tum, 3, *leave.*

reliquus, -a, -um, *remaining,
left. As Subst. in Pl., the rest.*

Rēmī, -ōrum, M. Pl. 2, name of a
Gallic nation.

remittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -mis-
sum, 3, *send back.*

repentinus, -a, -um, *sudden.*

rehendō, -hendere, -hendī,
-hēnsum, 3, *censure.*

rēs, reī, F. 5, *thing, matter.* Rēs
militāris, *warfare, 395 [625].*

resistō, resistere, restitī, resti-
tūrus, 3, *make a stand; resist,
make resistance. Word of Atti-
tude, taking Dat.*

respiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spec-
tum, 3, *look back, look around.*

respondeō, -spondēre, -spondī,
-spōnsum, 2, *respond, answer.*

revertor, revertī (Infin.), revertī
(Perf.), reversum, 3, *return.*

Not deponent in Perf.

rēx, rēgis, M. 3, *king, 256 [617].*

Rhēnus, -ī, M. 2, *the Rhine.*

rīvus, -ī, M. 2, *stream.*

rōbor, rōboris, N. 3, *oak; strength,*
257 [618].

rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *ask, re-
quest.*

Rōma, -ae, F. 1, *Rome.*

Rōmānus, -a, -um, *Roman.*

Rōscius, -ī, M. 2, *a name.*

rumpō, rumpere, rūpī, ruptum, 3,
break.

rūrsus, Adv., *back, again.*

rūs, rūris, N. 3, *country.*

rūsticus, -a, -um, *rustic, country.*

Sabīnus, -ī, M. 2, *a name.*

saepe, Adv., *often. Compar. sae-
pius, Superl. saepissimē, 539
[638].*

saltem, Adv., *at least.*

salus, -utis, F. 3, *salvation, safety.*

satis, Adv., and indecl. Noun, *sufficiently, enough.* In predicate, = Adj., *enough, sufficient.*

satisfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, 3, *do enough (for), satisfy.*

saucius, -a, -um, *wounded.*

saxum, -i, N. 2, *stone, rock.*

schola, -ae, F. 1, *school.*

scindō, scindere, scidī, scissum, 3, *tear, tear down.*

sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītūm, 4, *know.*

scribō, scribēre, scripsī, scrip-tūm, 3, *write.*

scūtūm, -i, N. 2, *shield.*

sē and sēsē, Acc. and Abl., Sing. and Pl., of suī.

secundum, Prep. with Acc., *along.*

sed, Conj., *but.*

semper, Adv., *always.*

sententia, -ae, F. 1, *feeling, idea, view.*

sentīo, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsum, 4, *perceive (by the senses); feel, think.* Sentiō dē, *become aware of.*

septem, indecl. Adj., *seven.*

septimus, -a, -um, *seventh.*

sequor, sequī, secūtūs sum, 3, *follow, follow up* [662].

sermō, -ōnis, M. 3, *talk, conversation,* 264 [619].

sērō, Adv., *late, too late.*

serva, -ae, F. 1 (*woman or girl)* *servant or slave,* 86 [614].

Servius, -i, M. 2, *Servius, a name.*

servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1, *pre-serve, save, guard, keep.*

servus, -i, M. 2, (*man or boy)* *servant or slave,* 107 [615].

seu, see sīve.

sex, indecl. Adj., *six.*

sexāgintā, indecl. Adj., *sixty.*

Sextius, -i, M. 2, *a name.*

Sextus, -i, M. 2, *a name.*

sī, Conj., *if.*

sibi, Dat. Sing. and Pl. of suī.

sīc, Adv., *in this way, thus, so.*

signum, -i, N. 2, *sign, signal; standard.* Convertō signa, *turn the standards about, wheel.*

silva, -ae, F. 1, *wood, forest.*

similis, -e, *like, similar.*

simul, Adv., *simultaneously, at the same time, together.* Simul atque, *as soon as.*

simulātiō, -ōnis, F. 3, *pretense.*

simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1, *simulate, pretend.*

sine, Prep. with Abl., *without.*

singulī, -ae, -a, *single, one at a time; one each.*

sinister, -tra, -trum, *left.* Sinistra, -ae, as Noun, F. 1, *left hand.*

sīve or seu, Conj., or if, or; sīve . . . sīve . . . (seu . . . seu . . .), *whether . . . or . . .*

socius, -i, M. 2, *associate, ally.*

soleō, solēre, solitus sum, 2, *be accustomed.*

sōlum, Adv., *only.* Nōn sōlum . . ., sed etiam . . ., *not only . . . but also . . .*

sōlus, -a, -um, *sole, alone,* 129 [642].

sonus, -i, M. 2, *sound.*

soror, sorōris, F. 3, *sister.*

spatiūm, -i, N. 2, *space, distance; period (of time).*

spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *look at, witness, watch.*

spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *hope.*
spēs, -eī, F. 5, *hope.* In spēm
veniō, *I come to hope.*

splendidus, -a, -um, *splendid.*

statim, Adv., *immediately, at once.*

statuō, statuere, statuī, statūtum,
3, *set up; decide.*

stō, stāre, stetī, stātūrus, 1,
stand.

strāmentum, -ī, N. 2, *straw.*

strepitus, -ūs, M. 4, *noise.*

studeō, studēre, studuī, —,
2, *be zealous for, be eager for, be devoted to; study.* Word
of Attitude, taking Dat.

studium, studī, N. 2, *zeal, interest; study.*

suādeō, suādere, suāsī, suāsum,
2, *advise, urge.* Takes Dat.,
because it originally meant
make agreeable to. Cf. suāvis,
agreeable.

suāvis, -e, *sweet, agreeable.*
Word of Quality, taking Dat.

sub, Prep., *under.* With Acc. of
Motion, and Abl. of Rest.

subitō, Adv., *suddenly.*

subsidiū, -ī, N. 2, *reserve, reinforcement, help.*

subveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum,
4, *come to aid.*

suī, Reflexive, *of himself, herself, itself, themselves,* 215 [654].

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, irr., *be*
[655].

summus, -a, -um, *highest.* Superl.
of superior, higher, 531 [636].

sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptum,
3, *take up, take, assume.*

super, Prep. with Acc., *above.*
superior, -ius, *higher; superior;*

formet. Compar. of superus,
above, 531 [636].

superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *overcome, defeat, conquer.*

superus, -a, -um, *above.*

suprēmus, -a, -um, *highest.*
Superl. of superior, higher,
531 [636].

suspiciō, -ōnis, F. 3, *suspicion.*

suspicor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1,
suspect.

sustentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1,
sustain.

sustineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentum,
2, *sustain.*

suus, -a, -um, *Reflexive Possessive*
Adj., *his (own), her (own), its*
(own), their (own).

T., for Titus.

tabernāculum, -ī, N. 2, *tent.*

talis, -e, *such.*

tam, Adv., *so.*

tamen, Conj. and Adv., *still, nevertheless, yet.*

tandem, Adv., *at last.*

tangō, tangere, tetigī, tāctum,
3, *touch.*

tantulus, -a, -um, *so small, so little.*

tantummodo, Adv., *merely.*

tantus, -a, -um, *so great, so much.*

tardē, Adv., *slowly, late.* Compar.
tardius, Superl. tardissimē,
538 [637].

tardus, -a, -um, *slow, tardy; dis-inclined.*

tegō, tegere, tēxī, tēctum, 3, cover; shield, hide, protect [658].

tēlum, -ī, N. 2, missile.

temerārius, -a, -um, rash, thoughtless.

temerē, Adv., rashly, thoughtlessly.

tempestās, -ātis, F. 3, weather; bad weather, storm.

tempus, temporis, N. 3, time.

teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentum, 2, hold.

tergum, -ī, N. 2, back; rear (of an army).

terreō, terrēre, terruī, territum, 2, terrify, frighten.

terror, terrōris, M. 3, terror, fright.

tertius, -a, -um, third.

Tibur, Tiburis, N. 3, Tivoli.

timeō, timēre, timuī, —, 2, fear, be afraid.

timor, -ōris, M. 3, fear.

Titūrius, -ī, M. 2, a name.

Titus, -ī, M. 2, a name.

torreō, torrēre, torruī, tostum, 2, scorch, burn.

tōtus, -a, -um, total, whole, 130 [643].

trādō, trādere, trādidī, trāditum, 3, hand over.

trāducō, -ducere, -duxī, -ductum, 3, lead across.

trāgula, -ae, F. 1, (Gallic) javelin.

trahō, trahere, trāxī, tractum, 3, draw, drag; drag out.

tranquillus, -a, -um, tranquil.

trāns, Prep. with Acc., across, beyond.

trānseō, -ire, -iī (or -ivī), -itum, irr., go across, cross over, go over, 503 [667].

trānsgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum, 3, cross.

Trebōnius, -ī, M. 2, a name.

trepidō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, be in a flutter, lose one's head.

trēs, tria, Gen. trium, three.

Trēverī, -ōrum, M. Pl. 2, name of a Gallic nation. Also Sing., Trēvir, a Treviran.

tribūnus, -ī, M. 2, tribune.

triplex, -ex, Gen. -icis, triple.

triumphus, -ī, M. 2, triumph.

tū, tuī, thou, you (in speaking to a single person), 214 [654].

tuī, Reflexive, of thyself, of yourself, 215 [654].

tum, Adv., at that time, then.

tumultus, -ūs, M. 4, disturbance.

tumulus, -ī, M. 2, mound, low hill.

tunc, Adv., then, a stronger tum.

turba, -ae, F. 1, crowd, mob.

turris, -is, -ium, F. 3, tower, 278 [623].

tūtus, -a, -um, safe.

tuus, -a, -um, thy, thine, your, yours (in speaking to a single person).

ubi, Adv., where; when.

ullus, -a, -um, any, 129 [642].

ulterior, -ius, on the other side, farther. Compar., 531 [636].

ultimus, -a, -um, farthest. Superl. of ulterior, farther, 531 [636].

ultrā, Prep. with Acc., beyond; on the other side of.

umquam, Adv., ever.

ūnā, Adv., *in unison, together.*

unde, Adv., *from what, whence; out of what.*

undecimus, -a, -um, *eleventh.*

undique, Adv., *on all sides.*

universus, -a, -um, *all (without exception).*

ūnus, -a, -um, *one, only*, 129 [642].

urbs, -is, -ium, F. 3, *city.*

ūsus, -us, M. 4, *use; experience.*

ut or utī, Conj., *in which way, as; when; whereby, in order that; that; so that.*

uter, utra, utrum, *which (of two)?* 130 [643].

uterque, utraque, utrumque, each (of two). Declined like *uter, + que.*

utī, see *ut.*

utinam, *would that.* Particle often used in wishes.

ūtor, utī, ūsus sum, 3, *use.* Takes Abl.

vagor, vagārī, vagātus sum, 1, *roam, wander about.*

valeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, 2, *be strong or powerful, be well.*

validior, -ius, *stronger.* Compar. of *validus, strong.*

validus, -a, -um, *strong.*

vallis, -is, -ium, F. 3, *valley.*

vāllum, -ī, N. 2, *wall, rampart.*

vel . . . vel . . ., Conj., *either . . . or . . . (where a choice is offered).*

vēlōciter, Adv., *swiftly.*

veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum, 4, *come.*

verbum, -ī, N. 2, *word.*

vereor, verērī, veritus sum, 2, *fear, respect* [662].

vērō, Adv., *in truth, really, indeed, in fact.* Often merely emphasizes; to be translated by emphasis of voice.

vērōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, *keep turning, hover; be busy, be engaged.*

Verticō, -ōnis, M. 3, *a name.*

vertō, vertere, vertī, versum, 3, *turn, change.*

vērus, -a, -um, *true, real.*

vēscor, vēscī, —, 3, *feed oneself with, live on; eat.* Takes Abl.

vester, vestra, vestrum, your (in speaking to two or more persons).

vestrum, -trī, of you, Gen. Pl. of *tū.*

vetō, vetāre, vetūī, vetitum, 1, *forbid.* Takes Infinitive.

vetus, -us, *old; old-fashioned,* 286 [629].

via, -ae, F. 1, *way, street, road.*

victor, -ōris, M. 3, *victor,* 257 [618].

victōria, -ae, F. 1, *victory.*

videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum, 2, *see.*

videor, passive of *videō, seem, seem good.*

vigilia, -ae, F. 1, *watch, vigil.*

vīgintī, indecl. Adj., *twenty.*

villa, -ae, F. 1, *villa.*

vincō, vincere, vīcī, victum, 3, *vanquish, conquer, win.*

vir, virī, M. 2, *man, 111* [616].
(Implies compliment; cf. homō.)

virtūs, -ūtis, F. 3, *manliness, courage, prowess.*

vīs, vīs, F. 3, *force, violence; Pl. virēs, vīrium, strength, 326 [626].*

vīta, -ae, F. 1, *life.*

vix, Adv., *scarcely, hardly.*

vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *call.*

volō, velle, voluī, —, irr., want, will, 493 [665].

voluntās, -ātis, F. 3, *will.*

Volusēnus, -ī, M. 2, a name.

vōx, vōcis, F. 3, *voice.*

vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, *wound.*

vulnus, vulneris, N. 3, *wound.*



EARLY WALL AND CITY GATE, ALATRI
In the mountains, southeast of Rome

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY

The references are to sections. Figures in brackets refer to the Summary of Forms.

- a, an, not translated.**
- ability, ingenium, ingénī, N. 2.**
- (be) able, possum, posse, potuī, irr., 485 [664].**
- about, dē with Abl.**
- (be) about to, expressed by *Fut. Act. Partic.* with sum.**
- (be) absent, absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus (*also* abfuī, abfutūrus), irr. [655].**
- accept, accipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3.**
- accomplish, efficiō, -sicere, -fēcī, -fectum, 3.**
- according to, *Abl.* (*of certain words*, 455, a), or dē or ex, with *Abl.***
- (on) account of, ob or propter, with *Acc.*; *Abl.* of Cause or Reason.**
- accustom, adsuēfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, 3.**
- (be) accustomed, soleō, solēre, solitus sum, 2.**
- ache, doleō, dolēre, doluī, dolitūrus, 2.**
- act, agō, agere, ēgī, āctum, 3; faciō, facere, fēcī, factum, 3, with Object.**
- admonish, moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum, 2 [657].**
- advance, prōgredior, prōgredī, prōgressus sum, 3.**
- (give) advice, suādeō, suādere, suāsī, suāsum, 2, with *Dat.***
- advise, suādeō, suādere, suāsī, suāsum, 2, with *Dat.***
- (be) afraid of, timeō, timēre, timuī, —, 2; vereor, verērī, veritus sum, 2 [662].**
- after, *Prep.*, post with *Acc.*; after this fashion, ad hunc modum.**
- after, *Conj.*, postquam with *Indic.*, 506 [597, IV].**
- after a while, post aliquantum temporis.**
- after that, posteā.**
- again, iterum; rūrsus.**
- against, contrā with *Acc.***
- agreeable, grātus, -a, -um, with *Dat.***
- aid, auxilium, auxiliī, N. 2.**
- aid, adiuvō, -iuvāre, -iūvī; -iūtum, 1.**
- (come to) aid, subveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, 4, with *Dat.***
- aim at, petō, petere, petīvī, petītum, 3.**
- all, omnis, -e; cūnctus, -a, -um; tōtus, -a, -um, 130 [643].**
- all (without exception), ūniversus, -a, -um.**
- at all, omnīnō.**
- allow, patior, patī, passus sum, 3.**
- ally, socius, -ī, M. 2.**
- almost, ferē.**

alone, sōlus, -a, -um, 129 [642].
 along, *Prep.*, praeter with *Acc.*; secundum with *Acc.*.
 along (*with*), *Adv.*, ūnā.
 already, iam.
 also, quoque, postpositive; etiam.
 although (*though*), quamquam, etsī, with *Indic.*; cum with *Subj.*.
 always, semper.
 am, sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, irr. [655].
 am to be , expressed by *Fut. Pass. Partic.* with sum.
 ambiguous, duplex, -ex, -icis, 293 [631].
Ambiorix, Ambiorīx, -īgis, M. 3.
ambuscade, īnsidiae, -ārum, F. 1.
 among, inter with *Acc.*; apud with *Acc.*.
 and, et; both and, et et; -que, enclitic; atque.
 and so, itaque.
 angry, īrātus, -a, -um.
 animal, animal, -ālis, -ium, N. 3, 270 [621].
 announce, nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 (be) annoyed, gravor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1.
 another, alius, -a, -ud, 130 [643]; (*of two*) alter, -a, -um, 130 [643].
 answer, respondeō, -spondēre, -spondī, -spōnsum, 2.
 anxiety, cūra, -ae, F. 1.
 any, *Adj.*, ūllus, -a, -um, 129 [642]; aliquī, -qua, -quod, 207 [653]; quispiam, quaepiam, quodpiam, 200, c [652, a]; quī,

qua, quod, *Adj. form of Indefinite quis*, used with sī, nisi, nē, etc., 207, b [653, a].
 any one, any thing, *Substantive*, quisquam, quicquam, 199 [651]; aliquis, -quid, 207 [653]; quispiam, quidpiam, 200, c [652, a]; quis, quid, used with sī, nisi, nē, etc., 207, b [653, a].
 appoint, cōnstituō, -stituere, -stitūi, -stitūtum, 3.
 approach, adpropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, with *Dat.*; accēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3, with ad or propius; adeō, adīre, adīi (or adīvī), aditum, irr., 503 [667].
 approve, probō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 are to be , see am to be
 argument, īrātiō, -ōnis, F. 3.
 arise, orior, orīrī, ortus sum, 4 (in several forms, 3).
 arm, bracchium, -ī, N. 2.
 arm, armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 arms, arma, -ōrum, N. 2.
 army, exercitus, -ūs, M. 4; army (on the march) agmen, -inis, N. 3.
 around, circum, *Prep. with Acc.*, and *Adv.*
 around in, circum with *Acc.*
 arrive, perveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, 4.
 art, ars, artis, -ium, F. 3.
 as, *Adv.*, quam; as much . . . as, tam . . . quam; as . . . as possible, quam with *Superl.* and possum, or *Superl. only*; as much as possible, quam maximē; as long as, quam diū.

as, *Conj.*, (=in the way in which, just as) *ut with Indic.*; (=when) *ut with Indic.*; (=since) *quando with Indic.*; *cum with Subj.*

ask, *petō*, petere, petīvī, petītūm, 3; *quaerō*, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītūm, 3; *ōrō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1; *rogō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1.

assist, *adiuvō*, -iuvāre, -iūvī, -iūtūm, 1.

assured, certus, -a, -um.

at, *of Motion*, in *with Acc.*; *of Rest*, in *with Abl.* (*but the Locative of names of towns, etc.*), 409, 3 [594, 3]; *ad with Acc.*; (*of time*) *Abl.*

at all, omnīnō.

at any rate, quidem, certē.

(**be**) **at hand**, adsum, adesse, adfuī, adfutūrus, irr. [655].

at last, dēnique.

at least, saltem.

at night, noctū.

at once, statim.

at that time, tum; tunc.

at the house of, apud *with Acc.*

athlete, āthlēta, -ae, M. 1.

attack, impetus, -ūs, M. 4.

attack, *petō*, petere, petīvī, petītūm, 3; *adgredī*, -gredī, -gres-sus sum, 3; **attack** (*a fortified place*), oppugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1.

attempt, cōnor, -ārī, ātus sum, 1.

attend to, obeō, obīre, obī (or obīvī), obitum, irr., 503 [667].

authority, auctōritās, -ātis, F. 3.

await, exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1; maneō, manēre, mānsī, mān-sum, 2.

be away, absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus (*also* abfuī, abfutūrus), irr. [655].

away from, ā with *Abl.*; (*from inside of*) ex with *Abl.*

bad, malus, -a, -um.

badly, male.

baggage, impedīmenta, -ōrum, N. Pl. 2.

band, manus, -ūs, F. 4.

barbarian, barbarus, -a, -um.

(line of) **battle**, aciēs, aciēī, F. 5. **battle**, proelium, -ī, N. 2.

be, sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, irr. [655].

bear (arms), gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum, 3.

beat, vincō, vincere, vīcī, victum, 3.

beautiful, pulcher, -chra, -chrūm.

because, quod, quia, *with Indic.*; cum *with Subj.*

before, ante, *Prep. with Acc., and Adv.*

before, *Conj.*, priusquam or prius quam, antequam, *with Indic. of actual past act* [597, III], and *Subjunctive of act anticipated*.

before that, before this, anteā.

beg, ūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1.

begin, incipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -cep-tūm, 3; coepī, coepisse, coeptūm est, *defective*.

be here, adsum, adesse, adfuī, adfutūrus, irr. [655].

behind, post, *Prep. with Acc., and Adv.*

believe, crēdō, crēdere, crēdīdī, crēdītūm, 3, *with Dat. of the person, or Acc. of the thing, or both.*

be permitted, licet, licēre, licuit
and licitum est, 2, *impersonal.*
 beside, propter *with Acc.*
 besiege, oppugnō, -āre, -āvī,
 -ātūm, 1.
 best, optimus, -a, -um, *Superl. of*
bonus, 530 [635].
 better, *Adj.*, melior, melius,
Compar. of bonus, 530 [635];
Adv., melius, *Compar. of bene*,
 539 [638].
 between, inter *with Acc.*
 beyond, trāns *with Acc.*
 big, magnus, -a, -um.
 bigger, maior, maius, *Compar. of*
magnus, 530 [635].
 blame, culpō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1.
 body, corpus, corporis, N. 3, 265
 [620].
 both, *Pron.*, ambō, -ae, -ō, 328
 [640].
 both . . . and, *Conjs.*, et . . . et.
 boundaries, finēs, finium, M. 3,
Pl. of finis, 271 [622].
 boy, puer, puerī, M. 2, 111 [616].
 brave, fortis, -e.
 brains (=judgment), cōnsilium,
 -ī, N. 2.
 bravely, fortiter.
 break, rumpō, rumpere, rūpī,
 ruptum, 3.
 bridge, pōns, pontis, -ium, M. 3.
 bring about, efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī,
 -fectum, 3.
 bring to, adferō, adferre, attulī,
 allātūm, *irr.*, 522 [668].
 brother, frāter, frātris, M. 3.
 business, negōtium, -ī, N. 2.
 (be) busy in, vēsor, -ārī, -ātūs
 sum, 1, *with in.*
 but, sed; at.

by, of Agent, ā or ab *with Abl.*,
or Dat. with Fut. Pass. Partic.;
of Means or Instrument, Abl.;
(close) by, ad with Acc.
 by chance, eāsū; forte.
 by far, multō, *Abl. of Measure*
of Difference, equivalent to an
Adv.
 cabin, casa, -ae, F. 1.
 Caesar, Caesār, Caésaris, M. 3.
 call, vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm; 1;
 appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1.
 camp, castra, -ōrum, N. Pl. 2.
 can, possum, posse, potuī, *irr.*,
 485 [664]; *also rendered in*
various uses by the Subjunc-
tive of Possibility.
 Capri, Capreae, -ārum, F. 1.
 captive, captīvus, -ī, M. 2.
 care, cūra, -āe, F. 1.
 careful, diligēns, -ēns, -entis.
 carefulness, dīligentia, -ae, F. 1.
 carry, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātūm,
irr., 522 [668]; dēferō, -ferre,
 -tulī, -lātūm, *irr.*, 522 [668].
 carry on, gerō, gerere, gessī, ges-
 tum, 3.
 case, cāsus, -ūs, M. 4, 369 [624].
 (in that) case, tum.
 catch, comprehendō, -prehē-
 dere, -prehendī, -prehēnsum,
 3.
 Catuvolcus, Catuvolcus, -ī, M. 2.
 cause, causa, -ae, F. 1.
 cautious, cautūs, -a, -um.
 cavalry, equitātūs, -ūs, M. 4;
 equitēs, -um, M. 3, *Pl. of eques.*
 cavalry, as *Adj.*, equestris, -tre.
 censure, culpō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1.
 centurion, centuriō, -ōnis, M. 3.

certain, quīdam, quaedam, quod-dam (quiddam), **193** [650]; certus, -a, -um.

certainly, certē.

chance, cāsus, -ūs, M. 4, **369** [624].

(by) **chance**, cāsū; forte.

change, mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; vertō, vertere, vertī, versum, 3.

charge, prōcurrō, -currere, -cur-rī or -cucurrī, -cursum, 3.

chide, moneō, monēre, -monuī, monitum, 2 [657].

choose, legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum, 3; ēligō, ēligere, ēlēgī, ēlēctum, 3.

Cicero, Cicerō, -ōnis, M. 3.

circle, orbis, -is, -ium, M. 3.

city, urbs, urbīs, -ium, F. 3.

close by, proximus, -a, -um.

Superl. of propior, **531** [636].

class, genus, generis, N. 3.

cohort, cohors, -rtis, -ium, F. 3.

collect, conligō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum, 3.

come, veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum, 4.

come down, mē dēmittō, -mit-tere, -mīsī, -missum, 3.

come over, trānsēō, -ire, -ī (or -īvī), -itum, *irr.*, **503** [667].

come to aid, subveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, 4, *with Dat.*

come to hope, in spem veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum, 4.

come together, conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, 4.

command, imperātum, -ī, N. 2; imperium, -ī, N. 2.

command, imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

(be in) **command**, praesum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, *irr.* [655], *with Dat.*

common, commūnis, -e.

communicate, commūnicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

compulsion, coāctus, -ūs, M. 4.

concede, concēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3, *with Dat.*

(safe) **conduct**, tūtum iter.

confer, conloquor, -loquī, -locū-tus sum, 3.

conference, conloquium; -ī, N. 2.

conquer, vincō, -vincere, -vīcī, -victum, 3; superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

conqueror, victor, -ōris, M. 3, **257** [618].

construct, mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, 4.

contempt, contemptiō, -ōnis, F. 3.

contend, certō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

contest, certāmen, -minis, N. 3.

continue, maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsum, 2.

controversy, contrōversia, -ae, F. 1.

cook, coqua, -ae, F. 1.

Corfinium, Corfiniūm, -ī, N. 2.

Cornelius, Cornēliūs, -ī, M. 2.

Cotta, Cotta, -ae, M. 1.

cottage, casa, -ae, F. 1.

council, cōnsilium, -ī, N. 2.

country, rūs, rūris, N. 3; loca, -ōrum, N. Pl. 2; **country of . . .**, may be translated by name of tribe alone.

country, as *Adj.*, rūsticus, -a, -um.

courage, virtūs, -ūtis, F. 3.

Crassus, Crassus, -ī, M. 2.

cross, trānseō, -īre, -īī (*or* -īvī), -itum, *irr.*, **503** [667].

crowd, turba, -ae, F. 1.

cry, fleō, flērē, flēvī, flētum, 2.

cultivate, colō, colere, coluī, cultum, 3.

custom, cōnsuētūdō, -inis, F. 3; mōs, mōris, M. 3.

cut, caedō, caedere, cecidī, cae-
sum, 3.

danger, periculum, -ī, N. 2.

dangerous, periculōsus, -a, -um.

dare, audeō, audēre, ausus sum, 2.

daughter, filia, -ae, F. 1.

day, diēs, diēī, M. and F., 5, **395** [625].

(every) **day**, cotidē.

(late in the) **day**, magnā parte
diēi cōsūmptā.

daybreak, prīma lūx.

deceive, dēcipiō, -cipere, -cēpī,
-ceptum, 3.

decide, statuō, statuere, statuī,
statūtum, 3; constituō, -stitu-
ere, -stituī, -stitūtum, 3.

decide (between), dīiūdicō, -āre,
-āvī, -ātum, 1.

decoration, īsigne, -is, -ium,
N. 3, **270** [621].

defeat, superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

defend, dēfendō, -fendere, -fendī,
-fēnsum, 3.

delay, mora, -ae, F. 1.

delay, moror, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1.

deliberate, dēlīberō, -āre, -āvī,
-ātum, 1.

(be) **delighted**, laetor, -ārī, -ātus
sum, 1.

depart, discēdō, -cēdere, -cessī,
-cessum, 3; (**accomplish a de-**

parture, profectiōnem faciō,
facere, fēcī, factum, 3.

departure, profectiō, -ōnis, F. 3.

desire, dēsiderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,
1; cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupī-
tum, 3.

desirous, cupidus, -a, -um, *with*
Objective Gen.

desist, dēsistō, -sistere, -stītī, -sti-
tūrus, 3.

desperate (=extreme), extrēmus,
-a, -um, *Superl. of exterior*,
531 [636].

determine, cōnstituō, -stituere,
-stituī, -stitūtum, 3.

devote, mē dēdō, dēdere, dēdidī,
dēditum.

(be) **devoted to**, studeō, studēre,
studuī, 2, *with Dat.*

different, dīversus, -a, -um.

differently, aliter.

difficult, difficilis, -e.

(with) **difficulty**, aegrē.

diligence, diligēntia, -ae, F. 1.

diligent, dīligēns, -ēns, -entis.

diligently, dīligenter.

dine, cēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

dinner, cēna, -ae, F. 1.

direct, praecipiō, -cipere, -cēpī,
-ceptum, 3, *with Dat. of Person.*

disadvantageous, inīquus, -a,
-um.

discharge, fungor, fungī, fūnc-
tus sum, 3, *with Abl.*

discipline, disciplīna, -ae, F. 1.

display, prae mē gerō, gerere,
gessī, gestum, 3.

displease, displiceō, -plicēre, -pli-
cuī, -plicitum, 2, *with Dat.*

disregard, neglegō, -legere, -lēxī,
-lēctum, 3.

from a distance, procul.
 distribute, distribuō, -tribuere,
 -tribuī, -tribūtum, 3.
 divide, dīvidō, dīvidere, dīvīsī,
 dīvīsum, 3.
 do, faciō, facere, fēcī, factum, 3;
 agō, agere, ēgī, āctum, 3.
 (be) done, fīō, fierī, factus sum,
 irr., 502 [666].
 do harm, iniūriam faciō, facere,
 fēcī, factum, 3.
 draw up, īstruō, -struere,
 -strūxī, -strūctum, 3; prōdūcō,
 -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, 3.
 drill, exerceō, exercēre, exercuī,
 exercitum, 2.
 drive, pellō, pellere, pepulī, pul-
 sum, 3.
 drive out, pellō, pellere, pepulī,
 pulsum, 3.
 dust, pulvis, pulveris, M. 3, 265
 [620].
 duty, officium, -ī, N. 2.

each, quisque, quaeque, quidque
 (quodque), 200 [652]; each of
 two, uterque, utraque, utrum-
 que (*declined like uter*, 130
 [643] + -que).
 eager, alacer, -cris, -cre.
 (be) eager for, studeō, studēre,
 studuī, —, 2, *with Dat.*
 eagerly, cupidē.
 easily, facile.
 easy, facilis, -e.
 Eburōnes, Eburōnēs, -um, M. 3.
 (the) edge of, extrēmus, -a,
 -um, *Superl. of exterior*, 531
 [636].
 effect, efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fec-
 tum, 3.

either (*of two*), Pron., uterque,
 utraque, utrumque (*declined
 like uter*, 130 [643] + -que).
 either . . . or, Conjs., aut . . .
 aut; (*giving choice*) vel . . . vel.
 elect, ēlīgō, -ligere, -lēgī, -lēc-
 tum, 3.
 end, finis, -is, -ium, M. 3, 271
 [622].
 enemy, (*of the state*) hostis, -is,
 -ium, M. 3; (*of an individual*)
 inimīcus, -ī, M. 2.
 energetic, impiger, -gra, -grum.
 energetically, impigrē.
 enjoy, fruor, fruī, frūctus sum, 3,
with Abl.
 engage in or (be) engaged in,
 vessor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1.
 enough, satis.
 enter, intrō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 equal, pār, pār, paris; aequeus,
 -a, -um.
 equally, aeque.
 escape, ēlābor, ēlābī, ēlāpsus
 sum, 3.
 establish, cōfirmō, -āre, -āvī,
 -ātum, 1; cōstituō, -stituere,
 -stituī, -stitūtum, 3.
 Esuvii, Esuvīī, -ōrum, M. Pl. 2.
 even, etiam.
 (not) even, nē quidem.
 ever, umquam.
 every, omnis, -e; quisque, quae-
 que, quodque (quidque), 200
 [652].
 everybody, cūncētī, -ōrum, M. Pl. 2;
 omnēs, -ium, M. Pl. 3, *from
 omnis*.
 every day, cotīdiē.
 every one, omnēs, -ium, M. Pl. 3,
from omnis.

(on) every side, undique.
 everything, omnia, -ium, N. Pl. 3,
from omnibus.
example, exemplum, -ī, N. 2.
exceedingly, maximē, *Superl. of magnopere and multum*, 539 [638].
except, nisi.
exercise, exerceō, exercēre, exercū, exercitum, 2.
expect, exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
experienced, peritus, -a, -um, *with Objective Gen.*
explore, explōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
extend, extendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum *and* -tēnsum, 3.
eye, oculus, -ī, M. 2.
(in the) eyes (of), *Dat. of the Person Judging.*

Fabius, Fabius, -ī, M. 2.
face, ūs, ūris, N. 3.
 (full in the) face, in adversum ūs.
fact, rēs, reī, F. 5, 395 [625].
fail, dēficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fec-
tum, 3.
fair, aequus, -a, -um.
faith, fidēs, fideī, F. 5.
fall, cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsū-
rus, 3.
fame, fāma, -ae, F. 1.
(by) far, multō, *Abl. of Measure
of Difference.*
far, longē.
farmer, agricola, -ae, M. 1.
fashion, modus, -ī, M. 2.
father, pater, patris, M. 3, 257 [618].
fault, culpa, -ae, F. 1.

favor, favēō, favēre, fāvī, fau-
tum, 2, *with Dat.*
favorable, aequus, -a, -um.
fear, timor, -ōris, M. 3; metus, -ūs, M. 4.
fear, timeō, timēre, timūī, —, 2;
 vereor, verērī, veritus sum, 2.
feel, sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēn-
sum, 4.
feel sure, pro certō habeō, habēre,
 habuī, habitum, 2.
feel well, valeō, valēre, valuī,
 valitūrus, 2.
feeling, sententia, -ae, F. 1.
(a) few (only), paucī, -ae, -a.
field, ager, agrī, M. 2, 111 [616].
fierce, ācer, ācris, ācre, 293 [630];
 ferus, -a, -um.
fiercely, āriter.
fight, pugna, -ae, F. 1.
fight, pugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1;
 dīmicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
fight it out, dēcertō, -āre, -āvī,
-ātum, 1.
fighter, pugnāns, -āns, -antis,
Pres. Act. Partic. of pugnō.
fill, compleō, -plēre, -plēvī, -plē-
tum, 2.
finally, dēnique.
find, inveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ven-
tum, 4.
finish, cōnficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fec-
tum, 3.
fire, ignis, -is, -ium, M. 3, 278 [623]; flamma, -ae, F. 1.
(set on) fire, incendō, -cendere,
 -cendī, -cēnsum, 3.
first, prīmus, -a, -um, *Superl. of prior*, 531 [636].
(at) first, prīmō.
(in the) first place, prīmum.

fit, aptus, -a, -um.
 fitted, aptus, -a, -um.
 five, quīnque, *indecl. Adj.*
 fixed, certus, -a, -um.
 flee, fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitū-
 rus, 3.
 flight, fuga, -ae, F. 1.
 (*take to*) flight, mē in fugam dō,
 dare, dedī, datum, 1.
 fly (to), advolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 follow, sequor, sequī, secūtus
 sum, 3.
 following (= *next*), posterus, -a,
 -um.
 follow up, sequor, sequī, secūtus
 sum, 3, īsequor, -sequī, -secū-
 tus sum, 3.
 fool, verba dō, dare, dedī, datum, 1.
 foot, pēs, pedis, M. 3.
 for, *Prep.*, expressed by *Dat.*; by
 ad or in with *Acc.*; (=through
 a period of time) per with *Acc.*,
 or *Acc.* of Extent of Time.
 for, *Conj.*, enim, *postpos.*; nam.
 for a little (while), paulisper.
 for nothing, sine ūllā causā.
 for the purpose of, causā or
 grātiā with *Gen.* of Gerundive
 or Gerund; ad with Gerund-
 dive or Gerund; quī, quō, ut,
 with *Subj.*
 for the sake of, causā or grātiā
 with *Gen.*
 for this reason, ob eam causam.
 for which reason, quārē.
 forbid, prohibeō, -hibēre, -hibui,
 -hibitum, 2; vetō, vetāre,
 vetuī, vetitum, 1, with *Infn.*
 force, forces, cōpiae, -ārum, F. 1,
 Pl. of cōpia.
 forced march, magnū iter.

forehead, frōns, frontis, -ium, F. 3.
 foresee, prōvideō, -vidēre, -vīdī,
 -vīsum, 2.
 forest, silva, -ae, F. 1.
 form (*a plan*), capiō, capere,
 cēpī, captum, 3 [659].
 former, prīstinus, -a, -um; priōr,
 -us, *Compar.*, 531 [636].
 formerly, anteā.
 fortification, mūnitiō, -ōnis, F. 3.
 fortify, commūniō, -mūnīre,
 -mūnīvī, -mūnītum, 4.
 fortunate, bēatus, -a, -um.
 four, quattuor, *indecl. Adj.*
 four hundred, quadrūgentī, -ae,
 -a.
 friend (*man or boy*), amīcus, -ī, M.
 2; (*woman or girl*), amīca, -ae,
 F. 1.
 (in a) fright, territus, -a, -um,
Perf. Pass. Partic. of terreō,
 terrēre, terruī, territum, 2.
 (thoroughly) frighten, perterreō,
 -terrēre, -terruī, -territum, 2.
 from, (= away from) ā or ab, with
 Abl.; (= down from) dē with
 Abl.: (= out of) ē or ex, with
 Abl.
 from a distance, procul.
 front, frōns, frontis, -ium, F. 3.
 (in) front of, prae with Abl.; prō
 with Abl.; ante with Acc.
 full in the face, in adversum ūs.
 further, amplius, *Neut. Acc. of*
Degree, equivalent to an *Adv.*
 gain, cōsequor, -sequī, -secūtus
 sum, 3.
 Gaius, Gāius, -ī, M. 2.
 Galba, Galba, -ae, M. 1.
 Gallic, Gallicus, -a, -um.

Gallus, Gallus, -ī, M. 2.
 game, lūdus, -ī, M. 2.
 garden, hortus, -ī, M. 2.
 gate, porta, -ae, F. 1.
 Gaul, Gallia, -ae, F. 1.
 (a) Gaul, Gallus, -ī, M. 2.
 general, dux, ducis, M. 3; general
 (in chief), imperātor, -ōris,
 M. 3.
 generally, ferē.
 German, Germānus, -ī, M. 2.
 get (possession of), potior, potīrī,
 potitus sum, 4, with *Abl.*
 get into condition, vīrēs cōn-
 firmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 get sight of, cōnspicor, -ārī, -ātus
 sum, 1.
 girl, puella, -ae, F. 1.
 give, dō, dare, dedī, datum, 1.
 give advice, suādeō, suādēre,
 suāsī, suāsum, 2, with *Dat.*
 give way, cēdō, cēdere, cessī,
 cessum, 3, with *Dat.*
 glad, laetus, -a, -um.
 (be) glad of, gaudēō, gaudēre,
 gāvīsus sum, 2.
 glory, glōria, -ae, F. 1.
 go, eō, īre, iī (or īvī), itum, irr.,
 503 [667].
 go on (=be done), fiō, fierī, factus
 sum, irr., **502** [666].
 going to, expressed by *Fut. Act.*
 Partic.
 good, bonus, -a, -um, **117** [627].
 good-bye, valē.
 (a) good many, complūrēs, com-
 plūria or -a, **327** [633].
 good-will, voluntās, -ātis, F. 3.
 grain, frūmentum, -ī, N. 2.
 great, magnus, -a, -um; often
 tantus, -a, -um.

(a) great many, plūrimī, -ae, -a.
 Superl. of multus, **530** [635].
 greater, maior, maius, *Compar.*
 of magnus, **530** [635].
 greatest, maximus, -a, -um,
 Superl. of magnus, **530** [635].
 (how) great, quantus, -a, -um.
 (so) great, tantus, -a, -um.
 greatly, magnopere.
 grieve, doleō, dolēre, doluī, dolit-
 tūrus, 2.
 ground, locus, -ī, M. 2, *Pl. loca,*
 -ōrum; regiō, -ōnis, F. 3.
 guide, dux, ducis, M. 3.
 guide, regō, regere, rēxī, rēctum, 3.

habit, mōs, mōris, M. 3; cōsuē-
 tūdō, -inis, F. 3.
 halt, cōsistō, -sistere, -stitī,
 —, 3.
 hand, manus, -ūs, F. 4.
 happy, bēatus, -a, -um; laetus,
 -a, -um.
 hard, dūrus, -a, -um.
 hardly, vix.
 harm, noceō, nocēre, nocuī, nocu-
 tum, 2, with *Dat.*; do harm (*to*
 a person), iniūriam faciō, fa-
 cerē, fēcī, factum, 3; no harm
 is done him, eī nihil nocētur,
 nocērī, nocitum est, 2.
 harsh, dūrus, -a, -um.
 (make) haste, mātūrō, -āre, -āvī,
 -ātum, 1.
 hasten, contendō, -tendere, -ten-
 dī, -tentum, 3.
 hate (to do a thing), gravor, -ārī,
 -ātus sum, 1, with *Infin.*
 have, habeō, habēre, habuī, habi-
 tum, 2; *Dat. of Possession with*
 sum.

have regard for, *ratiōnem habeō*,
habēre, *habuī*, *habitum*, 2, *with Gen.*

he, is, **153** [646]; **ille**, **145** [645];
iste, **145**, *a* [645]; **hic**, **166** [648].

head, *caput*, *capitis*, N. 3.

hear, *audiō*, *audīre*, *audīvī*, *audītum*, 4.

heavy, *gravis*, -e.

helmet, *galea*, ae, F. 1.

help, *auxilium*, *auxilī*, N. 2.

help, *iuvō*, *iuvāre*, *iūvī*, *iūtum*, 1;
adiuvō, -*iuvāre*, -*iūvī*, -*iūtum*, 1.

(**come to**) **help**, *subveniō*, *-venīre*,
-vēnī, -*ventum*, 4, *with Dat.*;
auxiliō *veniō*, *venīre*, *vēnī*, *ven-*
tum, 4, *with Dat.*

hem in, *contineō*, -*tinēre*, -*tinuī*,
-tentum, 2.

her, *Gen. Sing. of is*, **153** [646],
ille, **145** [645], **iste**, **145**, *a* [645],
or hic, **166** [648]; *Reflexive*,
her (own), *suus*, -a, -um.

herald, *praecō*, -*ōnis*, M. 3.

here, *hīc*.

(**be**) **here**, *adsum*, *adesse*, *adfuī*,
adfutūrus, *irr.* [655].

high, *altus*; -a, -um.

highest, *suprēmus*, -a, -um, *or*
summus, -a, -um, *Superl. of*
superior, **531** [636].

hill, *collis*, -is, -ium, M. 3.

(**of, etc.**) **himself**, *Reflexive*, *suī*,
etc., **215** [654]; (**he**) **himself**,
Intensive, *ipse*, -a, -um, **139**
[i644].

hindrance, *impedimentum*, -i, N. 2.

his, *Gen. Sing. of is*, **153** [646],
ille, **145** [645], **iste**, **145**, *a* [645],
or hic, **166** [648]; **his (own)**,
suus, -a, -um.

hold, *teneō*, *tenēre*, *tenuī*, *ten-*
tum, 2.

home, *domus*, -ūs *and* -ī, 4 *and* 2,
406 [626].

(at) **home**, *domī*, **409**, 3, *a*.

honor, *honor*, -ōris, M. 3.

honorable, *honestus*, -a, -um.

hope, *spēs*, *speī*, F. 5; (**come to**)
hope, *in spēm veniō*, *venīre*,
vēnī, *ventum*, 4.

hope, *spērō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1;
optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

horn, *cornū*, -ūs, N. 4, **369** [624].

horse, *equus*, -ī, M. 2.

horseman, *eques*, -ītis, M. 3.

hour, *hōra*, -ae, F. 1.

(at the) **house (of)**, *apud with*
Acc.

how, *quam*; (= *in what way, by*
what means) *quī*.

how great, *quantus*, -a, -um.

however, *autem*, *postpositive*.

hurl, *coniciō*, -īcere, -īēcī, -īec-
tum, 3.

hurry, *properō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

hurt, *noceō*, *nocēre*, *nocuī*, *noci-*
tum, 2, *with Dat.*

I, *ego*, *meī*, **214** [654].

if, *sī*.

if not (= *unless*), *nisi*.

ill, *aeger*, -īgra, -īgrum.

image, *imāgō*, -īnis, F. 3.

immediately, *cōfestim*; *statim*.

in, *of Place*, *in with Abl.* (*or*
the Locative of names of
Towns, etc., **409**, 3, *a* [594, 3]);
of Respect, *Abl. of Respect*;
of Time, *Abl. of Time*.

in accordance with, *see according*
to.

(be) in command, *praesum*, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, *irr.* [655], with *Dat.*
 in front of, *ante* with *Acc.*, prō with *Abl.*
 in order to, *ut* with *Subj.*; in order not to, nē with *Subj.*
 in person, per mē, tē, or sē.
 in return for, prō with *Abl.*
 in succession, *deinceps*.
 in that case, *tum*.
 in the eyes of, expressed by *Dat.* of the Person Judging.
 in the first place, p̄mum.
 in the second place, *deinde*.
 in the morning, māne.
 in this way, ita; sīc.
 indeed, vērō; quidem.
 influence, grātia, -ae, F. 1.
 influential, potēns, -ēns, -entis.
 inform, doceō, docēre, docuī, doc-tum, 2; certiōrem (-ēs) faciō, facere, fēcī, factum, 3.
 injure, noceō, nocēre, nocuī, noc-i-tum, 2, with *Dat.*
 injury, iniūria, -ae, F. 1.
 inquire, quaerō, quaerere, quae-sīvī, quaesītum, 3.
 instruct, moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum, 2 [657].
 interest, studium, -ī, N. 2; rēs, reī, F. 5, 395 [625].
 interpreter, interpres, -pretis, M. 3.
 intervene, intercēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3.
 into, in with *Acc.*
 invite, invitō, -are, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 it, id, 153 [646]; illud or istud, 145 and a [645]; hoc, 166 [648].
 Italy, Italia, -ae, F. 1.

javelin, pīlum, -ī, N. 2; iaculum, -ī, N. 2.
 (Gallic) javelin, trāgula, -ae, F. 1.
 join, iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnc-tum, 3; adiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, 3; join battle, proelium committō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, 3.
 judge, iūdex, iūdicis, M. 3.
 judge, iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 judgment, iūdicium, -ī, N. 2; cōnsilium, -ī, N. 2.
 Julia, Iūlia, -ae, F. 1.
 Julius, Iūlius, -ī, M. 2.
 just, iūstus, -a, -um.
 just now, modo.
 keep, servō, -are, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 keep out (= stay away from), absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus (and abfuī, abfutūrus), *irr.* [655].
 keep (some one from) prohibeō, -hibēre, -hibuī, -hibitum, 2.
 kill, caedō, caedere, cecīdī, cae-sum, 3; occīdō, -cidere, -cīdī, -cīsum, 3; interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, 3.
 kind, benignus, -a, -um.
 kind, genus, generis, N. 3.
 kindness, beneficium, -ī, N. 2.
 king, rēx, rēgis, M. 3, 256 [617].
 kingship, rēgnūm, -ī, N. 2.
 kitchen, culīna, -ae, F. 1.
 know, sciō, scire, scīvī, scītum, 4; Perfect tenses of noscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtum, 3, and cognoscō, -gnōscere, -gnōvī, -gni-tum, 3.

Labiens, Labiēnus, -ī, M. 2.
large, magnus, -a, -um.
larger, maior, maius, Compar. of magnus, 530 [635].
(at) last, dēnique.
late in the day, magnā parte diēi cōnsūmptā.
(too) late, sērō.
later, posteā; post.
lazy, piger, -gra, -grum.
lead, dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, duc-tum, 3.
lead off, dēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, 3.
leader, dux, ducis, M. 3.
learn, discō, discere, didicī, —, 3; nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtum, 3; cognōscō, -gnōscere, -gnōvī, -gnitum, 3.
(at) least, saltem.
leave, (*transitive*) relinquō, -lin-quere, -līquī, -lictum, 3; (*in-transitive*), dēcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3; discēdō, -cēdere, cessī, cessum, 3; ex-cēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3.
left, reliquus, -a, -um.
legion, legiō, -ōnis, F. 3.
leisure, ōtium, -ī, N. 2.
less, *Adj.*, minor, minus, Compar. of parvus, 530 [635].
less, *Adv.*, minus, Compar. of parum, 539 [638].
less than, minus quam.
lest, nē with *Subj.*
let (*me or us*), generally expressed by *Subj.*
letter (*of correspondence*), epis-tula, -ae, F. 1; litterae, -ārum, F. 1, *Pl. of littera.*

lieutenant, lēgātus, -ī, M. 2.
life, vīta, -ae, F. 1.
like, amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
line of battle, aciēs, aciēī, F. 5.
line of march, agmen, -inis, N. 3.
listen (to), audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, 4.
little, parvus, -a, -um.
little, *Adv.*, parum; *Substantive*, paulum, -ī, N. 2.
(by a) little, paulō, *Abl. of Meas-ure of Difference, equivalent to an Adv.*
(a) little while, (for) a little while, paulisper.
live, habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
live on, vēscor, vēscī, —, 3, with *Abl.*
lofty, altus, -a, -um.
long, longus, -a, -um.
long (= for a long time), diū.
(no) longer, nōn iam; nec iam.
(as) long as, quam diū.
love, amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
lowest, īnfimus, -a, -um, *Superl. of īnferior*, 531 [636].
Lucius, Lūcius, -ī, M. 2.
lung, latus, lateris, N. 3.
make, faciō, facere, fēcī, factum, 3; (= bring about that) efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, 3, with ut or ut nōn, and *Subj.*
make haste, mātūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
man, vir, virī, M. 2, 111 [616]; homō, hominis, M. 3; men (*our men, his men, etc.*), nostrī, suī, etc.
(to a) man, ad ūnum.

manage, administrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum, 3.

many, multī, -ae, -a, *Pl. of multus*.

(*a good*) **many**, complūrēs, complūria or -a, 327 [633].

(*line of*) **march**, agmen, agminis, N. 2.

Mark, Mārcus, -ī, M. 2.

master, (*of a household*) dominus, -ī, M. 2; (*of a school*) magister, -trī, M. 2.

matter, rēs, reī, F. 5, 395 [625].

(*by*) **means of**, expressed by *Abl. of Means*.

meanwhile, interim; interēā.

meet, conveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventum, 4.

memory, memoria, -ae, F. 1.

men (*our men, his men, etc.*), nostrī, suī, etc.

merely, tantummodo.

message, nūntius, -ī, M. 2.

messenger, nūntius, -ī, M. 2.

method, modus, -ī, M. 2.

midday, merīdiēs, -ēī, M. 5.

(*the*) **middle of**, medius, -a, -um.

mile, mīle passuum, *Pl. mīlia passuum*.

military, mīlitāris, -e.

mind, animus, -ī, M. 2.

mine, meus, -a, -um.

misfortune, incommodum, -ī, N. 2.

missile, tēlum, -ī, N. 2.

mistress, domina, -ae, F. 1.

mob, turba, -ae, F. 1.

mock (=pretended), simulātus, -a, -um, from simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

money, pecūnia, -ae, F. 1.

more, *Substantive*, plūs, *Gen. plūris*; in *Pl.*, plūrēs, plūra, plūrium, 327 [633], *Compar. of multus*, 530 [635].

more, *Adv.*, magis; plūs and amplius, *Compar. Adjs. in Acc. of Degree, equivalent to Advs.*

(in the) **morning**, māne.

(this) **morning**, hodiē māne.

most, *Adv.*, expressed by *Superlative form*; also by maximē, *Superl. of magnopere and multum*, 539 [633].

most, as *Substantive*, maxima pars.

mother, māter, -tris, F. 3.

mountain, mōns, montis, -ium, M. 3.

mouth, ūs, ūris, N. 3.

move, moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum, 2.

much, *Adj.*, multus, -a, -um.

much, *Adv.*, multum, *Acc. of Degree, equivalent to an Adv.*; much (=by much), multō, *Abl. of Measure of Difference, equivalent to an Adv.*

(as) **much . . . as**, tam . . . quam.

(too) **much**, nimis.

(very) **much**, plūrimum, *Acc. of Degree, equivalent to an Adv.*

Superl. of multum, 539 [638].

multitude, multitūdō, -inis, F. 3.

must be . . . (=is to be . . .) expressed by *Fut. Pass. Partic. with sum*.

my, meus, -a, -um.

(of) **myself**, *Reflexive*, meī (from ego, 214 [654]).

(my) **self**, *Intensive*, ipse, ipsa, ipsum, 139 [644].

name, nōmen, -inis, N. 3.
 name (= *call*), appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1.
 nature, nātūra, -ae, F. 1.
 near, propinquus, -a, -um, *with Dat.*
 near, prope *with Acc.*
 nearer, propius, *Compar. Adv.*, 539 [638]; *used also as Prep. with Acc.*
 nearest, proximus, -a, -um, *Compar. of propior*, 531 [636].
 (is or are) necessary, necesse est
 or sunt.
 (it is) necessary, necesse est.
 need, opus, *indecl. Noun with Abl.*
 neglect, neglegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum, 3.
 neighboring, propinquus, -a, -um.
 neighborhood, loca propinqua.
 neither, *Pronoun*, neuter, -tra, -trum, 129 [642].
 neither (= and not), *Conj.*, neque (nec).
 neither . . . nor, neque . . . neque (nec . . . nec . . .).
 Nervian, Nervius, -ī, M. 2.
 never, numquam.
 nevertheless, tamen.
 new, novus, -a, -um.
 news, aliquid novī.
 night, nox, noctis, -ium, F. 3, 271 [622].
 (at) night, noctū.
 no, *Adj.*, nūllus, -a, -um, 129 [642].
 no, *in Answers*, nōn, minimē, *Superl. of parum*, 539 [638]; *implied in Questions*, num.
 no longer, nōn iam; nec iam.
 no one, nēmō, nūllius, 290.

noise, strepitus, -ūs, M. 4.
 none, nūllus, -a, -um, 129 [642]; nemō, nūllius, 290; nīhil, *indecl. Noun*.
 nor, neque (nec).
 not, nē for *Imperative*, *Volitive*, and *Optative ideas* (except in questions); nōn for all other ideas and all questions.
 not, in questions, nōnne, *interrog. Adv. implying "yes."*
 not at all, minimē, *Superl. of parum*, 539 [638].
 not even, nē . . . quidem.
 not only . . . but also, nōn sōlum or nōn modo . . . sed etiam.
 not yet, nōndum.
 nothing, nihil, *indecl. Noun*.
 (for) nothing, sine ūllā causā.
 notice, animadvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versūm, 3.
 now, (= at this time) nunc; (= by this time), iam.
 (just) now, modo.
 number, numerus, -ī, M. 2; multitudō, -inis, F. 3.
 (a) number of, complūrēs, -plūria or -a, -ium, 327 [633].

o, ū.
 oak, rōbur, rōboris, N. 3, 257 [618].
 observe, observō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm,
 of, of Possession, expressed by Gen.; of the Whole, expressed by Gen., or dē or ex with Abl.; of Separation; by ā with Abl., or Abl. alone; of Cause or Reason by Abl.
 of war, militāris, -e.

often, saepe.
 (very) often, saepissimē, *Superl.*
 of saepe, 539 [638].

oh, ō.

old, vetus, vetus, veteris, 286 [629].

oldest, maximus, -a, -um, *Superl.*
 of magnus, 530 [635].

old-fashioned, vetus, vetus, veteris, 286 [629].

on, of *Place*, in with *Abl.*; of *Time*, *Abl.*; on (*the front*, etc.), ab or ex with *Abl.*

on account of, ob or propter with *Acc.*; *Abl.* of *Cause or Reason*.

on all sides, undique.

on every side, undique.

(at) once, statim.

one, ūnus, -a, -um, 129 [642]; one (*oftwo*), alter, -a, -um, 130 [643]; one (*who or that*), tālis (quī) or is (quī).

one after another, deinceps.

one at a time, singulī, -ae, -a.

one in ten, decimus quisque.

only, *Pronom. Adj.*, sōlus, -a, -um, 129 [642].

only, *Adv.*, sōlum; modo; tantummodo.

(not) only . . . but also, nōn sōlum or nōn modo . . . sed etiam.

opportunity, facultās, -ātis, F. 3; potestās, -ātis, F. 3.

oppose, obstō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātūrus, 1.

opposed, adversus, -a, -um, with *Dat.*

or, aut, vel (*giving choice*); an (*in second part of question*). Either . . . or, aut . . . aut; vel . . . vel; whether . . . or, sīve . . . sīve (*seu . . . seu*).

order, imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1, with *Dat. and Subj.*; iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussum, 2, with *Acc. and Infin.*

(in) order to, ut with *Subj.*; (in) order not to, nē with *Subj.*

(without) orders, iniussū, *Adv.*

other, aliis, alia, aliud, 130 [643]; other (of two), alter, altera, alterum, 130 [643]; some . . . others, aliī . . . aliī.

otherwise, aliter.

ought, translated by Future Passive Participle with sum, or by *Subj.*; also by dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī, dēbitum, 2.

our, noster, nostra, nostrum.

our men, nostrī, -ōrum, M. Pl. 2.

(of, etc.) ourselves, *Reflexive*, nostrī, etc., 215 [654].

out of, ex or ē, with *Abl.*

out of what, unde.

pace, passus, -ūs, M. 4.

paint, pingō, pingere, pīnxī, pīctum, 3.

part, pars, partis, -ium, F. 3; regiō, -ōnis, F. 3.

party, pars, partis, or partēs, partium, F. 3.

pass, agō, agere, ēgī, āctum, 3.

past, praeter with *Acc.*

pattern, exemplar, -āris, -ium, N. 3, 270 [621].

peace, ūtium, -ī, F. 2.

pebble, lapillus, -ī, M. 2.

people, populus, -ī, M. 2.

perhaps, forte or fortasse with *Indic.*; forsitan with *Subj.* of Possibility.

peril, perīculum, -ī, N. 2.

period, spatium, -ī, N. 2.
 (be) permitted, licet, licēre, licuit
and licitum est, 2, *impers.*
 persevere, persevērō, -āre, -āvī,
 -ātum, 1.
 (in) person, per mē, tē, or sē.
 persuade, persuādeō, -suādēre,
 -suāsī, -suāsum, 2, *with Dat.*
 pertain, pertineō, -tinēre, -tinuī,
 -tentum, 2.
 pick up, excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī,
 -ceptum, 3.
 place, locus, -ī, M. 2; *Pl.* loca,
 -ōrum, N. 2.
 (in the first) place, prīmum.
 place, pōnō, pōnere, posuī, posi-
 tum, 3; cōnstituō, -stituere,
 -stituī, -stitūtum, 3; conlocō,
 -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 plan, cōnsilium, -ī, N. 2.
 plan, cōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 (be) pleasing, = please (*next
 word*).
 please, placeō, placēre, placuī,
 placitum, 2, *with Dat.*
 pleasing, grātus, -a, -um, *with
 Dat.*
 pledge (*one's word*), (*fidem*)
 interpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -posi-
 tum, 3.
 Pompeii, Pompeī, -ōrum, M. Pl. 2.
 popularity, grātia, -ae, F. 1; (be
 in great or greater) popularity,
 sum in magnā or maiōre grātiā.
 (take) position, consistō, -sistere,
 -stītī, —, 3.
 possess (= *get possession of*),
 potior, potīrī, potītus sum, 4.
 power, potestās, -ātis, F. 3.
 (be) powerful, valeō, valēre, valuī,
 valitūrus, 2.

practice, exerceō, exercēre, exer-
 cuī, exercitum, 2.
 praise, laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 precede, praecēdō, -cēdere, -cessī,
 -cessum, 3.
 prefer, mālō, mālle, māluī, —,
 irr., 493 [665].
 prepare, parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 prepared, parātus, -a, -um, *Perf.
 Pass. Partic.* of parō.
 presence, praeſentia, -ae, F. 1.
 present, dōnum, -ī, N. 2.
 (be) present, adsum, adesse, adfuī,
 adfutūrus, irr. [655].
 preserve, cōnservō, -āre, -āvī,
 -ātum, 1.
 pretend, simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,
 1.
 pretense, simulatiō, -ōnis, F. 3.
 prevent, prohibeō, -hibēre, -hibuī,
 -hibitum, 2; obstō, -stāre, -stītī,
 -stātūrus, 1.
 proceed, prōcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī,
 -cessum, 3.
 proclaim, prōnūntiō, -āre, -āvī,
 -ātum, 1.
 profit by, fruor, fruī, frūctus
 sum, 3, *with Abl.*
 promise, pollicēor, pollicērī, pol-
 licitus sum, 2.
 properly, commodē.
 protect, tegō, tegere, tēxī, tēc-
 tum, 3.
 Publius, Pūblius, -ī, M. 2.
 pupil, discipulus, -ī, M. 2.
 (for the) purpose of, causā or
 grātiā, *with Gen. of Gerundive
 or Gerund*; ad, *with Gerundive
 or Gerund*; ut or nē, *with Subj.*
 pursue, īsequor, -sequī, -secū-
 tus sum, 3.

put an end to, finem faciō, facere, fēcī, factum, 3.

queen, rēgīna, -ae, F. 1.

quickly, celeriter; vēlociter.

race, gēns, gentis, -ium, F. 3, 271 [622].

raise, excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1.

ramparts, vāllum, -ī, N. 2.

rank, ūrdō, -inis, M. 3.

rash, temerārius, -a, -um.

rashly, temerē.

(at any) rate, certē; quidem.

read, legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum, 3.

read up, legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum, 3.

ready (=prepared), parātus, -a, -um, from parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūm, 1; prōmptus, -a, -um.

real, vērus, -a, -um.

really, vērō.

rear, tergum, -ī, N. 2.

reason, causa, -ae, F. 1.

(for this) reason, ob eām causam.

(for which) reason, quārē.

receive, accipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3.

recently, nūper.

recognize, cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitum, 3.

(take) refuge with, perfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, -fugitūrus, 3, with ad.

(have) regard for, ratiōnem habēō, habēre, habuī, habitum, 2, with Gen.

region, regiō, -ōnis, F. 3.

rejoice, laetor, -ārī, -ātūs sum, 1; gaudēō, gaudēre, gāvīsussum, 2.

(be) reluctant, gravor, -ārī, -ātūs sum, 1.

remain, maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsum, 2.

remaining, reliquus, -a, -um. (Those) remaining, Pl. of reliquus.

remedy, auxilium, -ī, N. 2.

remember, meminī, meminisse, defective.

Remi, Rēmī, -ōrum, M. Pl. 2.

report, dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātūm, irr., 522 [668].

reputation, fāma, -ae, F. 1.

resist, resistō, -sistere, -stitī, -stitūrus, 3.

resources, opēs, opum, F. 3, Pl. of ops, opis.

(the) rest, reliqui, -ae, -a.

retire, mē recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3; pedem referō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātūm, irr., 522 [668].

retreat, mē recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3; pedem referō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātūm, 522 [668].

return, revertor, revertī (Infin.), revertī (Perf.), reversum, 3. (Not deponent in Perfect.)

(in) return for, prō with Abl.

Rhine, Rhēnus, -ī, M. 2.

rise, orior, orīrī, ortus sum, 4 (in several forms, 3).

river, flūmen, -inis, N. 3.

road, via, -ae, F. 1.

Roman, Rōmānus, -a, -um; as Noun, Rōmānus, -ī, M. 2.

Rome, Rōmā, -ae, F. 3.

rule, lēx, lēgis, F. 3.

run, currō, currere, cucurri, cursum, 3.

run away, *fugiō*, *fugere*, *fūgī*,
fugitūrus, 3.
 run forward, *prōcurrō*, -*currere*,
-currī and -cucurrī, *-cursum*, 3.
 run to and fro, *concursō*, -*āre*,
-āvī, -*ātum*, 1.

Sabinus, *Sabīnus*, -ī, M. 2.

safe, *tūtus*, -a, -um.

safe conduct, *tūtum iter*.

safety, *salūs*, -*ūtis*, F. 3.

(for the) sake of, *causā or grātiā*, with *Gen.*

sally, *ēruptiō*, -*ōnis*, F. 3.

sally out, *ērumpō*, *rumpere*, -*rūpī*, -*ruptum*, 3.

salvation, *salūs*, -*ūtis*, F. 3.

same, *īdem*, *eadem*, *idem*, 158 [647].

satisfy, *satisfaciō*, -*facere*, -*fēcī*,
-factum, 3.

save, *servō*, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātum*, 1;
cōservō, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātum*, 1.

say, *dīcō*, *dīcere*, *dīxī*, *dictum*, 3;
he says, or says he, inquit,
following one or more words.

say no, *negō*, -*āre*, -*āvī*, -*ātum*, 1.

scarcity, *inopia*, -ae, F. 1.

scheme, *cōsilia*, -ī, N. 3.

school, *schola*, -ae, F. 1.

schoolboy, *discipulus*, -ī, M. 2.

schoolmate, *condiscipulus*, -ī,
M. 2.

scout, *explōrātor*, -*ōris*, M. 3.

(in the) second place, *deinde*.

see, *videō*, *vidēre*, *vīdī*, *vīsum*, 2.

seek, *petō*, *petere*, *petīvī*, *petītum*, 3.

seem, *videor*, *vidērī*, *vīsus sum*, 2.

select, *ēligō*, -*ligere*, -*lēgī*, -*lēctum*, 3.

self, *Intensive*, *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*,
139 [644]; *Reflexive* (*myself*,
yourself, *himself*, *themselves*,
etc.), *meī*, *tuī*, *suī*, **215** [654].

send, *mittō*, *mittere*, *mīsī*, *mis-*
sum, 3.

send around, *circummittō*, -*mit-*
tere, -*mīsī*, -*missum*, 3.

send back, *remittō*, -*mittere*,
-mīsī, -*missum*, 3.

send out, *ēmittō*, -*mittere*, -*mīsī*,
-missum, 3.

serious, *gravis*, -e.

servant, (*man*) *servus*, -ī, M. 2;
 (*woman*) *serva*, -ae, F. 1.

served (=ready) *parātus*, -a, -um,
Perf. Pass. Partic. of parō.

Servius, *Servius*, -ī, M. 2.

set on fire, *incendō*, -*cendere*,
-cēdī, -*cēnsum*, 3.

set out, *proficīscor*, *proficīscī*,
profectus sum, 3.

set up, *statuō*, *statuere*, *statuī*,
statūtum, 3.

seventh, *septimus*, -a, -um.

several, *aliquot*, *indecl.*; *aliquī*,
-quae, -*qua*, **207** [653]; *quīdam*,
quaēdam, *quaedam*, **193** [650].

Sextus, *Sextus*, -ī, M. 2.

sharp, *ācer*, *ācris*, *ācre*, **293** [630].

she, ea, **153** [646]; illa, **145** [645];
ista, **145a** [645]; haec, **166** [648].

shield, *scūtum*, -ī, N. 2.

shout, shout out, *clāmō*, -*āre*,
-āvī, -*ātum*, 1; *conclāmō*, -*āre*,
-āvī, -*ātum*, 1.

show, *doceō*, *docēre*, *docuī*, *doc-*
tum, 2.

side, *latus*, *lateris*, N. 3; (=party)
pars, *partis*, -*ium*, F. 3, or *partēs*,
partium, F. 3, Pl.

side by side, *paribus gradibus.*
 (on every) side, *undique.*
 siege, *oppugnātiō*, -ōnis, F. 3;
ob̄sidiō, -ōnis, F. 3.
 (get) sight of, *cōspicor*, -ārī,
-ātus sum, 1.
 simultaneously, *simul.*
 since, *cum with Subj.*; *quoniam*
or quandō with Indic.; since
 he, etc., *quī*, etc., with *Subj.*
 sister, *soror*, *sorōris*, F. 3.
 six, sex, *indecl. Adj.*
 slaughter, *caedēs*, -is, -ium, F. 3.
 slave, (*man*) *servus*, -ī, M. 2,
107 [615]; (*woman*) *serva*, -ae,
 F. 1, **86** [614].
 sling, *funda*, -ae, F. 1.
 slow, *tardus*, -a, -um.
 slowly, *tardē*.
 small, *parvus*, -a, -um.
 smaller, minor, *minus*, *Compar.*
of parvus, **530** [635].
 smallest, *minimus*, -a, -um,
Superl. of parvus, **530** [635].
 so, *ita*; *sic*; *tam*.
 (and) so, *itaque*.
 so great, *tantus*, -a, -um.
 so that, *ut with Subj.*
 soldier, *mīles*, *mīlitis*, M. 3.
 some, *Adj.*, *aliquī*, *aliqua*, *ali-*
quod, **207** [653]; *aliquantus*,
 -a, -um.
 some, *nōnnūllī*, -ae, -a.
 some . . . others, *aliī* . . . *aliī*.
 some one, *Substantive*, *aliquis*,
207 [653]; *quis*, used with *sī*,
nī, *nē*, etc., **397**, a [653].
 something, *aliquid*, **207** [653].
 sometimes, *nōnumquam*.
 somewhat, *aliquantum*, *Acc. of*
Degree, equivalent to an *Adv.*

son, *filius*, -ī, M. 2.
 soon, *mox*.
 sound, *sonus*, -ī, M. 2.
 space, *spatium*, -ī, N. 2.
 spare, *parcō*, *parcere*, *pepercī or*
parsī, *parsūrus*, 3, *with Dat.*
 speak, *loquor*, *loquī*, *locūtus*
sum, 3.
 spend, *cōficiō*, -*ficere*, -*fēcī*, -*fec-*
tum, 3.
 spirit, *animus*, -ī, M. 2.
 splendid, *splendidus*, -a, -um.
 sport, *lūdus*, -ī, M. 2.
 stand, *stō*, *stāre*, *stetī*, *stātūrus*,
 1.
 state, *cīvitās*, -ātis, F. 3.
 step, *gradus*, -ūs, M. 4.
 stern, *dūrus*, -a, -um.
 still, *tamen*.
 stone, *saxum*, -ī, N. 2.
 stop, *dēsistō*, -*sistere*, -*stitī*, -*sti-*
tūrus, 3; *intermittō*, -*mittere*,
-mīsī, -*missum*, 3.
 storm, *tempestās*, -ātis, F. 3.
 stratagem, *dolus*, -ī, M. 2.
 stream, *rīvus*, -ī, M. 2.
 street, *via*, -ae, F. 1.
 strength, *vīrēs*, -ium, F. 3, *Pl. of*
vīs, **326** [626].
 strengthen, *firmō*, -āre, -āvī,
-ātum, 1; *cōfirmō*, -āre, -āvī,
-ātum, 1.
 strive, *contendō*, -*tendere*, -*tendī*,
-tentum, 3.
 strong, *validus*, -a, -um; *fortis*, -e.
 (be) strong, *valeō*, *valēre*, *valuī*,
valitūrus, 2.
 study, *studium*, -ī, N. 2.
 study, *studeō*, *studēre*, *studuī*,
 —, 2.
 (in) succession, *deinceps*.

such, *tālis*, -e; is, ille, etc., often with Descriptive *qui*-Clause, in Subj.

sudden, *repentīnus*, -a, -um.

suffer, *doleō*, *dolēre*, *doluī*, *doli-*
tūrus, 2.

sufficiently, *satis*.

suitable, *idōneus*, -a, -um.

summēr, *aestās*, -ātis, F. 3.

superior, superior, *superius*,
Compar. of *superus*, 531
[636].

supper, *cēna*, -ae, F. 1.

supply, *cōpia*, -ae, F. 1.

sure, *certus*, -a, -um.

(feel) sure, *prō certō habeō*, ha-
bēre, *habui*, *habitum*, 2.

surround, *circumveniō*, -*venīre*,
-*vēnī*, -*ventum*, 4; *circumdō*,
-*dare*, -*dēdī*, -*datum*, 1.

swiftly, *celeriter*; *vēlōciter*.

sword, *gladius*, -ī, M. 2.

take, *capiō*, *capere*, *cēpī*, *cap-*
tum, 3 [659].

take to flight, *mē* in *fugām dō*,
dare, *dedī*, *datum*, 1.

take position, *cōsistō*, -*sistere*,
-*stītī*, —, 3.

take refuge, *perfugiō*, -*fugere*,
-*fūgī*, -*fugitūrus*, 3, with ad.

take up, *capiō*, *capere*, *cēpī*, *cap-*
tum, 3 [659].

talk, *sermō*, -ōnis, M. 3.

talk, *loquor*, *loquī*, *locūtus sum*,
3; *conloquor*, -*loquī*, -*locūtus*
sum, 3.

task, *opus*, *operis*, N. 3.

teach, *doceō*, *docēre*, *docuī*, *doc-*
tum, 2.

teacher, *magister*, -*trī*, M. 2.

tear down, *scindō*, *scindere*,
scidī, *scissum*, 3.

tell, *doceō*, *docēre*, *docuī*, *doctum*,
2; *dīcō*, *dīcere*, *dīxī*, *dictum*, 3.

ten, *decem*, *indecl. Adj.*

tent, *tabernāculum*, -ī, N. 2.

terms, *condiciō*, -ōnis, F. 3.

terrify, *terreō*, *terrēre*, *terrūi*,
territum, 2.

(thoroughly) terrify, *perterreō*,
-*terrēre*, -*terrūi*, -territum, 2.

territory, *fīnēs*, *fīniūm*, M. 3,
Pl. of *finis*, 271 [622].

terror, terror, -ōris, M. 3.

than, *quam*; also expressed by
Abl. after Comparatives.

that, Determinative Pron., *ille*,
illa, *illud*, 145 [645]; *is*, *ea*, *id*,
153 [646].

that, Relative Pron., *qui*, *quae*,
quod, 184 [649].

that, Conj. after ideas of Will,
Wish, Request, or Consent, *ut*
with Subj.; that not, *nē* with
Subj.

that (English more generally
from . . . ing, etc.) after ideas
of Hindrance or Prevention,
nē, *quōminus*, or *quīn*, with
Subj. (Originally that not.)

that (=lest), after ideas of Fear,
nē with Subj.; that not, *ut*
with Subj.

that, of Purpose (=in order
that), *ut* with Subj. (with a
Comparative, *quō*); that not,
nē with Subj.

that, of Result (after so, such,
etc.), *ut* with Subj.; that not,
ut nōn with Subj. (Consecutive
Clauses of Fact).

that, in Substantive Clauses of Fact of Consecutive origin (originally full Result), ut with Subj.; that not, ut nōn with Subj.

that, in Substantive Clauses of Fact not of Consecutive origin, quod with Indic.; that not, quod nōn with Indic.

that, in Principal Statements in Indirect Discourse, expressed by using Infīn.

that of yours, iste, -a, -ud, 145, a [645].

their, Gen. Pl. of is, 153 [646], ille, 145 [645], iste, 145, a [645], or hic, 166 [648]; their (own), Reflexive, suus, -a, -um.

(they) themselves, Intensive, Pl. of ipse, -a, -um, 139 [644].

(of, etc.) themselves, Reflexive, suī, etc., 215 [654].

then, tum; tunc.

theory, ratiō, -ōnis, F. 3.

there, Expletive, not translated.

there, of Place, ibi.

therefore, itaque.

thing or things, rēs, reī, F. 5, 395 [625]; often translated by Neut. Pl. of Adjectives or Pronouns.

think, putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; cōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; ex-īstimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1; sentiō, sentire, sēnsī, sēnsum, 4.

(way of) thinking, sententia, -ae, F. 1.

third, tertius, -a, -um.

this, hic, haec, hoc, 166 [648]; is, ea, id, 153 [646].

this morning, hodiē māne.

this of yours, iste, ista, istud, 145, a [645].

thither, eō.

thoroughly frighten, thoroughly terrify, perterreō, -terrēre, -terruī, -territum, 2.

though, see although.

thoughtless, temerārius, -a, -um.

three, trēs, tria, trium.

through, per with Acc.

throw, iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactum, 3; mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum, 3.

throw down, abiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, 3.

thus, sīc; ita.

time, tempus, temporis, N. 3.

(at that) time, tum; tunc.

tire out, dēfatigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

Tivoli, Tibur, Tiburis, N. 3.

to, generally expressed by Dat.; of Motion, ad with Acc.; (=into) in with Acc.).

to, of Purpose, translated by Dat.; quī, quō, ut, or nē with Subj.; Supine in -um; ad with Gerundive or Gerund; causā or grātiā with Gen. of Gerundive or Gerund; Fut. Pass. Partic. in agreement with object of verb.

to a man, ad ūnum.

today, hodiē.

together, ūnā; inter sē.

too (= also), quoque, postpos.

too (= too much), nimis; often translated by Compar.

too late, sērō.

too much, nimis.

toward; ad with Acc.; in with Acc.

tower, *turrīs*, -is, -ium, F. 3, **278**
 [623].
 town, *oppidūm*, -ī, N. 2.
 tranquil, *tranquillus*, -a, -um.
 Treviri, *Trēvīrī*, -ōrum, M. Pl. 2.
 tribune, *tribūnus*, -ī, M. 2.
 triumph, *triumphus*, -ī, M. 2.
 trouble, *incommodūm*, -ī, N. 2.
 true, *vērus*, -a, -um.
 trust, *fīdō*, *fīdere*, *fīsus sum*, 3,
 and cōfidō, -fīdere, -fīsus sum,
 3, *with Abl. or Dat. (of a Person, Dat. only)*.
 try, *experīor*, -perīrī, -pertus
 sum, 4.
 turn, *vertō*, *vertere*, *vertī*, ver-
 sum, 3.
 two, *duo*, *duae*, *duo*, **328** [640].
 two hundred, *ducentī*, -ae, -a.
 unarmed, *inermis*, -e.
 under, *sub*, *of Motion toward*
 with Acc.; of Place in which
 with Abl.
 under **compulsion**, *coāctū*, *Abl.*
 of coāctus, -ūs, M. 4.
 undertake, *cōnor*, -ārī, -ātus
 sum, 1.
 undertaking, *cōnātus*, -ūs, M. 4.
 unfriendly, *inimīcūs*, -a, -um, *with*
 Dat.
 unhappy, miser, misera, miser-
 rum.
 unless, nisi.
 until, dum, *dōnec*, *quoad*, *with*
 Indic. of actual past acts, and
 Subj. of anticipated acts.
 unworthy, *indignus*, -a, -um, *with*
 Abl.
 upon, in, *of Motion toward with*
 Acc.; of Rest with Abl.

upon *with a Participial Noun*,
 translated by cum with Subj.;
 ubi, ut, postquam, or simul
 atque, with Indic.; Abl. Abso-
 lute; Perf. Pass. Partic. of
 Deponent Verb.
 urge, *hortor*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1.
 us, nōs, *Nom.-Acc. Pl. of ego*,
214 [654].
 use, *ūtor*, *ūtī*, *ūsus sum*, 3, *with*
 Abl.
 valley, *vallis*, -is, -ium, F. 3; con-
 vallis, -is, -ium, F. 3.
 Vertico, *Verticō*, -ōnis, M. 3.
 very, *Adj.*, *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*, **139**
 [644].
 very, *Adv.*, *expressed by Superl.*
 or maximē.
 very much, *plūrimum*, *Acc. of*
 degree, equivalent to an Adv.
 Superl. of multum, much, **539**
 [638].
 victory, *victōria*, -ae, F. 1.
 vigorously, *impigrē*.
 villa, *vīlla*, -ae, F. 1.
 wage (*war*), *gerō*, *gerere*, *gessī*,
 gestum, 3.
 wait, *exspectō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 wait for, *exspectō*, -āre, -āvī,
 -ātum, 1.
 walk, *ambulō*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.
 wall, *mūrus*, -ī, M. 2; *vāllum*, -ī,
 N. 2.
 wander, *vagor*, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1.
 want, *cupiō*, *cupere*, *cupīvī*, *cupī-*
 tum, 3; *volō*, *velle*, *voluī*, —,
 irr., **493** [665].
 (not) want (*be unwilling*), *nōlō*,
 nōlle, *nōluī*, —, *irr.*, **493**
 [665].

war, bellum, -ī, N. 2.
(of) war, mīlitāris, -e.

warn, moneō, monēre, monūī,
 monitum, 2 [657].

watch, spectō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum,
 1.

way (=road or journey), via, -ae,
 F. 1; iter, itineris, N. 3.

way (=habit), mōs, mōris, M. 3.

way (=manner), modus, -ī, M. 2.

way of thinking, sententia, -ae,
 F. 1.

(give) way, cēdō, cēdere, cessī,
 cessum, 3.

(in this) way, sīc; ita.

we, nōs, Nom. Pl. of ego, 214
 [654].

weapons, arma, -ōrum, N. Pl. 2;
 (missile) **weapon**, tēlum, -ī,
 N. 2.

wear (=carry, bear), gerō, gerere,
 gessī, gestum, 3.

weary, dēfatīgō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum,
 1.

(be) well, valeō, valēre, valuī,
 valitūrus, 2.

(feel) well, valeō, valēre, valuī,
 valitūrus, 2.

well, bene.

what, Interrog. Pron., quis, quid,
 and Interrog. Adj., quī, quae,
 quod, 184 [649]; **what** (=how
 great), quantus, -a, -um.

whatever, quīcumque, quaecum-
 que, quodcumque, 192 [649, a].

wheel about, signa convertō,
 -vertere, -vertī, -versum, 3.

when, ubi or ut, with Indic.;
 cum with Indic. in De-
 terminative Clause, Subj. in
 Descriptive; Abl. Absolute.

where, ubi; **where** (=from
 which), unde.

whether . . . or, sīve . . . sīve
 (seu . . . seu).

which (of two), uter, -tra, -trum,
 130 [643].

which, Rel., quī, quae, quod;
 Interrog., quis (quī), quae,
 quid (quod), 184 [649].

while, dum, with Present Indic.
 in narration.

(after a) while, post aliquantum
 temporis.

(for a little) while, paulisper.

who, Rel., quī, quae, quod, Inter-
 rog., quis (quī), quae, quid
 (quod), 184 [649].

whole, tōtus, -a, -um, 130 [643];
 omnis, -e.

why, cūr.

will, voluntās, -ātis, F. 3.

willingly, libenter.

wing, cornū, -ūs, N. 4, 369 [624].

winter, hiems, hiemis, F. 3.

winter, hiemō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

winter-camp, winter-quarters,
 hīberna, -ōrum, N. Pl. 2.

wisdom, cōnsilium, -ī, N. 2.

wish, cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupī-
 tum, 3; volō, velle, voluī, —,
 irr., 493 [665].

with, cum with Abl.; by Abl.
 alone to express Means, and
 (often) Manner, 513, and Ac-
 companiment, 507, a; (=at the
 house of or among) apud with
 Acc.

withdraw, dēcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī,
 -cessum, 3.

within, intrā with Acc.

without, sine with Abl.

without orders, iniussū.

witness, spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

woman, fēmina, -ae, F. 1.

wood, woods, silva, -ae, F. 1.

word, verbum, -ī, N. 2; dictum, -ī, N. 2; (=promise, faith, pledge) fidēs, -eī, F. 5.

work, opus, operis, N. 3; labor, -ōris, M. 3.

work, labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

worry, lacessō, lacessere, laces- sīvī, lacessītum, 3.

worst, pessimus, -a, -um, Superl. of malus, 530 [635].

worthy, dignus, -a, -um, with Abl.

would that, utinam with Subj.

wound, vulnus, vulneris, N. 3.

wound, vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1.

write, scribō, scribere, scripsī, scriptum, 3.

wrong, iniūria, -ae, F. 1.

wrong-doing, maleficium, -ī, N. 2.

year, annus, -ī, M. 2.

yes, ita, etiam, vērō, certē, etc.; or the answer may be given by repeating the verb.

yesterday, herī.

yet, tamen.

not yet, nōndum.

yield, cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessum, 3, with Dat.; concēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum, 3, with Dat.

you, tū, tuī; Pl. vōs, etc., 214 [654].

your, yours, in speaking to one person, tuus, -a, -um; in speaking to more than one, vester, -tra, -trum.

yourself, Reflexive, tuī, etc., Pl. vestrī, etc., 215 [654].

zeal, studium, -ī, N. 2.



GIRLS PLAYING AT JACKSTONES
From a Painting found in Herculaneum



THE ANIO, AS IT FALLS BELOW TIVOLI

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